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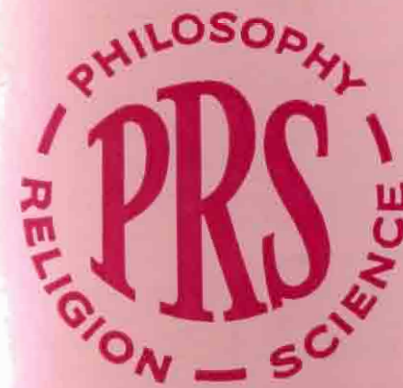
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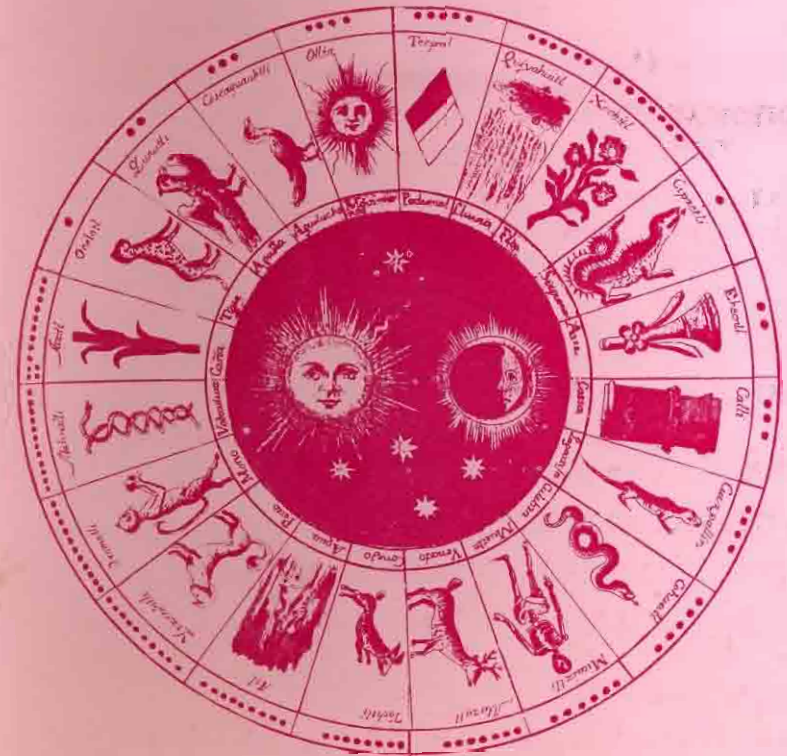
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SPRING 1973



# JOURNAL



PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY

# PRS JOURNAL

Published quarterly by THE PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY INC.

3910 Los Feliz Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90027

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\$1.25 a Copy, \$4.00 a Year. Two subscriptions, your own and a gift subscription, \$7.00

Foreign subscriptions are \$5.00 for one year and \$8.50 for two years.

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Please give both the new and old address.

Second-class postage paid at Los Angeles, California

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

SPRING 1973 — VOL. 32, No. 4

(ALL UNSIGNED ARTICLES ARE BY MANLY P. HALL)

	Page
EDITORIAL	
<i>TWILIGHT OF THE DEMAGOGUES</i> .....	1
FEATURE ARTICLES	
<i>WORLD TRENDS FOR 1973</i> .....	10
<i>ART AS AESTHETIC DISCIPLINE, Part I</i> .....	36
<i>NATIONAL TRENDS FOR 1973</i> .....	48
IN REPLY .....	55
CURIOUSER AND CURIOUSER	
<i>UNFORTUNATE AERONAUTS</i> .....	62
HAPPENINGS AT HEADQUARTERS .....	66
HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD .....	71
LOCAL STUDY GROUP ACTIVITIES .....	74
LIBRARY NOTES by Pearl M. Thomas .....	75

### ABOUT THE COVER:

Aztec calendar showing the day symbols in a circle around the sun and moon and five stars. From *Los Calendarios Mexicanos* by Mariano Fernandez de Echeverria y Veytia, Mexico, 1907.

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.



SPRING, 1973

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Published by the

PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, INC.

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

Issued Quarterly/Vol. 32, No. 4

## THE EDITOR'S POINT OF VIEW

### TWILIGHT OF THE DEMAGOGUES

According to the dictionary, *demagogue* means primarily "a leader of the people" and comes from the Greek *demagogos*. The secondary meaning, however, is the one with which we are most concerned. In this case, the term is applied to a speaker who capitalizes on social discontent in order to gain political influence. This seems to bring an ancient word into contemporary focus, as present usage implies that a demagogue is one who exploits the tensions which arise in human society for the advancement of his own personal ambitions. He is a rabble-rouser, far more interested in confusing the issues than in solving the problems. I remember a soapbox orator holding forth one day at one of the southern entrances in Central Park, New York City. Pointing a finger at one member of a small audience of rather bored idlers, he shouted, "Do you believe in God, take either side!"

There have always been office holders and office seekers who harangue their constituents at the slightest provocation. When the city of Pompeii was excavated, there was a political notice painted on the wall of a house, proving that defamation of character was practiced by candidates for public office nineteen centuries ago. Readers of this notice were warned that a certain politician was corrupt to the core and a tool of the interests. The outcome of the campaign will never be known, as the city was buried by the ashes from Vesuvius.

Scandal has come of age and is distributed around the world by books, newspapers, and broadsides; and by the spoken word on radio, television, and modern motion pictures. The continual publicizing of discontents without any effort to determine the validity of the complaints is still regarded as the most successful way to gather a following for some special cause. When Demosthenes harangued the Athenians, he had a comparatively small audience, and his influence was limited to the range of his voice. This was also true of early American political leaders even though they did receive some newspaper coverage. This coverage, however, was usually conservative, accurate, and appropriately abridged.

We are all concerned with world affairs, and we feel a responsibility to express ourselves on most international questions including the situation in Indochina, the Irish riots, and the rising value of the West German mark. We try to feel involved when the Japanese select a new prime minister, the North Koreans refuse to discuss their grievances with the South Koreans, and the Arabs try to form a new league against the Israelis. No sooner do these situations come into existence than the opinion-makers step in to tell us what to think, whom to support, and which ulterior motives underlie the most simple events.

Most folks pass through progressive stages of bewilderment. We are not trained in political science, and most political situations involve factors that will not come to public knowledge until recorded by historians one hundred years from now. Not only are we short of facts, but we are also the victims of popular indignation and international recriminations. This is exhausting rather than constructive. Nearly everyone in public office is vulnerable to scandal. In ghost-written books and on personality programs sponsored by television stations, countless men and women gossip about their employers, break confidences, and exaggerate facts in the hope of public notoriety or a few dollars. This procedure is trying the patience of many readers and viewers and is accomplishing no public good. In many instances it hazards national security and should properly lead to legal action against defamation of character. Modern permissiveness, however, has a tendency to be amoral in its point of view until it seems that the main objectives

are to destroy faith in God, our fellowman, nature, government, and industry. There is scarcely a profession that has not been downgraded, and there are some who rejoice at the opportunity to destroy heroic personalities of the past whom we have long venerated as outstanding examples of the human potential toward enlightenment and integrity.

As education moves from the campus to the living room, we depend more and more upon reports, interpretations, and analyses by popular commentators, many of whom we strongly suspect to be thoroughly biased. If we are going to take active sides in the conflicts of the moment, we must do more than strengthen personal prejudices. Our ancestors left government in the hands of the governing, obeying those who were born to command. The record for this policy was not exactly reassuring, as many nations have been exploited by their despots through their long and troublous history. Gradually, the concept of the Divine Right of Kings has faded away, and we now have the Divine Right of Everyone to impress his own purposes upon a neurotic civilization. The great majority of sober-minded citizens recognize the fallacies in modern leadership, but mistakes have been endured so long that their correction now seems to be virtually impossible. There is a certain Zen wisdom in the remark of a friend of mine caught in a political argument who observed ruefully, "The only way to solve present conflicts is to turn off the television."

We have assumed that our dependence upon sedational drugs is due largely to personal difficulties. Worrying about the family and the job causes the emotional demoralization of our lives. It seems to me that if we wish to assume that environment is one of the two most important factors in the building or tearing down of character, our greater environment is the planet itself with its racial and national strifes, its religious prejudices, and the ever increasing burden of supporting a hopelessly top-heavy cost of government. People object to the way their tax dollars are spent, and nearly every contact on the professional or business level contributes to further disillusionment and a vague kind of self-pity. No amount of medication is going to solve the pressure of social unrest. Like all difficulties, it must exhaust itself, coming finally to a point where

the ends no longer justify the means — if they ever did. In the meantime, the harassed citizen must try to work out a basic relationship with the news reports and the continuing flow of over-publicized misdemeanors. This does not mean that we are not justified in many of our objections. We cannot afford to be blind to what is happening, but we must protect ourselves from a kind of spiritual blindness which deprives us of our only defense against what appears to be a hopeless and meaningless chaos.

Every day, persons who claim to be deeply religious and highly idealistic spend much of their time berating their fellowman. They see no conflict between glorifying God as the supreme universal power and then solemnly announcing that things in this mundane sphere are going straight to the devil. At least there should be some effort of consistency, and a little philosophy can prevent or cure the personal mistakes which, heaped together, result in serious collective error.

If it had been nature's intent for this world to be made up of one happy family with each member completely mindful of his neighbor's good and not his neighbor's goods, the cosmos has made a serious miscalculation. Also, our theologians tell us that Adam and Eve were cast out of Paradise even before the rise of those nations and empires which have been considered the original troublemakers. In the animal kingdom the varied species of mammals, birds, fishes, and insects differ, not because of size and appearance alone, but because they embody specialized patterns of instincts, habits, and psychic pressures. There is much diversity in the mineral, plant, and animal kingdoms, but it is among human beings that diversity attains its greatest distribution. We cannot find two human beings who are identical. Even thumbprints are for the most part unique. As we are all different, the only way we can be classified is into general groupings, such as idealists and materialists, or Republicans and Democrats. These terms, however, do not imply identity or even general unity, and there are not two biologists alike any more than two painters or musicians who are identical in appearance or in their characteristics. We must all, therefore, face one simple fact and accept it without reservation. We are born different, live differently, and depart from this world in our own

ways, largely influenced by our differences. There is no reason, therefore, why other people should agree with us any more than we should agree with them. What we are seeking is a pleasant and genteel standard of difference. Nature tells us that we must get along together, and we have done this the hard way ever since we gained the skill to make stone axes with which to enforce our opinions.

The second point to ponder is the matter of personal opinion, which according to one Greek philosopher is a falling sickness of the reason. I have long advocated that a person should be licensed and certified before he has the right to an opinion. The doctor has to do years of training and internship before he is empowered to say, "It is my opinion that you have a touch of jaundice." Lawyers are also trained to make guesses; and while all the professions are fallible and mistakes are distressingly common, there is at least some training and a few years of specialized apprenticeship before the practitioner is entitled to overinfluence his neighbor. If we decide to take a serious interest in world conditions, we should make a serious study of political philosophy, its ramifications, and its implications. Such a study would soon require an acceptance of the ancient axiom that there are no accidents in nature. Everything that happens is caused by something antecedent to its effect. World chaos did not "just happen," and it cannot be blamed upon a few scapegoats that we would like to drive into the wilderness to die. We are on sleeping pills today because no generation has yet been wise enough or courageous enough to correct its own mistakes. Rather, these mistakes have been passed on as a priceless heritage to future ages. Sometime, we must face the simple truth that we cannot follow the old policy of refusing to face the facts. Population explosions, pollution threats, industrial stalemates, and political extravagances must ultimately be curbed or civilization will become much more dangerously ill than it is today.

Wisdom always takes immediate realities into consideration. The Egyptian physician once said, "These ailments I will cure; these I will treat; and these must be left to the will of the gods." There are things that we cannot hope to accomplish immediately because we cannot control the involved factors. There is only one person each

of us can control, and that is ourselves. The moment we try to control others, we create resentments that lead to private and public strife. In order to keep society within certain boundaries, we have set up rules and regulations and by mutual consent drive on the same side of the highway and obey the traffic lights. We do these things because without them we can accomplish nothing. There will always be rugged individualists, however, who feel that liberty gives them the right to drive on either side of the road by choice and ignore the traffic signals because they are inconvenient. This type of individuality is likely to result in early extinction. This is also true in the animal kingdom. When a half-grown fawn decides that membership in the herd is oppressive, it goes its own way and seldom lasts for twenty-four hours. As Cicero noted, civilization is nothing more or less than people dwelling together by rules of civility. They are pleasant, considerate, cooperative, and unselfish. By this definition there is some doubt as to the substantial nature of what we call modern civilization. The demagogue is forever trying to fragment society because he has discovered that persons are much more inclined to support their prejudices than they are the principles of constructive behavior. However, the law of cause and effect steps in; the bigot and the fanatic are exploited every day and are finally destroyed with the collapse of the structures which they have carelessly erected.

We should also consider the composition of the thoughtful person. Thoughts arise in the mind, many of which are completely worthless. Our first thoughts must be to censor our own thoughts. We must say to ourselves, "Is this notion that has arisen within me morally right, ethically honest, and physically practical?" Until we can censor our own tongues, we are going to live in a world of rumors, accepting those which suit our own feelings and rejecting those which are inconsistent with our prevailing prejudices. Back in the time of the Greeks, it was clearly explained that democracy was the most difficult of all forms of government and freedom the most dangerous of all conditions. A democratic government can only exist when the majority of the citizens are intelligent, and by intelligence we mean "not ignorant." This in turn should remind us that the worst form of ignorance is selfishness. A people dominantly selfish and highly ambitious cannot maintain an honorable demo-

cracy. Something must be compromised, and it is the democracy itself that is sacrificed. (For those who are overly word-conscious, we may note that the requirements of a republic are the same as those of a democracy.) The purpose of democratic government is to protect citizens against tyranny and therefore against members of its own structure with tyrannical impulses. We like to think that social progress has leisure for self-improvement as its ultimate objective. Here again is an opinion for which supporting evidence is scarce. Leisure contributes to extravagance, disinclines the individual to attempt self-improvement, and provides ample opportunity for the cultivation of neuroses and psychoses. Not idleness, but disciplined activity motivated from within the person by his own ideals and creative abilities is the desperate need of the moment.

Anyone who is prejudiced is open to exploitation. In most cases, selfishness is used against the selfish person. Religion is a classical example of this difficulty. It is hard to belong to any religious sect without being prejudiced to at least some degree against other sects. In this case, there is an intangible factor which is the basic cause of most persecution on credal levels. Convinced that the denomination to which they belong is especially acceptable to God, orthodoxy develops into a virtue. To a degree, at least, the same is true of politics, where affiliations can result in extreme bitterness and even civil war. Average citizens, being vulnerable to emotional pressures, are exploited, sometimes resulting in their own destruction. Agitators are nearly always professional disturbers of peace. They are few in number, and their strength comes, not from their own abilities but from the disabilities of their followers.

In English literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, there are many volumes which were published only to discredit the writings of some other author. When a well-known literary figure would write a book, an unknown scribbler would almost immediately write an expose or denunciation. It was the easiest way to get one's name in print. There is little evidence that such critics were interested in a just cause or complaint. Their purpose was merely a catchpenny pamphlet appealing to the dissenter in general. Such productions had no circulation if the public was thoughtful. Exploiters always assume that gullible citizens will become

deeply involved in any program or publication encouraging neurotic tendencies.

A pertinent example of such foolishness recently came to my attention. A brochure advertising "educational" instruction devoted one page to a course on equipping graduates to overinfluence other people by the development of dominating willpower. Another page of the same pamphlet was an equally fascinating announcement featuring instruction on how to prevent other people from dominating your mind or life. Both courses were the same price and no doubt should be taken simultaneously. One may assume that an adequate number of students would enroll in these projects.

Most of the world's outstanding demagogues have been persons of moderate abilities who discovered weaknesses in their fellowmen. Thousands of normally sober Frenchmen rallied around the standard of Napoleon I, anxious to die for their Little Corporal. Millions perished as the result of the hypnotic spell cast over the German people by Adolph Hitler. Such examples indicate that beneath the surface of humanity is a chaos of frustrated ambitions. As long as this remains, opportunities will take advantage of it to further their own ends. In recent years, the increasing tempo of our society is bringing the truth into clearer focus. We are becoming aware that we are being exploited largely because we will accept without mental or emotional defense any type of propaganda that caters to our appetites, ambitions, and discontents. This means that each person must be his own first line of defense. As it becomes clear that the old pattern of tyrants and dictators can end only in catastrophe, we will go further into ourselves to find an answer to the dilemma.

Tolerance is being forced upon us by the necessities of the hour. Prudence will also emerge as a saving grace, and ambition can and should be transmuted into aspiration. We cannot have everything, but each of us can be more than we are. When growth is no longer competitive, people will discover that there is ample opportunity to express their creative impulses and improve abilities without depreciating the labors of our fellowmen. Every policy which divides human beings by artificial boundaries — mental, emotional, or physical — is contrary to the good of humanity. Exploitation survives by creating economical, political, and international

warfare. A better future depends upon the arbitration of differences in order that the primary objective for which we have labored for thousands of years can be attained. At present, our educational system is plagued with agitators who are merchants of death and discord. Competitive economics are locked in an industrial warfare which is regarded as "healthy competition."

It is many years since our world has been free from military aggression. Even now, prejudices are being fanned into flames. In all these projects humanity is the loser, and even the demagogue himself learns in the end that the path of glory leads but to the grave. We have been given a good world, and it is up to us to use it well. With kindness and cooperation, the human race can flourish for many ages to come. Private selfishness is a disturbing factor which can be endured for a time, but we must not allow it to be organized by power-crazed tyrants. Philosophy will help us to bear with dignity the pains of growth, but it is not necessary for us to fail the same test many times. The Chinese say, "If I am deceived once, it is the other fellow's fault. If I am deceived twice, it is my own fault."

One sovereign power rules all things. What we need is dedicated persons to serve that power and the laws which it has established. We do not need demagogues or demi-gods. The self-willed perish from their own ambitions, but the person or the nation which dedicates itself to the fulfillment of the divine law will find life everlasting.

Ideals are like stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands, but like the seafaring man on the desert of waters, you choose them as your guides, and following them, you reach your destiny.

—Carl Schurz

According to the rules governing mundane astrology, the indications for 1973 show considerable improvement in world conditions, but some subterfuge beneath the appearance of friendliness and cooperation is apparent. The trend toward irresponsible spending continues, and inflation becomes increasingly troublesome. Throughout the world, quick profit is an obsession, and integrity cheerfully sacrificed in the name of economic expansion. There is special emphasis upon the exploitation of literary and artistic media. Dominated by personal interests, the public mind is inclined to neglect serious issues. Radical changes in styles are likely, with some trend toward classical modes and accessories. Financial institutions may feel the inflationary trend and retrench accordingly.

The keynotes of the year are optimism and sensory gratification. Recreational facilities will be popular, travel is indicated, and the arts will prosper. There may, however, be a growing feeling of anxiety resulting in a spreading economic neurosis. Conflict between conduct and conscience will add to nervous ailments. The birth rate throughout the world will probably increase; and there will be an improvement in home conditions, with parents feeling greater responsibility for the attitudes and actions of their children.

Altogether, 1973 is not a bad year, but it has inherited considerable unfinished business which must be resolved. Areas of the world in which strenuous planetary influences will be at work are Japan, Formosa, Korea, and the eastern section of Mainland China. Health problems could develop in these parts of the world, together with violent social outbreaks and unfortunate political trends. Rebellion is possible among dissatisfied and disillusioned members of the proletariat. We must also be prepared for physical disasters, such as earthquakes, storms, droughts, famines, and epidemical diseases. Accidents involving dams and reservoirs, the flooding of rivers, and coastal storms are especially likely in August and September.

Another critical area extends through Western India, Pakistan, the Middle East, and eastern Europe. Here, political differences are exaggerated, and subversive organizations become more des-

perate in their efforts to overthrow legally instituted governments. Eastern Europe may be subject to floods, and the Middle East could be involved in military aggressions which will probably be contained. Conditions in India indicate some social unrest and probably a serious inflation. India, Japan, and other Asiatic countries strengthen their military defenses with the instinctive feeling that trouble is brewing.

Another sensitive zone includes most of central Europe, and middle Africa from Algeria and Tunisia at the North to the Republic of South Africa. Most of these countries are under economic stress in their efforts to raise living standards. There are threats of overproduction in some areas and lack of technological skills and equipment in other areas. Agricultural conditions improve, but political trends deteriorate with ambitious leaders courting communism. The European Common Market may prove rather disappointing to all concerned.

In 1973 there are four eclipses, three solar and one lunar. There was an annular eclipse of the sun on January 4th which was adverse to agriculture and may result in shortages of grain and potatoes. It also affected land values and will increase taxation on homes and farms. Older persons may suffer from restrictions of pension programs. Health indications suggest that several types of arthritis may increase markedly partly due to anxiety.

The total eclipse of the sun on June 30th will work a hardship upon educational institutions and may lead to another outbreak of violence. It also interferes with international travel and reduces the effectiveness of advertising and promotion projects. Religion is under some embarrassment with the popular mind less willing to accept orthodox beliefs. The trend is toward personal faith without benefit of clergy. Accidents in travel may cause concern, and toward summer there will be another outbreak of skyjacking. In the fall the public will become more critical of its leaders, and a number of splinter groups will spearhead reform movements, especially noticeable in central Canada, Central America, Mexico, and the Mississippi Valley area of the United States.

A partial eclipse of the moon on December 10th may stir up tension in the Latin West Indies, the Canal Zone, Bolivia, and Colombia and develop conflicts between neighboring countries.

In the antipodes (including Indonesia and most of Red China) the emphasis is on pacts, treaties, and economic commitments. An industrial aggression with political repercussions could disturb Indonesia and bring anxiety to Australia.

There is an annular eclipse of the sun on December 24th (Christmas Eve). One constructive effect could be a deepening of religious feelings due to an unusual world emergency. Weather conditions could be unfavorable, with emphasis upon extreme variations in temperature resulting in epidemical diseases. Smog problems could reach disastrous proportions in Japan and central Europe.

The ruler of the year is a peaceful planet, and it is therefore unlikely that a major war will develop in 1973. Following the procedure of the weather bureau, the probabilities are about eight to two in favor of peace. There may be some subdued saber rattling and whispering about the avengement of real or imaginary insults, but the militant minority will have little success in stirring warlike emotions in the pacifistic majority. Venus in benevolent aspect to the sun spreads goodwill and may protect the world from a major economic crisis. Most nations will enjoy improved financial conditions but there may be instability in the commodity markets. However, the average citizen should finish the year at least as well off as when he started.

In 1973, collective humanity is somewhat disillusioned and very much self-centered. However, some practical reform is in the offing, which will involve curtailment of spending and some personal self-sacrifice. Because of prevailing instability, those who wish to live in peace will be at a serious disadvantage. In nearly every country, inflation will result in hardships for older people. The ecological crisis is becoming more acute, but the popular demand for the correction of air and water pollution will be bitterly opposed by industrialists. The distribution of healthier food products will be opposed by an extensive propaganda campaign. In most countries, curtailment of production to protect natural resources will not be popular, and it will be taken for granted that immediate prosperity is more important than ultimate tragedy. Those vitally concerned will do everything possible to continue present

production methods on the grounds that any major change could result in an international economic disaster.

The chart indicates that the world is better off in terms of money than it actually deserves to be. The time is not yet ripe for a serious recession. A business slump is likely in May or June, but it will pass without major mishap after a few weeks, allowing a valuable lesson to be lost. Loans will be increasingly expensive, and this will affect both the prudent and the imprudent. In Europe, inflation will interfere with tourism, foreign investments, and the export of industrial and agricultural products. Due to inflation, several Asiatic countries may price themselves out of the international market. Near Eastern banking will be shaky, and several large financial institutions may be damaged through their foreign investments. Nations involved in the clothing industry are likely to find that sales are off due partly to the rapid changes in public taste. Jewelry, art goods, cosmetics, games, musical instruments, and health-promoting devices will retain popularity. There may be further curtailments upon the amount of money that residents can take out of their countries for travel or foreign buying. As a result, resorts within these countries will inflate their prices, and local goods and imports will rise accordingly.

Trouble appears likely in the areas of transportation, communication, traffic, and the basic utilities upon which society depends for actual survival. There will be increases in train, bus, and plane fares; service will be less abundant; and the inefficiencies of postal organizations will be given special attention by the Universal Postal Union. A German family, in spite of present prosperity, may have to wait two years for a telephone. The stars would indicate that several major disasters may force reform in transportation. Accidents involving loss of life and serious property damage are noted in Italy, the Near East, and Australia. The increasing demand for utilities with increased rates result in public indignation with possible damage to buildings and installations.

Communication media, including journals, newspapers, radio, and television, will become involved in subversive activities; and in several countries freedom of the press will be curtailed. The use of public communication systems for subversive purposes will ultimately reveal a widespread conspiracy. More automobiles will be



sent back to the factories as unfit to drive, and the bicycle business enjoys a boom. Transportation, especially near Cologne and Stuttgart, will be damaged through natural causes.

In some areas there will be booms with unpleasant repercussions, poor harvests resulting in higher food prices, and public improvement projects proving too costly which may be discontinued before they are completed. Land is becoming increasingly valuable throughout the world, and there may be serious disputes over clouded titles with several countries trying desperately to encroach upon the territories of their neighbors. There will be difficulties involving city limits and land held by religious or social organizations. Golf courses may be unable to survive rising taxes and the pressure of subdividers. Minority political groups will be especially bitter in their condemnations of opponents; and several small countries, including Greece, Albania, and Bulgaria, may pass through political revolutions. Special groups, such as persons living in monasteries, nunneries, or retirement homes, may be the victims of inflation and changes in tax legislation.

The planetary testimonies are constructive but somewhat eccentric for young people generally and the emotional lives of persons of all ages. Everywhere, youth is playing a larger part in changing the social mores. The birth rate will rise slightly due in part to the anxiety concerning contraceptives. In education the trend is still away from the older traditional approach to learning. Esoteric sciences will flourish and find respectable places in the modern curriculum. Audiovisual education will spread, and in several countries accredited instruction will be given by radio and television. The trend is away from huge universities and colleges. There is too much specialized education in electronics and various phases of the computer industry. The drift is likely to be toward neglected fields such as archaeology, anthropology, classical languages, and aesthetics. Political science will be stressed, but most of the instruction will be definitely "left-of-center." Public morals improve, and resentment against objectionable plays, books, and motion pictures reaches significant proportions. Entertainment will feature historical plays derived from national backgrounds and patriotic themes in particular. Young people will not likely revive the activist tendencies of recent years. There may be a few minor

outbreaks, but the majority of people will be preparing for the serious responsibilities of living. The young ultra-Bohemians are slowly recovering from practices which brought serious criticism upon them.

International labor leaders are likely to be more moderate in their demands. The average worker prefers to be steadily employed, and strikes are ultimately detrimental to all concerned. Against this trend a hard core of radicals are resolved to perpetuate dissatisfaction at all costs. These two forces will come into conflict, but the public in general and the members of unions in particular will favor cooperation. The death of a prominent international leader may result in a reshuffling of power and favorable changes. Employment will be up somewhat, but the building trades may be in difficulty in May or June. Unionization will meet strenuous obstacles, especially in eastern Asia and the Middle East; and political pressures may result in the dissolving of union organizations in southern Europe and North Africa.

Trends in health emphasize fatigue, depression of energy, and anxiety, some of which is traceable to disturbances of the glandular system and infections attacking the lymphatics. Nervous afflictions continue to be prominent, and psychosomatic pressures increase symptoms of arthritis, asthma, and sinus irritations. Colds settling in the chest or bronchial tubes will pose special problems for those suffering from emphysema. Venereal disease is still a major menace to public health, but it is likely to decrease in Europe as the result of constructive community action. In several parts of the world, natural disasters take a considerable toll partly due to lack of sanitation. Kidney afflictions should be given prompt attention, as the danger of infection is more than normal. Epidemical diseases threaten North Africa and parts of South America, especially southern Brazil and Peru. A serious epidemic could break out among military groups and may involve food poisoning.

While indications of a major war are lacking, local troubles could arise in Israel, Japan, West Africa, and Russia. Revolutionary trends are also at work in Ethiopia and Afghanistan, which are strategic areas in the international game of wits. The late spring and early summer are critical times, after which the tension should lessen. International relationships are mixed with improvements

dominating. The U.N. will be more successful than usual in arbitrating conflicts.

Fewer people will marry and there are modifications of prevailing laws involving alimony and the support of divorced persons. The Women's Liberation Movement will have considerable influence in Turkey and the small states along the Gulf of Aden. India will change its marriage and divorce laws, and even the more conservative countries will increase educational and employment opportunities for women. The divorce rate will be high, but there will be less bitterness, and property settlements will be arranged privately in most cases. There will be some stagnation in foreign trade, and several countries will adopt quota systems. Large corporations will be in further trouble because of their monopolistic tendencies, and there will be more protection for small business.

The death rate will be slightly higher among women due in part to neurotic tendencies. In several countries the suicide rate will increase, especially in Scandinavia and France. Several nations will discontinue manufacturing their products in foreign countries. Debasement of currency will continue, and the value of coinage will be less important in determining the solvency of a country. Resources and productivity will be the foundations of a new kind of wealth.

The question of life after death becomes increasingly vital, and man will intensify his search for the most reasonable answer to the riddle of conscious survival. Human relations will become obviously less materialistic, and Oriental philosophy will gain greater emphasis among Western nations. On the European continent, Catholic schools will liberalize and teach the "new theology" of inter-religious cooperation. An old and respected university may close its doors because its policies are no longer attractive to the public mind. Religions, generally, become more influential, but a prominent religious personality is threatened with illness and possibly with death. In the realm of science there are dangers of accidents in experimentation which could include the release of a dangerous drug with widespread detrimental results.

Foreign travel may be restricted by international health problems. The importation of infected plants and the distribution of tainted foodstuffs endanger health in Central America and Indonesia.

Accidents in travel and the probability of continued hijacking make tourists apprehensive. One hijacking with international complications and a tragic ending is to be feared.

This is not an especially good time for politicians. Several prominent leaders are likely to resign or abdicate. The queen of Holland is under adverse aspects, and there is considerable unrest in France and Italy. An effort to regain power may bring tragedy to one ex-ruler. Governments are insecure in most countries that have come into political existence within the last twenty years. The system of aristocracies continues to break down; titles are being abolished, estates restricted, and political influence eliminated. All hereditary aristocracies will gradually disappear, and honors will not pass to descendants. Governments will become increasingly mindful of their constituents and, with minor changes, will endure through the present year.

It is appropriate to consider constitutional governments from an astrological point of view. The Higher Chamber, House of Lords, and Senate will enjoy astrological support in 1973. Members of these bodies will be more cooperative, resulting in more organized and efficient governments. The deaths of key members may affect policies in the second half of the year. The lower houses will be in trouble over unfavorable legislations or decisions that are contrary to public opinion.

Most countries will enjoy improved political relationships with their immediate neighbors and even more distant powers. An atmosphere of amity will apparently prevail, but ulterior motives still run high, and touchy issues are likely to be avoided. Minority groups remain belligerent, and new legislations must be passed to prevent further spread of radicalism. The Near East remains inflammable, and Latin America will be in the news with attempted military coups. Municipal governments grow increasingly resentful of central authority and continue to press for greater local autonomy.

Living conditions for older persons will improve, and members of the retired group will be called back into participation in daily affairs. Abuses in pension systems and the misuse of public funds will be exposed and corrected, and public institutions of all kinds will be subject to renovation. The tendency is to raise the general

living standard throughout the world as a practical means of combating subversive groups. International organizations will be more active, and medical missionaries will be permitted to practice in areas that have been closed to them for many years. Secret societies, both religious and political which are detrimental to the public good, will be outlawed in some countries; and the penalties against social and political activists will become more severe. Crime in general will be on the decrease, and by the middle of the year the public mind will have become more optimistic and friendly.

## AFRICA

The large number of independent African states that have emerged as separate nations makes it impractical to attempt to list them all. We will therefore choose a few of the best known and consider the others in a general way. The broad emphasis for the year is the continuance of the power struggle which has already caused several of these nations to drift into, or at least toward, communism. By the end of the year, this trend will become considerably more obvious and may result in international concern. Inefficiency and exploitation are undermining public confidence in many parts of Africa. A Pan-African league of agitators may attempt to gain control by intimidation. Outside powers may have to intervene.

*Egypt.* The Egyptian citizenry will be agitated and disturbed, and there will be a strong tendency toward social revolution. The present regime may be overthrown, and the stars indicate an underground movement seeking to tie Egypt to the subversive agitation that has developed in Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. Financial conditions improve somewhat, tourists are more welcome, but a rapid inflation is undermining the economy. Foreign agents are using Egypt as a strategic center for spreading propaganda in Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco and are seeking to extend their activities into Ethiopia. A sudden wave of prosperity could result from the rapid development of the natural resources of Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria. A new Moslem sect of a liberal or mystical nature will capture the popular fancy and contribute to peaceful solutions to pressing social problems. These states should also avoid involvement in any Pan-Islamic movements. Egypt will attempt to free itself, at least officially, from the Israeli controversy.

*Ethiopia.* Haile Selassie continues his program of improving educational and social conditions. Although some young people will be dissatisfied, it is probable that the country will stay on an even keel as long as Haile Selassie lives. His death could bring major disaster to his country. Agriculture is afflicted, and industry is slow in developing. International regulation of narcotics may have considerable effect upon Ethiopian economy.

*Liberia.* The recently elected government of Liberia may be over-optimistic in its effort to modernize the country and exploit its resources. The recent election did not please everyone, and emotions against the administration may run high. On the optimistic side, Liberia may act as a stabilizing force in the African bloc, throwing its weight toward a long-range program of social development, as against the impatience of the more ambitious countries. Population expansion partly due to immigrants entering the country can cause a housing shortage, some inflation, and a rapid rise in land value. The Liberians will also make a stronger bid to attract tourists.

*Republic of South Africa.* It looks as though there will be a gradual change in policy in South Africa for the purpose of reducing the psychological tension between the Black and White groups. The government may officially remove bans that are now bitterly resented and acknowledge that it is not possible to hold out forever against the rest of the African continent. The death or resignation of an elder leader may open the way for considerable social change. Economic conditions remain good, considering everything, and the diamond market is likely to strengthen. Optimism prevails in the metropolitan centers, and the psychic stress of recent years is subsiding. A prominent Black African may become a leader in a program of reconciliation.

## AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

"Down under," there is emphasis upon employment, and the standard of living is threatened. Many persons from other countries have gone to Australia to begin new lives but have found conditions there far more rugged than they had expected. This also has led to considerable discontent, and there is a political move toward com-

plete separation from the British Commonwealth. This would be a mistake, but it offers a fruitful field for agitation and dissention. Health problems also increase, and an epidemic of throat and chest infections could be serious in the coming fall. Conservative elements are gaining influence, which is causing a marked division between age groups. Arts and crafts are expanding, and trade with outside areas will be brisk.

In New Zealand the economy is stable, but the government may enact some unpopular legislation or become involved in a legal tangle over narcotics, divorce laws, and the use of contraceptives. Relations with Australia could be strained; and there is also indication of natural disasters such as volcanic activity, serious storms, and a severe winter.

## THE BALKAN COUNTRIES

The Balkans have been described as the vulnerable underside of Europe. Troubles nearly always enter from the southeastern complex of intensely patriotic countries. There is the possibility that revolution against European socialism could commence in Hungary or Yugoslavia.

*Albania and Bulgaria.* Distribution of land and the breaking up of farming monopolies disturb these countries. It is a mistake to assume that agricultural and rural areas can be modernized by legislation. Efforts to disregard national traditions can cause conflicts on both historical and religious grounds. The Senior Citizens may be a little better off, but the present administration loses popularity through deeper involvement with Moscow and Peking Communism in both Albania and Bulgaria is insecure and can only be preserved through the intervention of one of the major communist powers. In the midst of this confusion, a political assassination is quite possible. If a showdown comes, efforts will be made to prevent unfavorable foreign comment.

*Czechoslovakia.* The emphasis this year is upon the improvement of living conditions for the people, better transportational facilities, more modern housing, and the correction of traffic confusion. Travel outside the country will become more general, and facilities will be improved to invite tourists into the country. Religion will

be tolerated by the government, but there is the possibility of an unpleasant instance of anti-Semitism. The condition of average citizens will improve.

*Greece.* The Greek situation will improve, but the temperament of the people will delay the advent of prosperity. Provincialism and an inbred mercenary instinct will have a bad effect on tourists and will also damage the national image. The administration remains dictatorial, and religious organizations come under serious affliction. Many Greeks will leave the country for lack of opportunity in industry or education. Some kind of a national fair or exposition may be planned, and efforts to bring in foreign capital may be somewhat effective. This country is in a good position to develop radicalism, and there is always the lingering possibility that a monarchy would be the best answer.

*Hungary.* The nostalgic Hungarians have drifted along, adjusting themselves rather phlegmatically to their communist administration. It has seemed best to live from day to day in a land where all futures are uncertain. However, it would appear that a possible revolt is in the making. This could spread to become an elaborate underground movement. Secrecy is more difficult to cope with than obvious violence, and it is also demoralizing to the existing regime. Around next fall or early winter, an incident of far-reaching significance might point to approaching liberation from the present communist government. Health problems also come into focus, and the danger of water pollution is noted.

*Rumania.* In 1973, Rumania will cultivate the friendship of its neighbors, take a leading position among the Balkan powers, and seek ways and means to restore the more important of its national institutions. It will attempt to reduce propaganda in its educational institutions and revive its religious liberty. It will also reach outside its own boundaries for new markets, where it can deal on a semi-capitalistic basis. Leaders will tactfully encourage this procedure but realize that their own positions are endangered. There is an upsurge of arts and crafts, and tourism will improve if given a fair opportunity.

*Turkey.* Conditions in Turkey should inspire popular confidence. This country continues to oppose Russia's determination to dom-

inate the Dardanelles. Turkish diplomacy improves in quality, and leaders present a friendly front and are satisfied with moderate advantages. Employment should be better, minority groups should receive greater consideration, religious conflicts will be arbitrated, and tensions between the Turks and the Greek Orthodox Church will subside. As a result of its new appearance, Turkey will attract many visitors and will make valuable trade alliances with other countries. Danger of anarchy will be reduced, and crime promptly dealt with. Turkish leaders will visit other countries, and diplomacy will be successful in making new friends and customers. Living costs will stabilize to some degree, and there will be moderate prosperity in the country.

*Yugoslavia*, President Tito has considerable strength of character and has guided his country effectively through the complex of communistic pressures. However, this year will present a number of problems with pressure brought against Tito from Moscow to conform with the prevailing communist policies. Tito will continue the increasingly dangerous practice of conforming as little as possible. An effort may be made to replace him or to place conventional communistic diplomats in strategic positions. Before the year is over, Tito will be in some personal danger, especially if he is forced to a showdown with Russia. Other than politically, Yugoslavia is a charming hospitable country. Here, tourists are almost completely free from exploitation. If Tito can stay in power, foreign investment in Yugoslavia will increase, and an already budding prosperity may burst into bloom.

## EUROPE

*Austria*. In many respects, the Austrian people seem to have a favorable year. There is emphasis upon cultural events, including art and music, and the sciences make substantial advances. Against this, however, adversities arise involving health, employment, housing, and the cost of living. A moderate recession is possible, and agriculture is afflicted. Ailments involving livestock may cause concern; and an epidemical situation, possibly due to water pollution, results in an increase in kidney trouble and disturbance of the blood. Accidents involving public transportation are indicated, and there could be a boat disaster on the Danube River. Labor disputes

could result in damage to industrial installations. Winter will be heavy, with danger to ski resorts and Alpine towns. Political situations remain unchanged, but a serious scandal embarrasses the administration. The month of June is not propitious and may result in tight money.

*Belgium*. This is a quiet year in which projects will develop slowly, and the results will best be estimated in 1974. There is gradual business improvement, but the European market does not promise anything miraculous. The government is inconspicuous but probably adequate, and the royal family is fairly popular but may suffer from agitators. Diplomatic conflicts with Germany appear likely, tourism is profitable, and the internal economy shows some improvement. Inflation is troublesome, but the necessities of life are generally available.

*France*. The new administration has not been outstanding, and difficulties which developed under DeGaulle continue to plague the country. There is delusion of grandeur in high places, but the immediate problem involves employment, taxation, inflation, and some overproduction. France must remember the importance of its agriculture and that its destiny is in the keeping of the provinces and not Paris. Public health is afflicted, rheumatic ailments increase, and heart trouble bears witness to anxieties and emotional conflicts. The press is unpopular and may be subject to censorship. There are fewer tourists and considerable unnecessary inflation. Labor disorders may require stern measures. France continues to produce export goods, and the most successful are cars, fabrics, and artistic creations.

*West Germany*. Political and legislative problems dominate the annual chart, and the government may not get a vote of confidence. More funds will be expended in armament, and there will be talk of the avenging of old wrongs, especially in the northern part of the country. Treaties, contracts, and business agreements bring West Germany into controversy with foreign investors. There may be restrictions upon outside capital investing in German business. Climatic conditions are adverse, especially next winter. There will be reforms in medical practice to establish proper fees for services rendered. Education will advance, and important discoveries will

be made in the treatment of heart and brain disorders. Transportation will attract official attention in an effort to unsnarl traffic confusion. Air transportation will be increased. East-West German relations improve.

*East Germany.* The relations between East Germany and the other countries of Europe may be a little strained, but there is a possibility that after the middle of the year an effort will be made to work out a practical plan to increase cooperation between the two German zones. Political dissensions are noted within East Germany, with the possibility of a purge of public officials. There is a breakdown on the industrial level, and agriculture suffers from bad climatic conditions.

*Great Britain.* The year ahead may be somewhat rugged for the British people. Financial conditions are depressed, strikes and labor difficulties are indicated, and more than a normal number of accidents and industrial disasters will occur. The government is afflicted, and the English way of life is subjected to drastic changes. Efforts to cope with internal dissatisfaction will result in useless and even dangerous compromises. One bright spot is the strengthening of currency through improved world trade.

*North Ireland.* As already noted, there is little prospect of peace in 1973. Although considered a religious controversy, the basic issue is actually political. Conditions may improve somewhat in late summer, and a new situation arising in North Irish affairs will divide attention and reduce stress. Financial conditions are afflicted, and the citizenry could suffer from an epidemic of respiratory ailments. There will be a period of extreme tension in late June and early July.

*South Ireland.* Although somewhat involved in the North Irish difficulties, this area manages to continue a practical program of modernization, with emphasis upon education, housing, and public health. The recent modernization in the Roman Catholic Church will have an important bearing upon the liberalizing of South Ireland. A prominent leader is threatened with illness or death. Serious storms along the coast endanger navigation. Financial prospects are above average.

*Italy.* The Italians will enjoy a favorable year. Currency strengthens, individual incomes rise, and unemployment decreases. Italy is making a successful bid in the world market, and her exports will result in a favorable balance of trade. Foreign capital will invest in Italian industries, which will cater strongly to luxury buyers. Resorts will flourish, and several of the older cities will enjoy extensive modernization projects. Health problems in Rome will inspire the improvement of sanitation facilities. The government will survive a minor crisis in the late spring, and the political trend will be conservative. Vesuvius may be active, and floods and extreme storms in northern Italy may cause further damage to Florence and Venice. World cooperation to assist Italy in preserving its national treasures will be greater than originally supposed. Strikes in heavy industry will be speedily arbitrated. Accidents in transportation, including air travel, will increase.

*Poland.* Poland makes worldwide contributions to the public school system by innovating methods to shorten basic schooling through more skillful instruction and the use of audiovisual material. Improper nutrition and epidemics, including a possible outbreak of polio, cause concern. The Polish people face difficulties with neighboring countries with a resolute attitude. The arts and recreational facilities will prosper, and religion will have greater prominence. Financial conditions will be satisfactory, and the prevailing tendency will be to enjoy today and allow the future to take care of itself.

*Portugal.* Dissatisfaction over the administration of the country and its colonial policy provides an opportunity for radicalism. Labor is also afflicted, which contributes to animosity. A change of administration may ease an immediate crisis but damages the long-range policy for prosperity. Droughts and crop failure due to unusual weather depress the economic conditions, and tourism is decreasing because of rapidly rising prices within the country. Industrial methods must be updated, and Portugal must polish its image if it is to share in the increasing prosperity of Europe.

*Spain.* A highly significant event will precipitate confusion throughout the country. Franco is personally afflicted, and the heir apparent to the Spanish throne suffers from unfavorable planetary

configurations. A strong group will arise and try to terminate bullfighting, not so much due to the kindheartedness of the Spaniards but because bullfighting is deteriorating through excessive commercialization. Spain continues to influence world styles. Exports of furniture, woven goods, and semireligious art will find favor in both Europe and America. Heavy industry is increasing, but transportation facilities are slow to progress. A major train disaster is possible with a heavy loss of life. The public health is afflicted with sinus and throat ailments and a marked increase in social diseases. Religious problems smooth out, with the Church taking a more practical part in the secular life of the people. A prominent religious personality may retire through sickness or be appointed to another area.

*Switzerland.* Conditions in Switzerland remain about the same, and it is still overshadowed by the intense industrialization of West Germany. There are financial problems, and secret bank accounts continue to be a critical factor in Swiss economy. Inflation is causing the country to price itself out of the resort trade. In the late fall and winter there may be disastrous storms in the mountains with avalanches endangering several communities. The U.N. in Switzerland is likely to win a major victory in narcotics control.

*Vatican City.* Pressures are quieting down, and a reaction against extreme innovation is strengthening. The Pope is not under especially good aspects and may have trouble with the College of Cardinals. Pope Paul may abdicate, but the aspects bearing upon this are not decisive. It will depend in part upon the health of the Pontiff. If he is able, Paul may make another long journey in an effort to improve relations between Catholicism and communism. The parochial school system is under affliction, and various charitable institutions maintained by the Church will likewise have money problems. There is danger to buildings in Vatican City, either from natural deterioration or incendiary factors. The influence of the American Church will be stronger.

## SCANDINAVIA

The Scandinavian bloc in general prospers with considerable emphasis upon art, literature, and the theatre. There is also a trend toward more conservative social practices, and the "eccentric" folks

who have taken asylum in the Scandinavian countries will find life less agreeable.

*Denmark.* Amendments to the judicial system and to the statutes of the national government are indicated. Laws relating to marriage and the property rights of women will be changed. Business organizations will suffer from a scarcity of qualified labor, and there will be an increase in the substitution of machines for persons. The health of the ruler is afflicted, but there is almost miraculous protection in the event of an emergency. Young people will become more interested in religion, and the churches will gain considerable influence.

*Finland.* Unusual storms may cause some damage in coastal areas, and some pro-communist demonstrations are likely around next November. The Finns, however, prefer to work out the national destiny with diligence and hope that other countries will keep out of Finnish affairs. Trade is reasonably brisk, health is about normal; but the accident rate may be a little high, and there is danger in places of public assembly. Relations between Finland and the other members of the Scandinavian group improve, and the industries expand considerably. Interest in religion strengthens, and there are marked advances in socialized medicine.

*Norway.* This country is subject to heavy psychological pressures, increased anxieties, and the popular mind is disturbed by rumors and political motions in surrounding areas. Young people are especially dissatisfied, and a number will probably leave the country. Actually, the Norwegians are doing fairly well, but the demands for higher standards of living work a hardship upon the economy. In December 1973, the government will be under special affliction, and a crisis can arise in the labor group.

*Sweden.* This year will be more eventful for the Swedes, who may try to create a solid Scandinavian bloc to resist outside aggression. This could imply a pooling of natural resources and the ending of many old prejudices. Problems of young people seriously concern the country. A militant faction may arise, with vandalism and demonstrations against the government. Social issues are prominent, and there are further attacks upon traditional morality. Business conditions are satisfactory.

## USSR

For the first time, both Russia and China must defend themselves against espionage and sabotage. The trend will be toward Russia presenting a more amiable front to the noncommunist countries. The younger generation is becoming more articulate and will ultimately inherit supreme authority. In spite of indoctrination, many young people are idealistic and have received at least rudimentary religious training in their homes. Russian science is approaching the consideration of the survival of human consciousness after death, and if this point is ever scientifically established, the whole direction of Soviet culture will change. Russia will also attempt to improve its image among its own satellite powers. Russian domination will become as inconspicuous as possible, and greater religious and educational freedom may be notable wherever Russian influence is strong. More travel outside Russia will be permitted, and tourism by noncommunist travelers will expand. Russia begins to realize that it is part of a world in which various cultures must make their contributions. Business is good, standards of living continue to rise, but slowly, and Russia begins an intensive program of capitalizing on the natural resources of the Ukraine, Siberia, and the Mongolian autonomous republics.

## THE NEAR EAST

The small nations and sheikhdoms which make up this bloc are far more important in world affairs than might first be suspected. It is here that Moslemism, the world's second largest religion, wields its greatest influence. Nassar's dream of a united Arab republic has failed, but religion, location, and dominant interest bind these states together. As a group they continue to prosper, and they avoid total involvement in Russian communism. It would appear that in 1973 the tension between these nations and Israel will subside, and the Near East will concentrate its attention on the development of its numerous resources.

*Iran (Persia).* The Shah continues to steer a skillful course through the uncertain channels of Iranian diplomacy. He has the strength and determination that may not be immediately apparent but which distinguishes the character of his father. Progressive changes in the laws and practices will increase the Shah's popularity

and give his enemies very little grounds for complaint. Tehran is a modern metropolis and provides a proper setting for advancements in science, medicine, art, and industry. Smog problems increase, and congestion has reached serious proportions. The Shah will avoid involvement in Moslem politics and may form a stronger alliance with Afghanistan to the mutual improvement of both countries. May and June are critical months, and it would be inadvisable for the Shah to make any long journeys outside his own country. Further seismic disasters are very possible.

*Israel.* The state of Israel may be more troubled with internal situations than with its international affairs. A division is developing between conservative and progressive factions in Jewish life. The conservatives must ultimately lose, but the process is slow and painful. The younger people dream, finally, of personal happiness and security in a free world. There seems to be no probability of a serious military outbreak between Israel and its neighbors in 1973. Economic prospects are good, and the country develops industrially. The arts flourish and form one of the strongest links tying Israel to world culture. Further mineral deposits may be discovered.

## THE FAR EAST

*Afghanistan.* The emphasis is upon land and boundaries, property rights, agriculture, irrigation, and farming equipment. Outside help will be brought in to assist in improving food production. Through this open door foreign activists will be able to enter and a serious effort may be made to undermine Afghanistan's sovereignty. There is considerable protection, however, and several nations are interested in maintaining the status quo as a barrier between eastern and western Asia. The king of Afghanistan is under some bad aspects especially affecting his health and his family, but he should be able to weather the storm.

*Burma.* For some time now, Burma has been one of the principal sources of the illicit heroin trade, and an international effort to block this traffic will be made in the summer or early fall of 1973. Apart from this difficulty, Burma is a Buddhist nation following the southern school and would like to return to its normally peaceful way of life. This it may try to do through strengthening its rela-



tionships with the democratic powers. There are some advancements in education, better employment opportunities, and considerable shipping, especially to Malasya and Indonesia. Old animosities between Burma and Thailand may be somewhat revived, but major trouble will probably be avoided.

*Indonesia.* This highly populous country is beginning to realize that it is a major nation in its own right. It has no desire to fall back into the disaster of the Sukarno regime, but it may be faced with new dangers of a dictatorial government. Under enlightened leadership, the country flourishes, industries expand, and social and educational conditions improve. Indonesia will receive further assistance from other concerned countries in restoring its ancient monuments, and its diplomatic policy will be to avoid foreign entanglements and commitments. An epidemic of skin trouble threatens the country.

*India.* Early in the year, India comes under some adverse aspects which could affect the financial state of the country with emphasis upon greater expenditures for armament and defense in general. Unemployment still causes great concern, and it will be necessary to provide additional support for older persons. The government is involved in East-West commitments; the prime minister will be open to some criticism, but her broad program will continue under her own leadership or through her successors. North India will be subject to climatic disasters. Political disturbances are noted for Jammu-Kashmir, Sikhim, and Bhutan. These border states are under terrific pressure, and this time Bhutan, the last Lamaist country in Asia, is especially vulnerable. Bengladesh is in political difficulties, and relations between East and West Bengal will not be all that could be desired. Agriculture in India improves, industry still remains largely local, but India is aiming toward a world market in light machinery and manufactured goods. Religion develops rapidly, and the natural pacifism inherent in these people will make India a leader in movements seeking to attain world peace. Research will also be done in philosophical matters, and the mystical disciplines of India will become increasingly popular throughout the world. Food will be more abundant, but prices will be higher, and considerable inflation is inevitable.

*Indochina.* The trend "left-of-center" is obvious throughout this group, which includes North and South Vietnam, Laos, The Khmer Republic (formerly Cambodia), and Thailand. This is to be expected in areas that are torn with internal difficulties and have a traditional dislike for European colonizing powers. There is some possibility that North and South Vietnam will reconcile their difficulties and attempt to establish two compatible states. North Vietnam is in some political trouble with both Moscow and Peking and has discovered that such friendships are dangerous. The planets favor South Vietnam, but political disturbances there are likely in the summer and late fall. A military government in Laos could well lead to internal dissention, resulting in the ultimate communizing of the country. Here also the public health is disturbed, and food is in short supply. The present administration of the Khmer Republic is insecure and may have to reveal dictatorial powers in order to survive. Thailand is virtually a dictatorship, but the undermining of traditional authority cannot save the country from the disintegration of its psychological fabric. Thailand continues to be a pleasant country, gracious to tourists, and anxious to display its architectural and artistic treasures. The people are Buddhists and as such avoid violence as much as possible. However, the whole pattern indicates a weakening of this group. Unless some major change takes place, what was formerly the Indochinese bloc may lose both its spiritual and physical liberties.

*North and South Korea.* The two Koreas are working toward a better mutual understanding and are more inclined to accept independent sovereignty while pooling their resources. Natural problems, including floods and epidemics, take precedence over political disturbances. Early in the year a minor crisis will arise, but the danger of a major conflict will be averted. South Korea will increase its exports, and relations with Japan will improve. Inflation may open the way for dissatisfaction against the present administration. Important archaeological finds will be announced in the early fall. North Korea will attempt to loosen its bonds with China, and a complicated diplomatic situation will result. North Korean economy improves.

*Japan.* There is considerable social and political agitation beneath

the surface of Japan's traditionally placid appearance. The present government meets strenuous opposition, and radicalism may flair up temporarily. The situation will be controlled but may result in lasting resentments. The Imperial Family is under adverse aspects but will probably come through safely. There is a move in the background to restore the Japanese peerage. The yen will continue to be strong, business will be brisk, and vital statistics will show that the Japanese people have better health than in the recent past. A major move against smog and water pollution will have beneficial effects. Inflation will continue, and this will affect the flow of tourists through the country. Emphasis will be upon Japan's relations with Red China. The search for amity will be retarded by the traditional animosity between the two countries. Japan's stand on Formosa could bring unpleasant repercussions. The place of Japan in the "ring of fire" subjects the country to frequent volcanic disturbances. An earthquake in central western Japan is likely in the late summer. Property damage might be heavy but loss of life small.

*The People's Republic of China.* Red China continues to have difficulties with herself. An agreeable front will be hard to maintain, and the major objectives of the Red regime are not essentially changed. However, cultural interchange with noncommunist nations increases, and exports of art goods (mostly reproductions) will be brisk but prices extremely high. Mao is under personal affliction, and his health is adversely affected. Modifications in the Chinese language will occupy scientific thinking in an effort to break through the language barrier that has long contributed to China's isolation. The sciences will flourish, respect for tradition will be restored—at least to some degree—and opposition to religion will gradually fade away. The administration will discover that religion is a powerful factor in the psychological control of individuals. The tendency toward a limited capitalism spreads, and private ownership becomes more general in agriculture, industry, and merchandising. Around September, China is likely to experience a heavy drain on its financial structure and find it necessary to reorganize its system of currencies, credits, and banking. Important diplomatic exchanges between China and India will cause considerable speculation.

*Hong Kong.* Some tension develops in the British Crown Colony. Toward summer, some anxieties will arise concerning the survival of this colony, and there will be a considerable exodus of Chinese who have taken refuge under British sovereignty. Prices will be high, and the quality of workmanship will decline. Somewhat easier contact with Red China may be noted, and Hong Kong could, temporarily at least, be the starting point for tours into the People's Republic. It will probably maintain its delicate situation through 1973, but its future is most uncertain.

*The National Republic of China.* The stars over Formosa (Taiwan) are not auspicious. Fortunately, however, the weight of planetary influence does not seem to culminate in 1973. It is possible that conditions will drift along until Chiang Kai-shek retires from the political scene. In the meantime, Nationalist China continues to expand industrially and culturally. Its educational facilities are exceptional, and it has strongly emphasized the importance of providing appropriate opportunities for young people to establish secure lives. The health program is excellent, and there is a major building expansion and increasing facilities for travelers and those concerned with industrial placements in Formosa. There is a fair chance that the Nationalist Republic will survive the present year.

## LATIN AMERICA

The western part of South America is under general affliction, and countries in the area will be subject to economic, political, and religious difficulties. The eastern half of the continent is more fortunate but may be affected indirectly. There is considerable unrest throughout the entire Latin American group, which will suffer from outbreaks of radicalism and anarchy. The universities will be especially problemated, and public assembly may be curtailed. Minority groups will accuse leaders of exploitation and dictatorial procedures, and many of the accusations will be true. Much of the difficulty will be concealed from superficial observance, but foreigners in Central and South American countries may be subject to embarrassment. The general trend, however, is toward modernization, and most of the countries are progressing as rapidly as tradition and climate will permit.

*Argentina.* Political difficulties loom large, and emotions react in the typical Latin manner. Conditions of the country have been poor, with the tendency of leaders to view their nation as their own private industrial institution. Outside agitators will capitalize on the stress of the moment, but a major change in policy in the near future is unlikely. This is the most inflammable area in South America at the moment. Ranching may be afflicted by diseases affecting cattle, and adjacent areas are subject to seismic disasters. Better medical and dental services will be developed, with a program for increased facilities for children and aged people. The school system will become more progressive, and religion regains considerable influence.

*Brazil.* The situation in Brazil continues to be constructive. There will be some retrenchment in the building program to favor larger expenditures in public relations and incentive programs. Because class distinctions are breaking down, new opportunities must be provided to stimulate self-improvement projects. An attempted coup against the government will fail, but military factions must not be allowed to gain political status. The national income should be better than normal, but some effort to create new communities in the hinterland may come to grief. Rio de Janeiro may be subject to a serious virus epidemic. Every care should be taken against the possibility of cholera, and quarantine laws must be strictly enforced. The immigration into Brazil by foreigners, especially Asiatics, will contribute to national improvement. Important agreements between Brazil and West Germany will prove mutually profitable.

*Mexico.* The general trend is progressive; but in the periods between January and March, September and December 1973, the country will be under stress, involving courts of law, local constitutional rights, the governors of states, and leading industrialists. The political atmosphere in the Federal District will be agitated, confused, and embarrassing, and an epidemic of respiratory ailments is probable next winter. Through the spring, summer, and early fall, there is noticeable prosperity with promise of successful farming and manufacturing. A violent storm may affect northern Mexico, and an epidemical ailment could spread through Campeche, Yucatan, and into Central America. Some political agitation is noted,

but strong effort will be made to prevent the spread of radicalism. Improving social and business conditions give less cause for complaints, but a number of local magistrates may be accused, justly or unjustly, of crimes against the State. A program to advance Mexican industry and trade may result in a gathering of international industrial leaders in Mexico City or one of the major resorts. There will be more cooperation with the United States regarding the narcotics problems.

#### CANADA

In many ways, Canadians are closely linked with the affairs of Great Britain. Like the eastern United States, Canada is ruled by a dual sign and will be subject to inevitable divisions, both cultural and political. The religious crisis between Great Britain and Ireland is reflected in the disputes between the English and French Canadians. This includes some religious animosity and has been agitated without due consideration for consequences. The troubles will subside, and it is likely that a closer accord will be attained between Canada and the United States. The Canadians have been reluctant to become too financially attached to American policy. Continued tension between Great Britain and Canada is noted, but it is not likely that a major break will take place. Canada makes treaties with several foreign powers, which may include Red China. Industry expands, and Canada's center of influence shifts westward, indicating rapid growth for Vancouver. Alberta is subject to serious inclemency, with possible damage to crops and herds. In northern Canada, important mineral discoveries will be made, and this area may help to provide necessary gas reserves. Toronto experiences a boom in building and trade. Montreal increases in popularity and has a better press. Quebec is quiet but attracts some tourists. The health of the people is good, but the winter of 1973-74 is likely to be extremely severe.

*For the Record.* The research on World and National Trends was done by Mr. Hall in November and December, 1972. He read the transcript of the World Trends on January 7th verbatim as it is printed in this Journal. The notes for the National Trends are somewhat digested, but the predictions are exactly as given on January 14th. Both lectures were given at the Philosophical Research Society.

We have found various ways of maintaining the health of the physical body through exercise, nutrition, and vitamin additives. Many folks use considerable willpower in dieting and controlling habits likely to be injurious to the constitution. Mentally, we also practice self-control. We improve the mind by study, travel, speed-reading, and memory courses. It is obvious that satisfactory mental organization is essential to business success and the responsibilities of daily living.

The maturing of the emotions has received very little attention. It is normal to assume that impulses are inevitable and irresistible. As moods sweep over us, we try to turn our attentions to other matters, and this failing, we resort to tranquilizers. Most indoctrination is ineffective on the emotional level of consciousness. Religion has been our first line of defense against our own neuroses, and from early times religions depended heavily upon arts and crafts for their spheres of influence. Craftsmen built churches, mosques, and temples that have profoundly influenced Man's emotional content. Painters and sculptors decorated altars and shrines, and those skilled in weaving and embroidery designed the glorious vestments of the clergy. The Bible describes the cunning workers who prepared the vessels and curtains for the temple of Solomon the King.

Aesthetic disciplines have contributed to the enrichment of man's psychic nature, but appreciation for the highest types of artistic creativity does not come immediately to the average person. His tastes have to grow as the result of the stimulation of his internal sensitivity to beauty. Plotinus, in his essay, "On the Beautiful," takes the position that the human soul is a perfect symmetrical geometric solid which, according to Plato, was an octahedron. Plotinus reasoned that if man's internal faculties and powers were in perfect proportion and balance and were without defects, the consciousness itself would rejoice when brought into the presence of pure beauty. It would also instinctively reject asymmetry or any artistic expression which is discordant or violates the canons of

proportion, harmony, or rhythm. According to Neoplatonism, appreciation is the beauty in the human soul rushing forth joyously to embrace objects of true beauty, whether natural or fashioned by man.

There is a tendency of intellectuals to compromise the principles of aesthetics in order to defend personal prejudices and opinions. A typical example of this is the use of art in propaganda, in which the ministry of beauty is sacrificed to overinfluence the viewer economically, politically, or socially. The present level of television entertainment indicates lack of moral responsibility in using what could be a highly artistic medium.

The average American citizen is unaware of his aesthetic potentials. He is satisfied to consider his refrigerator a handsome piece of furniture and his new car a miracle of beauty. He likes to be suspected of inherent good taste and assumes that no further education is necessary. Those of ample means call upon the services of interior decorators, some who seem to be involved in a conspiracy to assemble the most expensive available furniture regardless of taste.

Since the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is giving courses in the Humanities to prevent young scientists from becoming psychotics at an early age, it might also be wise for the average citizen to take a greater interest in art. Others should not dictate his preferences, and he might find emotional tranquility, joy, and sincere appreciation in a field of his own choosing. Many appreciate cameras, some like to paint, and weaving is a recognized therapy for the rehabilitation of depressed persons. The music lover buys a season ticket to the symphony orchestra or assembles a satisfying group of high fidelity recordings. Gem polishing has quite a following, and the late Gustav Adolph of Sweden finally resigned from tennis and took up knitting. Each must find his own way to aesthetic relaxation, for if he does not, he is a probable candidate for a coronary in his fifties or a nervous breakdown at almost any point in his career.

My interest follows a sincere appreciation for the handicrafts of my fellowmen. All fine art began as folk art, and this is one of the reasons why primitives are attractive to nearly all connoisseurs. Religion has inspired most of the great art of Europe, as Lord Clark



Indian religious woodcarving of a deity, possibly Durga, formerly in the collection of Mr. Rudolph Valentino.

points out in his most informative book, *Civilisation*. His Lordship describes the rise of secular painting and other advanced skills when the merchant class gained control of European wealth. From that time on, the tendency has been to cater to the buyer because that which is in the greatest demand is most likely to be sold. Art inspired only by commercial consideration nearly always reveals this sad truth in some way. Now the matter is further complicated

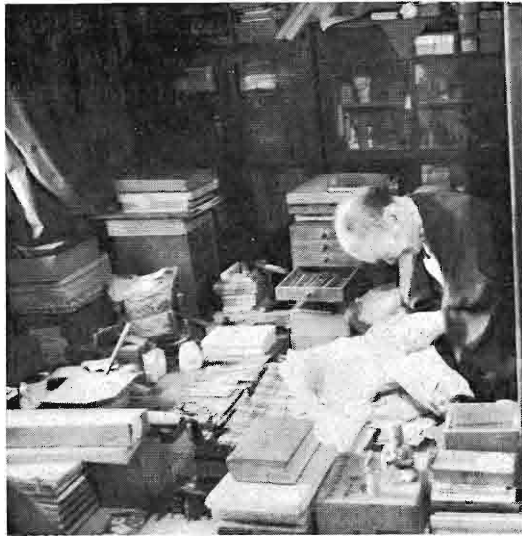
by mass production, which is the despair of every honest craftsman. An unsentimental public, however, is not inclined to turn from that which is readily available but completely mediocre to some scarce and highly desirable item.

Books on art, many of them containing excellent full-colored reproductions of world masterpieces, are easily obtainable, and many are sold at bargain prices. They can serve as basic textbooks for the development of appreciation, and in the course of time it will become evident why the works of certain artists are universally appreciated. Personally, I prefer Oriental art. Good Eastern artistry is still motivated by spiritual convictions or a high standard of family integrity which has been passed from one generation to another. The Eastern artist is still primarily concerned with the expression of a personal but valid concept of beauty. He takes pride in his work and feels that he has inherited responsibilities for excellence which he must carry with dignity.

It occurs to me that many people may be interested in a few basic rules applicable to all forms of art collecting. This does not mean that we have to live in a museum, but I have always felt that there should be at least one outstanding work of art in every home. Its influence contributes to domestic harmony, and it offers a practical means of instructing children in a sense of aesthetic value. My interests being principally Oriental, it is best for me to speak of this area, but the thoughts involved are equally applicable to the artistic products of Western nations.

Because the interest in the artistic and cultural productions of Oriental people has increased with astonishing rapidity in the last twenty years, it may be useful to provide some factual information as to the present condition of the Eastern art markets. Because of the rapid fluctuation in currencies and buying interests, any discussion of this kind must be dated. The present remarks refer to market conditions in the spring of 1973.

The general decline of creative artistry among Western people has resulted in a great deal of popular dissatisfaction. While a small group of avant-garde artists may be releasing their frustrations, the products of their extroversions have had very slight public appeal. Sophisticates feel it their duty to support these "progressive" ten-



Japanese religious woodcarver working in his studio.

dencies, but most citizens are comparatively conservative and prefer to decorate their homes with artistic pleasantries meaningful to themselves and their families. The result has been a strong drift toward the arts of Eastern peoples, whose aesthetic traditions are old and disciplined and whose creations show both ingenuity and a naive charm.

The products of several Eastern countries — including Japan, Korea, Thailand, India, Burma, Ceylon, Pakistan, and now the two Chinas—are capturing the imagination of Occidental art lovers. In many cases the folk arts of these areas are still comparatively unspoiled by contact with Western commercialism, but this is not always true. It would be a serious mistake to assume that curiosities purchased in most Oriental marts and bazaars are legitimate antiques of great value or with real appeal for discriminating collectors. The items offered to tourists are likely to be reproductions of various degrees of accuracy. Genuine antiques (pieces over one hundred years old) have almost vanished, even from infrequented areas. What the tourists themselves have not already found, dealers have bought up at substantial prices. Now the dealers are buying from each other!

Reputable merchants are generally honest if directly questioned. Although they are not inclined to lie, they feel that their religion and ethics will permit them to be somewhat evasive. Those who buy in back streets must take full responsibility for the authenticity for the things they purchase. Often, the shopkeeper speaks little English, or may choose to be noncommittal. The practical solution is to buy only what you see. When you pay a bonus for the presumed antiquity of the product or because it was part of a celebrated collection, you are probably making a poor investment.

If a person finds natural joy in collecting beautiful things, there are many opportunities to accumulate unusual material. If space permits, a fine library can be a great comfort, and there are also many collectors of autographs and unusual documents. There are impressive amassments of cast iron banks, blown glass paperweights, Currier and Ives prints, and old apothecary jars. One of the most amazing hobbyists I have run across was an elderly benevolent looking gentleman who collected headstones from deserted cemeteries. It is the right of the collector to choose his field of interest and develop it with patient research and the enthusiastic quest for illusive treasures.

Modern living places certain restrictions upon excessive accumulation of cumbersome objects. Space is usually limited, and possessions which become burdens lose most of their charm. Fortunately, there are many types of material suitable for those living in small apartments. One of the finest collections of Chinese snuff bottles that it was ever my pleasure to see was charmingly displayed by an elderly lady who had a single room in a retirement hotel. Among items which can be adapted to space limitation are stamps, coins, Japanese netsuke, wood-block prints, fabric samples, examples of early printing (single leaves) and other miniature objects such as Eskimo stone carvings or Ashanti weights from darkest Africa.

For a collection to serve its purpose adequately requires fair opportunity to acquire new material, and fortunately this is not as difficult as might be imagined. Recently, I visited a rural community in the Northwest which had a population of less than 10,000 persons and was well off the beaten track. This would not be where one should expect to find enthusiastic hobbyists. Actually, there



Two paintings on porcelain from a series of four depicting the seasons of the year. These delightful pictures were produced by an artist now living in Hong Kong.

were three excellent collections of Oriental art in this town, and it was my privilege to see outstanding examples of Chinese rhinoceros-horn cups almost as fine as those recently exhibited in several American cities from the collection of the king of Sweden.

It is also important that we collect within our means and avoid worries resulting from extravagance. But it is a mistake to assume that a hobbyist must inevitably be wasting money. There are many well-known and popular hobbies such as photography, golf, and boating in which enjoyment is the primary consideration. Collections skillfully assembled are often sound investments, and most that has been put into them can be reclaimed if the need arises.

Because Oriental art is of primary concern in this article, we will summarize this field in the light of prevailing conditions.

#### CHINA

Although Communist China is now open to Western customers and products of the Peoples' Republic can be imported into the United States, the art situation remains uncertain. We must remember that other nations have been doing business with China for the last twenty years, so it is probable that no great bargains are to be expected. The Chinese are also placing heavy restrictions

upon the exportation of National Treasures, both artistic and archaeological, and about all that is coming out in unlimited quantities is propaganda.

Nationalist China (Formosa) has an excellent museum collection which would justify a visit to that country, but there is very little antique material for sale. Some arts brought from the mainland have been revived, and occasionally those who are knowledgeable can make a desirable purchase. The jade hunter must be especially careful, as low grades of jade—some actually imported from the United States—are being worked in China. Some modern artists have betrayed their ancestors, however, and use dental drills in working both stone and ivory.

Hong Kong is worthy of careful searching especially since tourists will find goods brought by refugees from Communist China which can now legally be purchased. Many Hong Kong merchants are depending heavily upon Japanese sources for art goods.

Strangely enough, one of the best places to find rare Chinese objects d'art is in the United States. Old family collections are being broken up, and the heirs can hardly wait to cash in on anything of real value. Europe has good Oriental material, and although there are especially fine shops in Paris, the prices are higher than in the United States.

#### THAILAND

Strict laws now prohibit the export of rare or unique antiquities. When buying old bronzes, unusual care must be taken, as excellent reproductions are now widely offered. The most frequently seen facsimiles are bronze heads of Buddhist images supposedly from three hundred to five hundred years old. There is also a thriving market in bronze hands, allegedly from damaged icons. Cut-rate outlet stores in the United States have offered a wide variety of pseudo antiques from Thailand. In the case of such fragments as hands, it should be obvious to thoughtful persons that twenty identical hands in a row on a dealer's shelf could scarcely have been accumulated in the jungle.

A neglected area for visitors to Thailand are the curious and very artistic Buddhist manuscript books. These are not highly prized by merchants and can nearly always be purchased advan-



Bronze hands of a Buddhist image of the type offered for sale by curio dealers in Bangkok, Thailand. These may be reproductions.

tageously. There are also remarkable folk paintings, usually of religious subjects, made from fifty to one hundred years ago. Stone rubbings in blue, brown, and black are new but from ancient stones. They are dramatic, inexpensive, and carry an atmosphere of authenticity.

Interesting oddments can be found in many Bangkok shops. Art objects occasionally have tags attached to them with wax seals. These are supposed to guarantee the authenticity of the object, which has been expertized by the museum. But as the documents are completely in the Thai language, it is quite possible that some deception is practiced. The jewelry of Thailand is new and charming but can be bought almost anywhere in the world and should not be purchased by those who are trying to make the best of their one-hundred-dollar, duty-free allowance. Local fabrics, especially Thai silk, are delightful, and swatches of them make a fascinating exhibition.

#### TIBET AND NEPAL

Tibet, of course, is closed to the noncommunist world, and most of its art has been destroyed, hidden, or shipped out of the country. At this time all genuine Tibetan items with any claim to antiquity



Detail from an open-work bronze Tibetan prayer wheel secured in Kathmandu, Nepal.

are rare and very expensive. The most desired are the gilt bronze Buddhist images and Lamaist ritual instruments. Next in desirability are the Tankas, or paintings hung in the Lamaist temples. Good examples have always been scarce and are now almost unobtainable. The paintings done with modern pigment imported from Europe have little artistic or commercial worth. The colors are usually unpleasant and sometimes just plain horrible.

Nepalese art is quite similar to the Tibetan but includes a number of interesting folk items and jewelry inlaid with bright-colored stones. Nepalese gilt bronzes, fine paintings, and jeweled plaques are highly collected, and the native fabrics are also worthwhile. In the shops are curios reflecting the Hindu, Moslem, and Buddhist cultures. The Nepalese are now making reproductions of their own art and Tibetan antiques. A new situation has developed in both Nepal and India that is worth mentioning. Communities of Tibetan exiles, which include trained priestly artists, are making very fine





Nepalese pendant of inlaid stones set in brass, probably representing one of the moon's nodes. Typical Nepalese folk craft.

copies from memory of religious paintings, many of the originals having been lost. I feel that these copies are quite desirable if the purchaser does not believe he is buying a genuine antique. For students of Tibetan religion, accurate copies are in every way sufficient for the needs of even a specialist.

#### INDIA

This vast country has widely diversified arts and crafts, and its cultural history goes back for thousands of years. Although there is a strong tendency developing in India to conserve important works of art, old and valuable pieces can be exported occasionally. Most bronze and metal works now offered to the antique trade are probably copies of older pieces. Hand-carved wooden fragments from neglected and disintegrated Hindu temples are offered by outlet houses in the United States at bargain prices, but they are not worth collecting. Antique images of Hindu deities are not too difficult to secure, but they also have been widely imitated. Ancient stone carvings of high quality are not likely to be reproductions but, while genuine, may be more recent than the dealer claims.

Fine collections of leaves from illuminated Hindu and Moslem books bring astronomical prices but have lasting value. More crude illustrations originating in the less sophisticated Indian states, such as Bundi and Kishangarh, have real charm and appeal to the thrifty-minded. Brasswork is abundant, in fact, badly overdone. India is so diversified that its arts cover almost every field of human creativity. A person may select from marble plaques so finely carved that they resemble Venetian lace; books, the leaves of which are of ivory inlaid with gold; and countless replicas of the Taj Mahal in assorted sizes. Excellent work is also being done by contemporary craftsmen. Cottage industries produce a wonderful array of cotton goods, delightful folk paintings, and gaily painted dolls.

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In most areas of Asia, with the exception of Japan which we intend to consider separately, problems of art collecting are about the same. If conditions do not permit travel in foreign countries, it is always possible to take advantage of local opportunities. Most American cities have stores featuring Oriental goods, and interesting advertisements appear in magazines catering to hobbyists. Oriental novelty shops are not noted for the superior quality of their merchandise, but the proprietor may be able to order special items for serious collectors. Fine pieces are still to be found in antique shops, and many merchants still have prejudices against Eastern religious art, which can result in an occasional bargain for the careful browser.

*(To be continued)*



I know a lady that loves to talk so incessantly, she won't give an echo fair play; she has that everlasting rotation of tongue that an echo must wait till she dies before it can catch her last words!

—Congreve

The stomach is a slave that must accept everything that is given to it, but which avenges wrongs as slyly as does a slave.

—Souvestre

## NATIONAL TRENDS FOR 1973

As usual, the testimonies of the heavenly bodies are somewhat conflicting; however, the national chart for 1973 is better than average and indicates that prevailing conditions will drift along with a slightly upward trend. Most folks will be more patriotic than in the recent past, and respect for the ideals and convictions of our Founding Fathers will be increasingly apparent. The country is building toward its bicentennial celebration, and pro-Americanism will include better support of government and increasing concern for public good. Social problems will be approached with a more positive attitude; there will be less sentimentalism but more serious concern over the welfare of the country. Our international image improves, and our sphere of moral influence will be greater and more constructive. Efforts to stir up strife among minority groups will continue, but this type of agitation is losing momentum.

The astrological keynote for the year emphasizes honor, national pride, and increasing acceptance of community responsibilities. In spite of inevitable imperfections, the majority of us feel that we live in a good country which we should support in every way possible. Popular movements will arise to defend the policies of the administration, and ecological problems will be faced in a more practical way on both national and local levels. There will be stronger emphasis upon idealism, with the public demanding improvement of morals and ethics. The crime rate should be lower, with less juvenile delinquency. Propaganda against narcotics and educational programs on venereal disease will show positive results. The public mind will be more cheerful and optimistic; the cost of living will continue to rise, and, as usual, luxury spending will be a normal byproduct of the prevailing optimism. Although spending will be brisk, customers will be more selective and discriminating in purchasing luxuries. Respect for law and order increases, and the tendency to accept authority as essential to the survival of a nation will reduce complaints against management, both politically and economically.

The solar and lunar eclipses of 1973 strongly affect labor conditions, public health, electronic and computer industries, international relationships, and such institutions as hospitals, prisons, and retirement communities. On the constructive side, there is a tendency to face facts with resolution and make necessary changes as rapidly as possible. The public mind will be more alert, and thinking more courageous. There will be openmindedness to new ideals and a broadening of cultural horizons. The tendency to procrastinate, which has dominated public opinion for a number of years, changes to an attitude of urgency which may precipitate minor crises in military policies and local legislations. Elected officials will find their constituencies more loyal and dependable.

The American people appear to be recovering from a psychoneurosis from which they have suffered for a number of years. They are less critical, more forthright, and more pleasure-loving. There is emphasis upon back-to-nature programs, outdoor living, sports, family activities, and improvement of skills and creative abilities. Standards of living continue to rise, personal attitudes are lighter, and the tendency to blame others for our own misfortunes is markedly decreased. Ethnic groups are more compatible, and an inferiority complex which has been unpleasantly noticeable in recent years is replaced by a genuine and natural acceptance of democratic principles.

The financial condition of the country shows a strengthening of the American dollar and continuing investment in the natural resources and manufactured products of other countries. Expenditures to advance scientific research projects and humanitarian endeavors will be larger than last year. A series of unexpected events may embarrass a major bank or building and loan company. Disasters to the properties of investment houses are indicated. The country will be able to absorb returning army personnel without any serious inconveniences. There will be some stabilizing in the price field but continued escalation in food and interest rates. The public becomes more thrift-minded, but retrenchment is unlikely. The early spring may show some losses in the securities market, but for the most part stocks and bonds will level off in the second half of the year. There should be no serious losses for informed traders.

As usual, there is considerable emphasis upon transportation. Traffic conditions worsen, and public carriers are unable to meet the increased demands. Accidents involving railroads, ships, and airplanes are foreseen. Communities attempting to improve their transportational facilities will be faced with a rapidly inflating cost of construction, and some ambitious projects will have to be abandoned or indefinitely postponed. The utility companies are in difficulty to provide the necessary services, and this situation could actually be dangerous to some consumers. A rise in the price of utilities and related consumer services must be expected.

A major change is taking place in newscasting and programming on radio and television. There will be less propaganda, and newscasters will search more diligently for constructive items to report. Newspapers in general are afflicted and subject to lawsuits and labor difficulties. Publishers of books and magazines will prosper but must be prepared to improve the level of their respective products. Relations with foreign countries will be generally good, but one Asiatic power may cause anxiety. Air pollution should be reduced, and regulations against smog will be more rigidly enforced. There will be further agitation against the destruction of natural resources. The diplomatic corps will have some bad moments, and American diplomats in Latin countries must be particularly careful.

Climatic conditions of the country will be eccentric. Electrical storms, hurricanes, flash floods, and weather disturbances in coastal areas will cause considerable damage. Land movements along the Atlantic seaboard are indicated, but no major disaster is probable. Agriculture faces a difficult year with untimely seasonal changes and damage to crops from insects and mildew. Floods in mines could prove hazardous and every care should be taken to protect all workers in the building or mining trades. Opponents of the Nixon Administration continue to assail government procedures, and one prominent dissenter must protect himself against bodily injury. Discontent will be largely neutralized by popular measures sponsored by the present Administration. Local elections indicate that the public attitude has become more moderate.

There is considerable pressure upon education and amusement. Here, also, the tendency is to favor conservative programming.

In schools, the basic curriculum will be emphasized, and a number of innovations will be discarded. Objectionable theatre will receive less publicity and, as in most foreign countries, will retain a limited following. Family entertainment will increase, with emphasis upon educational and patriotic material. Public morals will improve in suburban areas, but in larger cities the rate of improvement will be slower. The population trend is slightly downward, and communities assuming that they must build new schools and increase the number of buses may find these changes to be unnecessary. School enrollment will be smaller, but there will be a notable improvement in attendance. Epidemical ailments may strike student bodies, and places of assembly may be closed because of health problems. Speculators tend to be cautious, and the average person is less inclined to invest in wildcat ventures. Sometime next winter a prominent ambassador to the United States who has been extremely popular may be invited to leave the country because of espionage activities. Social functions will be less numerous and far less formal.

As usual, labor conditions leave much to be desired. Further efforts will be made to increase wages without any consideration for the quality of work performed. Many trades are virtually pricing themselves out of existence. The average citizen is now performing for himself those services for which he previously paid professionals. As a result of dictatorial procedures in labor, unemployment may rise, and some crafts may actually be boycotted. There will probably be a major strike in the building trade, and automotive workers may find themselves in a predicament. Public health shows an increase in communicable diseases; epidemical outbreaks, especially in the Midwest; and an unexpected outbreak of polio. Rheumatic ailments, arthritis, and bursitis will become more common. Heart ailments will be a major cause of death, and accidents affecting the legs are more numerous. The civil service administration will show a trend against life tenure. The army and navy gain in popularity, and the need for armed forces is recognized and accepted. Most military personnel stationed in foreign countries are likely to be home by the end of the year.

Marriages are somewhat more numerous, and the divorce rate

is down. The mathematical probabilities of the United States being involved in a major war in 1973 are slight. The unity developing within the country is recognized and respected by potential trouble-makers. Foreign trade should prosper, especially in the second half of the year, and feminist movements gain a number of objectives relating to employment and investment. The United States will support the U.N. in arbitrating an emergency arising in the Near East.

Accidental deaths by drowning may be more numerous. The suicide rate is also slightly higher. Electrical equipment may be responsible for many mishaps. Visits of foreign diplomats will be numerous, and discussions will focus upon the financial interests of the various countries. Memorials to dead heroes will be under construction, but any elaborate project involving public funds will receive little support. Celebrities in the fields of science and psychology will be afflicted with health problems, and the mortality rate on the professional level will be exceedingly high.

Colleges and universities take greater interest in mysticism, psychic phenomena, Oriental religions, astrology, and extrasensory perception. This trend, however, has been too sudden and shows lack of discrimination. There may be a negative reaction, but even so, materialism in education is less influential every day. Education will be further streamlined with emphasis upon the moral responsibilities of higher intellectualism. American people will travel extensively both within the country and abroad. Latin America will attract many tourists and so will the new nations of Africa. The Supreme Court will reverse some of its previous decisions and will become less involved in politics. Trade and commerce are brisk, but there are probabilities of further tariffs applied to automobiles, clothing, and art products. Philosophy gains public respect and bridges the interval between science and religion. All religious movements will enlarge their followings and enjoy wider spheres of influence. Mysticism in particular captures the public mind.

The President and his immediate advisors have considerable planetary protection for 1973. However, there may be some dif-

ficulty with organized labor, especially in the agricultural groups. The President must be careful of his health and might be subject to accidents in air travel. Large financial interests may be somewhat disappointed in the President's program during his second term. Foreign commitments may not work out as well as had been hoped, and a disconcerting situation could arise in Asia. Credit will be available but expensive. The government's handling of emergencies will increase its prestige and help to unify the country. Critical problems will be limited to small geographical areas, where most of these should be worked out by late fall. The spring months are confusing, and the President may suffer from a bad press for several weeks.

The Senate and House of Representatives will be subject to public censure over an unfortunate incident. Several members of these bodies may retire or make a radical change in policy. Local and state governments are also afflicted and subject to considerable criticism. In most cases, conservative factions will receive the greatest support. The public mind will be more mature and serious in its thinking but essentially optimistic and hopeful. Relations with other nations improve, and there is a tendency toward a strong consolidation in the English-speaking bloc. An important new invention may prove fatal during the experimental stage, and science is censured for failure to test innovations.

In common with foreign nations, the United States is reviewing its entire system of public institutions, including charities. There is hope for a reduction in hospital costs and for other services which are indispensable to life and health. Mental institutions will find natural cures more effective than excessive medication, and outcare will become increasingly popular. Outbreaks in prisons could occur next September or October and will lead to important changes in the penal system. The FBI finds it difficult to select a successor to J. Edgar Hoover. This branch of law enforcement may lose some of the admiration which it has long enjoyed. Religions of a psychic nature have a tendency to get out of line, and their privileges may be restricted. Fraternal orders and service clubs could have difficulty sustaining their level of membership and will do better in 1974.

In terms of astrometeorology, there will be rapid seasonal changes with excessive heat noted in the summer, and severe winters. The eastern seaboard will experience heavy fog and pollution problems, with a possible shortage of public utilities. The central part of the country is afflicted with sudden and violent storms, but the western seaboard continues to be climatically temperate. Some volcanic activity could arise in September or October, but the probabilities of a major seismic disturbance are slight.

Alaska is favored for political progress and economic advancement. Chicago is under affliction and may be subject to unusual minority group disturbances. Los Angeles is afflicted by unfavorable publicity, especially in connection with the Hollywood entertainment world. New York is in line for institutional reforms, and a scandal may force the correction of unfair discrimination against senior citizens. San Francisco faces further dilemmas in its transportation system, police scandals, and utility failures. Washington, D.C. may have a slight financial slump which will require a general reorganization of public thinking.

In spite of these temporary occurrences, emphasis in the United States is upon public and private improvement, better conditions for children and older people, and a more constructive approach to all the responsibilities of a powerful nation in the modern world.



A handful of pine-seed will cover mountains with the green majesty of forest.  
I too will set my face to the wind and throw my handful of seed on high.

—William Sharp

Do good with what thou hast; or it will do thee no good. If thou wouldst be happy, bring thy mind to thy condition, and have an indifferency for more than what is sufficient.

—William Penn



## *In Reply*

### A Department of Questions and Answers

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*QUESTION: Is there such a thing as intentional sin? Do you think that when people do or say things that hurt us, it is always unintentional?*

*ANSWER:* It seems to me that the answers to these questions depend upon our understanding of the words "intentional" and "unintentional." Idealistic philosophy is inclined to take the attitude that the conscious being behind the human personality will not commit a destructive act. Our dispositional difficulties arise in the mental and emotional levels of human character. If we wish to assume with Confucius that sin arises from ignorance and that ignorance is the basis of pride and selfishness, we have useful insights into the nature of one another. Ignorance is not usually intentional, and in human codes of law it is not accepted as an excuse for a misdemeanor. The general attitude is that if we do not know the proper course of procedure in a given instance it is our responsibility to enlighten ourselves concerning the properties of the situation.

Many tragedies are undoubtedly caused by thoughtlessness. We may not intend to injure those around us, but we have never disciplined ourselves to think constructively before we speak or act. This is one of the reasons why the ancients advocated prayerful meditation before making important decisions. The Egyptians, for example, considered gossip to be a cardinal sin because it violated

the ordinances of their religion. In the Negative Confession of Faith as set forth in the Egyptian mortuary rituals, the soul of the deceased is interrogated by a jury of deities and is held responsible for both intentional and unintentional injuries to others. Since the secularization of public opinion, however, spiritual restraints are less often enforced.

It is always advisable, then, to consider other persons compassionately. Human character is strongly influenced by external factors. A child growing up in an unfavorable family situation often becomes disillusioned and embittered. Some of us are born with neurotic tendencies which may be intensified by the negative conditions that arise in society. Probably, most persons do the best they can, considering what they are and the limited degree of insight which restricts them. Unpleasant individuals are usually unhappy in themselves, poorly adjusted to their world, and incapable of using their own mental and emotional resources properly. Parents are not likely to hold serious resentments against small children who misbehave. It is simply assumed that the child does not know better but will improve in the course of time. Although this assumption has had a number of serious setbacks in recent years, the majority of families still hold such optimistic attitudes.

Most basic animosities involved in private and public grudges are difficult to rationalize. The Arabs claim that the Israelis have set up a country on land that has long belonged to the Arabs. The Israelis point out that this same land belonged to the Hebrew nation for thousands of years prior to the rise of Arabian culture. A somewhat similar incident involves the proprietorship over Alsace-Lorraine, which has disturbed the peace of German and French relationships for many years. On a more personal level, the unfair distribution of an estate can end in a feud lasting for centuries. Real or imaginary grievances can develop into deep-seated neuroses complicated by outbreaks of self-pity and wounded pride. By the time these disputes are brought to the attention of a family counselor, the original difficulties have frequently been forgotten, overshadowed by bitter animosities.

In crime there are various degrees of premeditation which frequently determine the seriousness of the offense. A premeditated

murder is dealt with more severely than a similar crime committed under extreme emotional duress. A homicide as the result of an automobile accident is usually punished only to the point that negligence can be established.

We must take into consideration the degree and quality of the intent to determine whether an action is truly premeditated and also whether some unkindness we have committed has led to retaliation. If we attack a man's religion, he is likely to tell us what he thinks of ours. Under such conditions, intent is mutual, but we justify our condemnation on the grounds that he is a member of an uninspired faith.

Some of the most difficult situations have arisen from the overworking of a virtue. We can drive other people to distraction with unsolicited good deeds or by constant interference with their projects "for their own good." Subconsciously, charity is often inspired by ulterior motives. We wish to be appreciated, we are lonely and try to buy companionship, and we may go so far as to believe that we can buy loyalty by putting other folks under obligation to us. When they rebel, we feel that our generosity has been imposed upon. In all such cases we must consider the possibility that our own self-centeredness has resulted in some unpleasant karma.

Consider your own reaction to the happenings of the day. We have recently passed through a national election in which feelings ran high and judgments were reached too hastily. Very few persons actually knew the candidates they voted for, and there was a tendency to consider the effects of the election in terms of personal interests. Fortunately, the American people generally recover from one election stress in time to prepare for the next political olympiad.

How intentional is it when we broadly proclaim that a certain candidate is a cad? Do we really mean this, or are we simply talking to impress ourselves or some hesitant neighbor? When we have run down the opposition, would our evidence stand in a court of law where all heresy is excluded? If we would only tell what we can prove factually, to what degree would our remarks be censured?

In many instances, unkind words are merely the only way in which we can release tension and should be considered on a par with hysteria. If we do not take these remarks seriously, our mistake lies in assuming that others will recognize our internal dilemmas and react sympathetically. If they do, this would probably be "the most unkindest cut of all." To act on the assumption that some persons are perpetual adolescents does not enlarge our circle of acquaintances. We are then regarded as snobs and might soon receive a deluge of criticism.

The nearest approach to an intentional sin would be a pre-meditated offense. Revenge can be considered under this heading but then the question arises as to how the impulse to vengeance originated. If we are good, religiously-minded folks we would know that our faith teaches us not to hold grudges and to do good to those who spitefully use us. If a man smites us on one cheek, we are advised to turn the other cheek, but this advice is not always taken literally. The Bible is probably right in stating that if we agree with our adversary quickly, we could prevent misery and feuding which would terminate in mental or physical illness. In our desperate attempt to discomfort our enemy, we usually destroy ourselves. It is wiser to make an advance toward friendship even though we feel that the other person is wrong. If our kindly ministrations are rejected, it is best to bow out of the situation and decline further involvement. This point is often relevant in the bitterness attendant upon broken homes. To hate an ex-marriage partner is contrary to the normal process of universal law. Even though we may have been badly treated, we only compound the felony by taking the attitude that we can never forgive or forget. Forgetting may be difficult, but forgiving can turn a tragedy into a valuable lesson which will help us to live better in the future.

We often wonder to what degree the criminally insane are responsible for their actions. Public opinion and legal practice are inclined to assume that the demented person is unable to control his emotions or actions. A temper tantrum is temporary dementia, and nursing grievances is a sign of emotional instability. Consider for example the tragedy of the death of a loved one. At the time of the funeral, grief is inevitable, and a measure of it is probably therapeutic. Unless religious conviction is exceptionally deep and

strong, the person who does not feel intense emotional regrets may later develop a neurotic condition. In due time, however, life re-adjusts itself, and the loss becomes a nostalgic memory. Those who felt that they could not go on slowly regain their optimism. This is true of all unhappy circumstances. We live through them and out-grow them unless there are defects in our own characters which make this impossible. As a result of defects, a disposition may deteriorate. The lonely person can become a nagger or see only evil intentions or ulterior motives in those around him. He may be ungrateful and short-tempered, and if the trend is not stopped he will grow worse with age. He should be regarded as incapable of estimating his own intentions. He does not mean to be unpleasant, but his own bad feelings cause him to respond involuntarily by condemning or deprecating those around him.

Some personalities deteriorate into alcoholics; others vanish into a world of drifters and vagabonds. Each has his story which explains, even if it does not justify, a life of futility. At one time I had a considerable direct contact with the Midnight Mission. Those who went there for a cup of coffee and a stale doughnut were expected to show their appreciation by attending a brief religious service. Obviously, they were primarily interested in food, but they endured with fair grace the admonitions of an amateur preacher who was himself a reformed derelict. In talking with the so-called "down-and-outers," I heard many interesting and pathetic stories. Many of these men had been successful, some even wealthy, and a few had belonged to the learned professions. Then something happened, usually an emotional shock. At the moment of a tragic crisis, the world ended, and life ended for these men. They never recovered; their incentives were gone. When they had nothing to work for they had nothing to live for. The average attendant at the Midnight Mission had a grammar school education or better. A few had graduated from college cum laude, but neither education nor social position had protected them from the ravages of despair. Such conditions will continue until we learn that it is perfectly possible to control ourselves. We pass through any crisis with which we are confronted if we make full use of our resources. I am convinced that an elderly scholar I knew many years ago was correct when he declared that man is so constituted psychologically

that he is capable of controlling any degree of stress. Our own mental and emotional natures are only partly matured, and this very limitation is our defense against self-anihilation. We can only rise so high and only fall so low; and at any point in the course of living, we can determine what is best for ourselves. Zen is correct when it points out that at no time in our lives must we struggle with the past or the future. All that is necessary is to meet that hypothetical instant which we call *now* with the full measure of available character.

We may thus conclude that virtue must be intentional. It must be developed by purposeful effort enlightened by proper instruction and the practice of constructive principles. Virtue is a byproduct of personal integration, and happiness is the byproduct of virtue. So-called "sin" is usually the result of doing nothing about self-improvement. It is drifting along on the assumption that we can have a significant life by enduring a series of accidents. We all hope that peace and prosperity will be thrust upon us. Some turn to God for abundance and others depend upon financial acumen. Some trust in heaven and others in real estate, but we are all disaster-prone unless we have what the ancients call "foundations in eternity." Without these foundations, we are likely to yield to temptations of all kinds, and then shift the blame for our mistakes upon our associates.

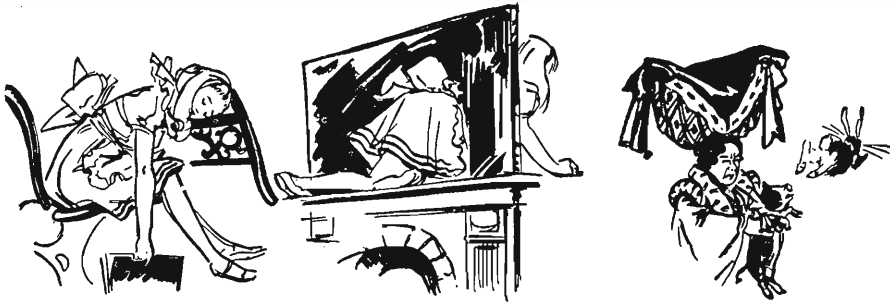
Pythagoras pointed out that right and wrong are not opposites in Nature. Good and evil are not two mighty forces struggling for dominion over the human soul. Good is a principle, and evil is simply the absence of that principle. It has been said that evil is the least degree of good and is a condition which arises from ignorance. Evil is like darkness, which is in no sense an enemy of light and through which light can shine. Darkness is ignorance because if we are in a dark room we do not know where we are or how the room is furnished. Darkness is filled with imaginary hazards and ghosts, which are really our own negative attitudes impelling us to desperate actions. On this basis I feel that all sin is unintentional because it must arise from ignorance. However, when conduct is vested solely in the human mind, we are all the victims of an instrument dedicated largely to ulterior motives. It is the mind that

is the "slayer of the real" according to the great Hindu book of psalms, the *Bhagavad-Gita*. After the mind has slain the real, sin may be intentional; but in the end, consciousness transcends mind and the infinite integrities are restored. The eternal part of man is good and acts according to good, but the temporal part of man, obscured by material factors and burdened with karma, is in a less fortunate state. We can appreciate the words of St. Paul, when he said, "Whenever I would do good, evil is nigh unto me."

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION  
(Act of October 23, 1962; Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code)

1. DATE OF FILING September 26, 1972	2. TITLE OF PUBLICATION PRS JOURNAL	3. FREQUENCY OF ISSUE Quarterly
4. LOCATION OF KNOWN OFFICE OF PUBLICATION 3910 Los Feliz Blvd., Los Angeles (L.A.), California 90027		
5. LOCATION OF THE HEADQUARTERS OR GENERAL BUSINESS OFFICES OF THE PUBLISHERS 3910 Los Feliz Blvd., Los Angeles (L.A.), California 90027		
6. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PUBLISHER, EDITOR, AND MANAGING EDITOR		
PUBLISHER Philosophical Research Society, Inc., 3910 Los Feliz Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.		EDITOR Manly P. Hall, 3910 Los Feliz Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90027
MANAGING EDITOR Manly P. Hall 3910 Los Feliz Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90027		
7. OWNER: Philosophical Research Society; nonprofit Corp. Board of Trustees: Manly P. Hall, Pres., 3910 Los Feliz Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90027; Henry L. Drake, Vice-pres.; 3910 Los Feliz Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90027; John W. Ervin, Secy. 14322 Valley Vista, Sherman Oaks, Calif. 91403.		
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10. EXTENT AND NATURE OF CIRCULATION	AVERAGE NO. COPIES EACH ISSUE DURING PRECEDING 12 MONTHS	ACTUAL NUMBER OF COPIES OF SINGLE ISSUE NEAREST TO FILING DATE
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B. PAID CIRCULATION		
1. SALES THROUGH DEALERS AND CARRIERS, STREET VENDORS AND COUNTER SALES.	273	102
2. MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	1822	1899
C. TOTAL PAID CIRCULATION	2095	2001
D. FREE DISTRIBUTION (including samples) BY MAIL, CARRIER OR OTHER MEANS.	80	79
E. TOTAL DISTRIBUTION (Sum of C and D)	2175	2080
F. OFFICE USE, LEFT-OVER, UNACCOUNTED, SPOILED AFTER PRINTING.	125	120
G. TOTAL (Sum of E & F—should equal net press run shown in A)	2300	2200
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## Curiouser & Curiouser

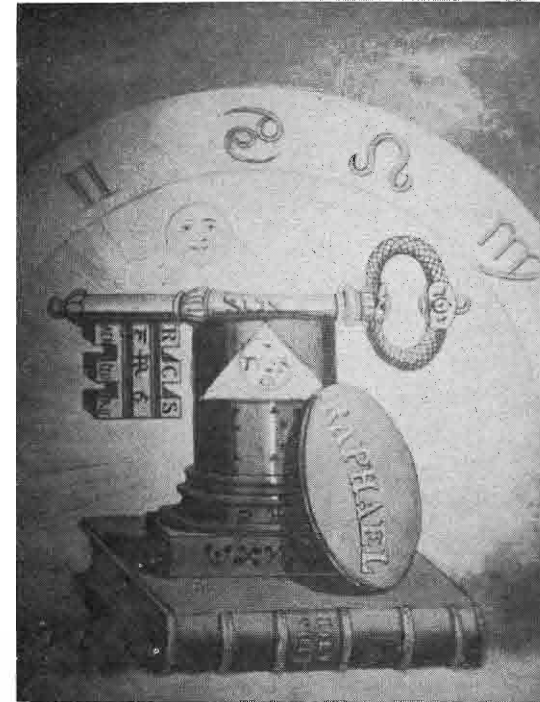
A DEPARTMENT DEDICATED TO ALICE IN WONDERLAND

### UNFORTUNATE AERONAUTS

Raphael, the Astrologer of the Nineteenth Century, wrote several unusual books dealing with aspects of the celestial science, prophecies in general, omens, and magical practices. In one of his works, Raphael discusses the horoscopes of two balloonists, Harris and Graham. It appears that Harris actually consulted this famous astrologer, who advised him to postpone a proposed ascent until after the first week in June. A record of the interview between Harris and Raphael is found in the latter's book, *The Astrologer of the Nineteenth Century*, where he writes:

*At the time of his (Harris) calling on me I foresaw the danger he was likely to encounter, as I suspected the true time of his birth was somewhat later; and I was also struck with the curious position of Mars during the months of April and May, 1824 . . . I candidly told him of the danger which I foresaw in his nativity, and advised him, by every persuasion that lay in my power, to defer his aerial excursion till the first week in June was over: but, strange to say, it seems that he was fated to think but little of my advice, which is but too often the case where the stars forebode violent effects; and thus, although he had timely warning to prevent the forthcoming evil, yet the malignant star which then overclouded his destiny with pernicious influence, eventually proved the strongest, and thus, unfortunately, his life became an early sacrifice to the perils of his adventure.*

As might be suspected of an aeronaut, Harris was ruled by Gemini and was by trade a cabinetmaker. He was a short, slender, slim-faced man with dark eyes and hair and a naturally ingenious



Vignette from the title page of *The Astrologer of the Nineteenth Century* by the first Raphael, London, 1825. On a closed book entitled *Holy Writ* is a pedestal ornamented with symbols of astrology and geomancy. Above is a radiant triangle inscribed with the name of a deity. Resting on the columns is the key to the esoteric mysteries of life and inscribed with the appropriate characters. Tipped against the pedestal is a magic mirror inscribed with the name of Raphael. The background is the arch of the zodiac with the sun and moon prominently placed.

disposition. Apparently Harris had some premonition of possible disaster and for this reason consulted Raphael on two or more occasions. Incidentally, at the time of his fatal ascent, a courageous lady accompanied him. She survived the accident, and Raphael gave his reasons for this in terms of astrology.

Aeronautics have always been at least indirectly associated with astrology. Nostradamus described the ascent of the Montgauffier brothers in a hot-air balloon two hundred years before the event took place and even gave the names of the aeronauts. As they were considered hazardous, balloon flights were often timed according to astrology, and appropriate omens were heavily relied upon. These ascents were commonly made at fairs or circuses and drew a heavy attendance. The balloon was inflated by smoke, and there was a circular opening in the bottom to allow the heated air to enter. Nostradamus referred to these types of aeronauts long before

they actually existed as “men under a hole”—and he was exactly right! In the early days, I attended many balloon flights. The more spectacular balloons had no basket underneath, and the aeronaut ascended on a trapeze to perform graceful feats of skill from his elevated perch. These balloons were often gaily painted and resembled large decorated children’s play-balls. The flights were brief, and the balloon was controlled by a rope attached to the ground. Average ascents were from five hundred to a thousand feet. As the air cooled, the balloon slowly sank to the ground. However, if the seams opened, or the balloon was tossed by a heavy wind or struck by lightning, the passenger was in desperate danger. It was also possible for the balloon to escape from its rope and settle in a nearby river or be damaged by falling upon a tall tree.

A balloon ascension was among the festivities in connection with the coronation of King George IV of England in 1821. It contributed greatly to the occasion, and visitors assembled from far and near to witness the magnificent spectacle which completely overshadowed the crowning of the king. In this case the balloon was filled with coal gas. This is a highly inflammable and evil-smelling product and frequently resulted in disasters to the intrepid balloonists. The disadvantage was that the balloon might explode in mid-air, but in many cases it was used simply because it was cheaper.

At about the same time that Harris took his fatal flight, a Mr. G. Graham contributed to the history of hot-air ballooning. This gentleman “whose intrepidity and fearless contempt of danger and physical obstacles had obtained him much and deserved celebrity,” joined the hazardous profession of ballooning. Graham was born in London on November 13, 1784 at ten hours and ten minutes, p.m.; and to dramatize this event, Raphael later caused a special wood engraving to be made showing Mr. Graham in his balloon with his horoscope affixed thereto. Raphael points out that Mr. Graham’s planets were far more favorable to his project than those of Mr. Harris. Even so, there were obstacles, and the intrepid Graham failed in his first attempt, which was made at White Conduit House on August 18, 1823. Later, favored by better planetary



The horoscope of Mr. G. Graham artistically displayed on his balloon. This illustration accompanies Raphael's article.

aspects, he was more successful. Incidentally, Mr. Harris and Mr. Graham actually made a flight together.

In describing Mr. Graham's final success, the *London Times* for August 10, 1824 announced:

*Saturday, Mr. Graham ascended in his balloon from Norwich; not long after he ascended, the thunder storm returned with renewed violence, and the frequent flashes of lightening must have made the situation of the aeronaut peculiar and awful.*

In his hieroglyphical figure, Raphael shows the balloon surrounded by lightning flashes exactly as they later occurred.



It is in what we VALUE, not in what we HAVE, that the test of us resides.

— E. M. Forster



## Happenings at Headquarters

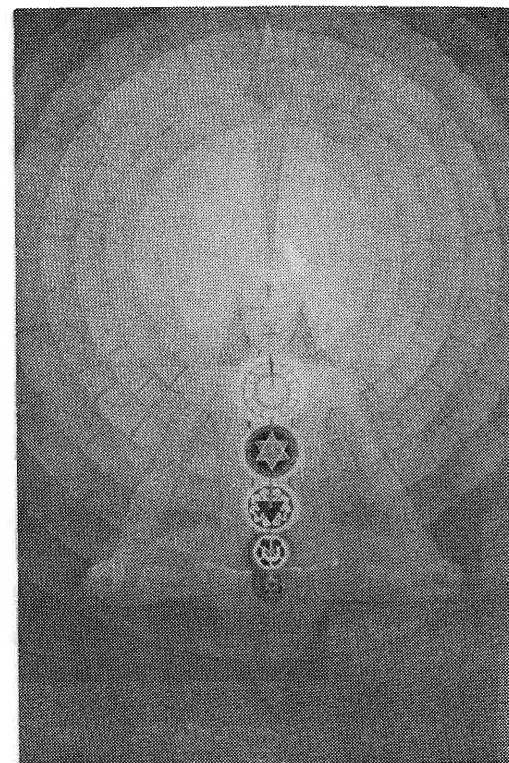


The *Journal for the Study of Consciousness* reports that "The Seven Spinal Chakras," an oil painting designed by Mr. Hall and executed by M. J. Serailian, was used in a dream telepathy experiment. The research was carried on by Dr. Stanley Krippner, a friend of the Society, at the Maimonides Medical Center Dream Laboratory in Brooklyn, New York. Dr. Krippner was invited to present a lecture of his findings at the Institute of Psychology, Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, in Moscow, USSR. The first presentation on psychical research to be given at the Institute, this lecture was delivered to a select audience of two hundred psychologists, physicians, physicists, engineers, space scientists, and cosmonauts-in-training.

The Krippner experiment utilized a number of paintings as well as the P.R.S. painting mentioned above. Before the subjects went to sleep, they were told that an operator would be concentrating on a painting selected at random and that they were to determine by their dreams which picture was chosen. These subjects slept in a soundproof room and when they were detected to be dreaming they were awakened and asked to report the content of their dream. Certain instruments can determine when a person is dreaming by recording a rapid twitching of the eyelids, and when this occurred the subjects were awakened.

A number of judges were then sent copies of the dream reports and the paintings used, and were asked to evaluate on a scale of one to one hundred the degree to which each dream report conformed with the specified picture. The degree to which the dream reports described "The Seven Spinal Chakras" was rated at 83%. This rating is significantly above any random probability and gives evidence that telepathic communication was indeed present. Dr. Krippner feels that his Moscow trip opened the way for both new and existing areas of research.

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The painting from the P.R.S. collection used in the Krippner experiment.

The annual meeting of the Group Psychotherapy Association of Southern California held during May included a workshop chair-  
maned by Vice-President Dr. Henry L. Drake and moderated by Dr. Arthur Lerner, a frequent lecturer at the Philosophical Research Society. The title was "Meditation — Its Method and Contribution to the Growth Process." Dr. Drake stressed that ". . . therapy is best established when therapist and client alike first condition themselves by a certain meditative quietude which, flowing into the therapeutic process, constructively effects the numerous life situations that may arise in therapy."

\* \* \*

The Philosophical Research Society welcomed the New Year most appropriately with Mr. Hall's series of astrological trends for 1973. Included in this series, as is customary, were "World Trends," "National Trends," "Personal Trends" given in three parts, and "Psychological Analysis for 1973" which concluded the group on February 11th. On February 18th, Dr. Lerner once again returned to us, this time to deliver his views on "Poetry Therapy and Humanism." We were pleased to welcome Dr. Thelma Moss to our Sunday lecture program on February 25th, when she presented "Is There a Vital Body in Man? — Photographic Evidence of Human Energy Fields." Dr. Everett L. Shostrom, another newcomer to the Sunday podium, offered thoughts on "Freedom to Be — Experiencing and Expressing Your Total Self" on March 4th. Our old friend and faculty member, Dr. Framroze Bode, will be lecturing March 11th on "The Future Direction of Mankind — Fifth Dimension, the Transition of Lower Limitations," followed on March 18th by "The Miracle of Consciousness," a talk by Mr. Hall in response to a question received by his office. To conclude the Sunday lecture series on March 25th, Dr. Phil Oderberg will present a talk on "Individual Growth and the Transpersonal Experience."

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On Monday evenings of the Winter Quarter, Ralph Sterling, a well-known astrologer, delivered a series of astrological lectures under the general title of "An Introduction to the Space Age Science." Beginning January 8th with "The Mystery of Astrology — How and Why It Works," Mr. Sterling dealt subsequently with "Chart Analysis — The Alchemy of Personality" on January 22nd, "Astrology as the Algebra of Life — Mathematics Simplified" on February 5th, and will unofficially conclude the series on March 12th with "Planets as Guests in the Various Houses — Significance of Houses, Signs, and Planet Aspects." The March 19th subject for discussion will be announced based on class interest. Mr. Sterling's lectures are quite entertaining and informative and we are pleased to welcome him to our astrological series of talks.

\* \* \*

Wednesday evenings found Mr. Hall repeating his Sunday talks on astrological trends for 1973. The talks began January 10th and concluded on February 14th with "Psychological Analysis for 1973."

Byron H. Bird, our Headquarters' Study Group leader and a friend of P.R.S. for many years, gave a talk February 21st on "The Apostles vs. Levi — The Sermon on the Mountain Contrasted with the Aquarian Gospel." We are always appreciative of Mr. Bird's talks and enjoy sharing his knowledge.

Beginning Wednesday, February 28th, Dr. Stephan Hoeller returned once more to P.R.S. for another group of his most interesting and informative talks, this time on "Sacred Magic and Kabbalah in the New Age." These lectures will conclude with "Kabbalah Reborn — Jungian Keys to Kabbalism," on March 28th; and others to be presented during March are "Light and Shadow in Magic — Paths and Pitfalls of Magicians" on March 14th and "The Holy Kabbalah — Theory and Practice of the Secret Wisdom of Israel" March 21st.

Joan Gladich and Gisele Dallan presented a Thursday evening series of lectures on "Deeper Awareness through Handwriting Analysis." Having talked here for a number of quarters, these ladies are always a welcome addition to P.R.S. Beginning their series on January 11th with "Inner and Outer Space — The Subconscious Reveals Itself," followed by "The Cosmic Dance — A Way of Tuning In" on January 18th, Mrs. Gladich and Mrs. Dallan will present "Graphology and Illness — Warning Signs of Physical Problems" on March 8th and conclude with "Graphotherapy — Understanding the Future" on March 15th.

A number of Saturday seminars were scheduled for the Winter Quarter of activities, and we were pleased to welcome Pir Vilayat Kahn on January 13th when he presented his discussion on "Meditation — Its Basic Techniques and Practices." Mr. Kahn was also with us Friday, January 12th for a single lecture on "Meditation as a Means to Illumination — The Ancient and Modern Way of Integration."

Hazel Wilson came to P.R.S. on Saturday January 27th to discuss "Numerology, The Value of Numbers as a Way of Self-Knowledge." The morning session was devoted to deriving significant answers and meanings from the theory and practice of numbers, and during the

afternoon, the relation of numerology and astrology, destiny and karma, pinnacles and challenges, individual changes, personal years, and life's path were considered.

On February 10th, P.R.S. presented a day with Dr. Wu Shui Wan, who returned to present a subject on which she is an authority. The seminar was entitled "The Theory and Practice of Acupuncture," in which the "Chi" or principle of life and the meridian theory were discussed.

We were happy to welcome Dr. J. Wesley Robb on February 24th with his seminar on "The Vital Practicality of Humanistic Living." Dr. Robb is a professor of religion at U.S.C. and was a recent president of the American Academy of Religion.

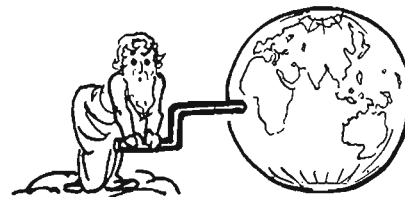
Vice-President Dr. Henry L. Drake will give an afternoon lecture March 10th on "Doctrines of the Wisdom Tradition—Its Aims and Relation to Individual Well-Being." Discussion will center around the ways each of us might enhance integration and enrich his own life.

After his lecture March 11th, Dr. Bode will return to P.R.S. to give a seminar March 24th on "Mysticism and Spiritual Philosophy." To be discussed are the unconscious and super-conscious forces and their influence upon man's conscious actions, and the difference between phenomenal occultism and its dangers in contrast with the safer way of spiritual mysticism.

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We were recently pleased to receive a good letter from Mrs. Homai Bode, wife of Dr. Framroze Bode and a one-time employee of P.R.S. who now contributes her energies to Auroville in India. One paragraph was of particular interest to P.R.S. and residents of Los Angeles in general:

About three weeks ago 34 delegates came here from Los Angeles to inaugurate Los Angeles City School in Bombay, as Bombay is declared sister city of Los Angeles. They were given right royal treatment. They were all guests of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. All were given hospitality and many other organizations had various functions for them. Six of them were known to me and on meeting them the first day at the Mayor's reception in our beautiful Kamala Nehru Park on Malabar Hill, I got quite homesick for California.



## HAPPENINGS IN THE WORLD

According to *L'Osservatore Romano*, the newspaper of Vatican City, Pope Paul VI is becoming deeply concerned over the spreading evils of our time. Basing his remarks on Biblical passages, the Pontiff regards Satan as a real, albeit invisible, being relentlessly determined to corrupt humankind. The Pope suggests that Catholic doctrines on demonism and demonology should be studied intensively in order to trace the common evils of our time to their true origin.

Pope Paul's suggestions have been taken seriously, and at least one prominent Jesuit educator has given us a partial list of the insidious evils with which Satan is seeking to delude the world. Included among those theories and practices which are traceable directly to the arch-fiend are various schools of occultism and parapsychology, speculation that other planets in the universe may be inhabited, drug culture in general, revival of astrology, growing interest in Eastern religions, and sects or cults teaching meditation and other mystical practices.

It would seem to me that the effort to revive beliefs that were responsible for many of the most tragic pages in human history might prove disastrous. We know that small groups, mostly in Europe, practice diabolism at the present time, but their influence is limited to a few jaded sensation-seekers. In the end, these usually demoralize themselves and each other but have little effect on the course of history. At a time of extreme anxiety in which many sincere persons are deeply troubled, I cannot see how we can accomplish any practical purpose by centering the fears and neurotic anxieties of devout persons on the intangible personification of an adversary outside the range of our sensory perceptions.

We are reminded that in centuries gone by, nearly every advance in human knowledge was attributed to infernal agents. As recently as the nineteenth century, sermons were devoted to proving that anesthesia used in surgery was invented by the devil and that man was supposed to suffer to the fullest extent whatever misery the Lord bestowed. When Gutenberg invented the printing press, it was assumed that the devil served as his apprentice, which gave rise to our term, "printer's devil." The Salem witchcraft scare of the seventeenth century was one of the sorriest episodes of American history, and there are still parts of the world in which voodoo is practiced and has been found profitable as a means of intimidation and enslavement.

In recent years, I have been deeply impressed by the number of neurotic persons who have come to grief because of their beliefs in personified evil. They assume that they are the victims of a pernicious influence that they cannot combat. Many of these sufferers have come to me for assistance when the religious organizations to which they belong could give no helpful suggestions.

Why do we not face the very obvious fact that basically man is not evil because of temptation but due to his own ignorance. It takes no spirit of negation to destroy us. Our own selfishness can be more dangerous to ourselves and our world than some menacing apparition arising from the misty deep. There is a rather cute little story which has a bearing upon this issue and shows the wisdom that comes from the mouths of babes. Two little boys coming back from Sunday School were discussing the devil. One was obviously frightened, but the other was most reassuring. "Don't worry," he told his young companion. "The devil is like Santa Claus—it's your own father."

It is not difficult to appreciate Pope Paul's concern about existing conditions. It is also true that some very immature policies and practices have arisen among modern religious groups. These seem to be inevitable, however, in a period of rapid transition. Millions of sincere folks turn from old and inadequate beliefs but lack the discrimination to defend themselves against meaningless or even destructive innovations. Everywhere, however, there is a seeking after spiritual courage and consolation. We are all discovering

that without cultivating strength of character we cannot face the future with a good hope. It seems most unlikely that the motion toward interreligious unity can be stopped. A religion must evolve with the society to which it belongs. If churches do not lead their followers to better standards of living and thinking, they will not hold their congregations. Spiritual leadership must be contemporary. The integrities of the past are unchangeable, but their applications must be updated in each generation.

It is not a tempter with horns, forked tail, and cloven hooves that is our main concern: it is the weakness in ourselves. Our mistakes, however, are autocorrective. When we have injured ourselves sufficiently, we will seek and find the proper remedy. We cannot go back to ancient dualistic beliefs in which good and evil are locked for thousands of years in conflict, each striving to control the human soul. I think Buddha summed it up rather nicely when the Brahman priests insisted that evil was an inevitable ingredient in the composition of created things. Buddha replied, "If God cannot prevent evil, he is not God; and if he does not prevent evil, he is not good." Naturally, Hinduism taught that deity is all-powerful and perfect in all moral attributes, and the Brahmans were reduced to silence. Evil is not a person or a principle; it is a byproduct of human ignorance.



### THREE GATES OF GOLD

If you are tempted to reveal a tale some one to you has told  
   About another,  
 Make it pass, before you speak, three Gates of Gold —  
 Three narrow gates: First — Is it true?  
 Then — Is it needful?  
 And the next is last and narrowest — Is it kind?  
 And if at last, to leave your lips, it passes through these gateways three,  
 Then you the tale may tell, nor fear what the result may be.



## LOCAL STUDY GROUP ACTIVITIES



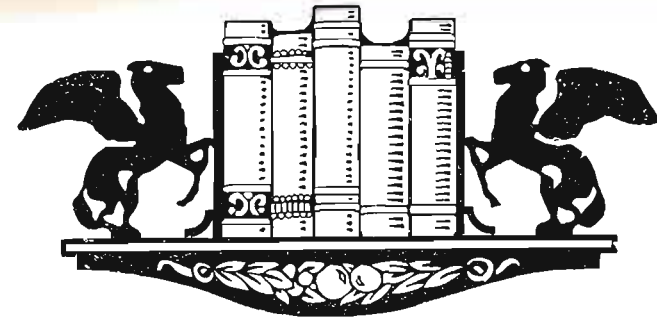
We are pleased to announce the formation of another P.R.S. Study Group, this time in the area of Independence, California. President Leora Murray and her group members are most enthusiastically delving into Mr. Hall's works and into mystical knowledge in general. Our sincere best wishes go to our new friends in Independence, and we are certain that they will gain much understanding through their mutual interests and cooperation.

Study Group Leader Alice W. Fischelis informs us of her group's activities in New York as follows:

We have occasional visitors whose schedules prevent active participation — a student at Sara Lawrence College; a Hatha Yoga teacher, etc. all interested in the writings of Manly P. Hall. Although we are few, we are now a truly integrated group, dedicated to the study of Manly P. Hall's writings. We have had a stimulating year, productive of a deeper understanding of our Bible as we studied "How to Understand Your Bible." It has been over a year's journey of wonderful revelations to all of us.

Future plans include devoting much time to the *Journal* articles and monthly study group letters.

The Berkeley Study Group headed by Honor Russell recently submitted a series of notes and memos pertaining to their activities during 1972. The fourteen members have completed their discussion of *Self Unfoldment* and in October, the record, "My Philosophy of Life," was played and discussed at length. Another record, "Why I Believe in Rebirth," was the topic for the November Study Group meeting, and the year was brought to a close with a review of *Short Talks on Many Subjects*. "The Treasures of Tai Shung" — a fable in the spirit of the Chinese has been a favorite of this group and because it can only be found in a 1941 *Horizon*, a typescript was made of this article and sent to the Study Group members. Also of great interest to the group are back copies of the *Horizon/Journal* and lecture notes.



### *Library Notes by Pearl M. Thomas*

One of the services rendered by the Library of the Philosophical Research Society is to cooperate with schools, civic and cultural groups in arranging for exhibits of our material. Over the Christmas season, the San Pedro Gallery of the Los Angeles City Municipal Art Department displayed the magnificent color reproductions of the architecture and treasures of the endangered Basilica of St. Mark in Venice. These lithographic prints are extremely rare, and the San Pedro Gallery displayed them to great advantage. The Gallery also prepared a descriptive brochure which gave full credit to the Philosophical Research Society.

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In December we had an unusual request from the Graduate Art Gallery of the California State University at Fullerton. This gallery wished to show the original watercolor paintings which had been prepared by J. Augustus Knapp to illustrate Manly P. Hall's *The Secret Teachings of All Ages* (originally issued under the title, *Masonic, Hermetic, Qabbalistic, and Rosicrucian Symbolical Philosophy*). Sixteen of the original paintings were shown, with each picture individually lighted. During the five years he was associated with us, Mr. Knapp designed over one hundred pictures, many of which have never been reproduced. We plan a display of Mr. Knapp's work at our own Headquarters during the month of May.

We also made available to the Fullerton Gallery thirty-five millimeter slides of Mr. Knapp's work, to be used in future Library



Exhibit at the San Pedro Art Gallery of rare lithographic prints of the Basilica of St. Mark in Venice. Actually, if these prints are fitted together they form a complete view of the front elevation of the church.



J. Augustus Knapp

The artist is shown in his studio in 1927 at the time he was designing the pictures for Mr. Hall's book, *The Lost Keys of Freemasonry*.

Workshops. As an illustrator, Mr. Knapp was especially successful in handling symbolic material and was able to capture the spirit of ancient and medieval emblems and figures.

J. Augustus Knapp was born in Cincinnati in 1852, and after graduation from a leading art group he taught in the Cincinnati Art School. While in Cincinnati he was engaged by John Uri Lloyd to make the illustrations for his famous book, *Etidorhpa* (Aphrodite spelled backwards). When he came west, Mr. Knapp was for several years head artist of the publicity department of the Thomas Ince Studios. This artist was a close friend of Mr. Hall's and together they designed a set of Tarot cards. Mr. Knapp's last assignment was to make the illustrations for our publication, *The Phoenix*.

\* \* \*

On Saturday, December 9th, those who had participated in our 1972 Library Workshops attended an Open House held in the Library, which had special decorations for the holiday season. Selections from Mr. Hall's extensive collection of religious stamps were on display. Attendance at this event was good, and light refreshments were served. The next Library Workshop will be held in April, and those interested may attend without registering in advance. At this time, books on alchemy, astrology, biography, prophesy, and art will receive special consideration. The display in the Library will be our first showing of many rare and famous books and manuscripts on alchemy and the hermetic arts. Two short talks by specialists in their respective fields are scheduled, and thirty-five millimeter slides of material in the Library will be shown. Further details will be included in our spring program of activities.

During January and February we exhibited a number of original books and manuscripts dealing with astrology and astronomy. In order to do this we installed plastic cases so that the items could be shown separately. The P.R.S. Library has a unique collection of nearly one thousand volumes of astrological works, both old and new. This is one of the largest and certainly the rarest assembly of such material in the United States. Many of the books have unusual illustrations, several with volvelles like those found in old astrolabes. Distinguished astrologers of the past, including William



Lilly, John Gadbury, and Henry Coley, were present in splendid line-engraved portraits. Curiosities included the first published horoscope of the United States, a complete volume delineating the horoscope of Napoleon I and early editions of Nostradamus. In the February exhibit, new material was added, including the horoscope of the city of Rome and a curious calculation for the position of the planets at the beginning of the world.

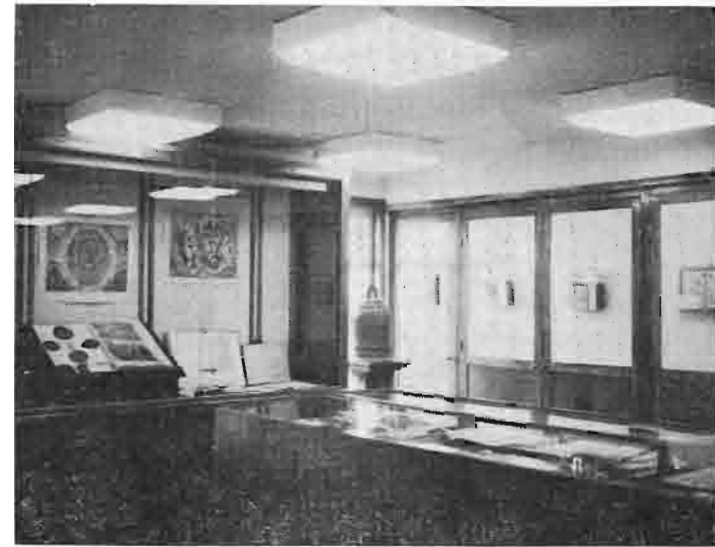
Our collection of astrological material is available to serious students and includes tables of the planets' positions (ephemerides) dating back to the fifteenth century. There are many volumes of celebrated horoscopes and specialized items dealing with medical astrology, mundane prediction, and astrometeorology. More recent authors, such as Raphael, Alan Leo, Sepharial, and Carter, are well represented.

It has been customary for the Society to feature dolls and toys in March because the Japanese Girls' Doll Ceremony takes place during this month. A fine group of antique Japanese dolls representing the Imperial Court with its attendants and furnishings is always a popular display. To this will be added folk toys, wood-block prints, and small paintings of classical and modern dolls. Special prints representing various forms of the Ship of Good Fortune collected by Mr. Hall during his last visit to Japan will be exhibited for the first time.

\* \* \*

Early in January, Mr. George Kuwayama, Senior Curator of Far Eastern Art at the Los Angeles County Art Museum, visited our library in connection with an exhibition of Japanese and Chinese Buddhist art scheduled for the museum in the late spring of 1973. Mr. Hall showed the curator a number of unusual items in our collection, and Mr. Kuwayama has selected several which he declared would be "impressive additions to the exhibition."

We also had the pleasure of extending our personal greetings to Endre Balogh, a brilliant young violinist who will give a special recital in our auditorium on the occasion of our April 15th Open House. Mr. Balogh has been a pupil of Mehli Mehta for seven years and has performed with the Los Angeles Philharmonic on a



Section of astrological exhibit in the P.R.S. library. On the walls the books are enclosed in plastic cases, thus making it possible to show many complete volumes.

number of occasions. He has also appeared as guest artist with a variety of European symphony orchestras, and we all look forward to the recital here.

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At the time of the completion of our Library building, Mr. Stuart Holmes, an old-time movie actor who was actually born in Bavaria, offered to decorate the doors of the new building. Mr. Holmes was a professional woodcarver, and a theme was selected to signify the union of Eastern and Western wisdom. On one door the Chinese sage, Confucius was featured and on the other door the head of a Greek philosopher reminiscent of Plato. We have had many compliments about the doors, and up to the time of his death, Mr. Holmes would drop by occasionally to make sure that his carvings were in good condition. Recently, through the kindness of Mr. Nathan Schneider who is deeply interested in our activities, the doors have been restored to their full attractiveness. Thank you, Mr. Schneider!

## RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

1. *Confucius and Confucianism* by Richard Wilhelm  
Translated into English by George Danton, Ph. D., and Annina Danton, Ph.D.  
Life of Confucius according to the historical account of Sse-Ma Ch'ien, the historical significance of Confucius, and an examination of the documents containing his teachings.
2. *The Temples of the Orient and Their Message in the Light of Holy Scripture, Dante's Vision, and Bunyan's Allegory* by the author of *Clear Round, Things Touching the King* etc. London, Kegan Paul, French, Trubner & Co., 1902  
While published anonymously, this book was actually written by Lady E. A. Gordon. Her books are exceedingly scarce and only after months of intensive search do we find an occasional copy. So it was with great delight that we received this newest addition to the Library, but the search continues for other items. We are prompted here to include two other books written by this brilliant and dedicated worker in the field of inter-religious understanding.
3. *World-Healers or the Lotus Gospel and its Bodhisattvas compared with Christianity* by E. A. Gordon. In two volumes. Manly P. Hall considers this her greatest contribution. In these volumes, Lady E. A. Gordon proves that like incidents occurred simultaneously in both Oriental and Western religious groups. London, N.D.
4. *Messiah, The Ancestral Hope of the Ages* "The Desire of All Nations" Keiseisha, Tokyo, 1909
5. *Secrets of the Great Pyramid* by Peter Tompkins  
A beautiful, knowledgeable book, both lively and entertaining, with over 350 illustrations, including several from the writings of Manly P. Hall. Of further interest to friends of P.R.S. is a reference to Manly P. Hall as a "lifelong researcher into the mysteries of ancient initiation." Harper & Row, N.Y. 1971  
As an added consideration there is an appendix devoted to *Notes on the Relation of Ancient Measures to the Great Pyramid* written by Livio Calullo Stecchini, who has been described as "a Copernicus of the twentieth century."

HAVE YOU READ . . . .

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by

**MANLY P. HALL**

Greek wisdom began with Orpheus, who revealed the mystical theology. From him the tradition descended to Pythagoras, the mathematician and the first scientist of the Western world. The atmosphere of Athens also produced Socrates, the self-taught student of men and their ways; and Diogenes, whose motto was to cast down the arrogance of the proud and inspire the humility of the meek.

Western philosophy and ethics began in the School of Athens, where Plato, the idealist, and his disciple Aristotle, the realist, studied and taught. From the School of Athens descended an order of illumined thinkers who became the principal support of Grecian, Egyptian, and Roman culture. Chief among these were the Neo-Platonists Plotinus and Proclus, those God-inspired mystics who contributed so much to the Christian faith as expounded by St. Augustine.

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