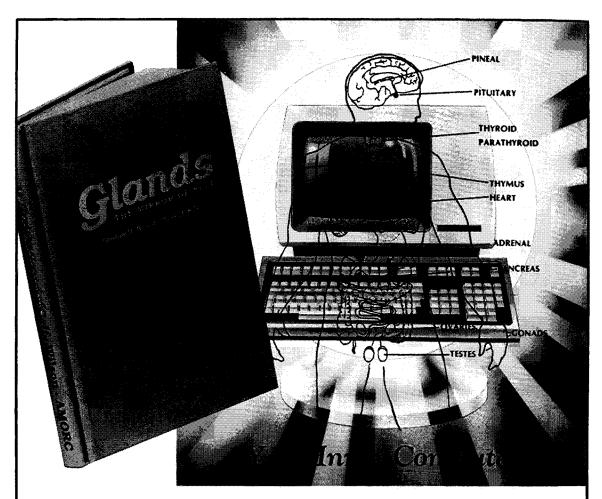
Rosicrucian February 1985 • \$1.25 Digest

Mysticism o Science o The Arts



Mystics and metaphysicians have long recognized that certain influences and powers of a cosmic nature could be tapped; that a divine energy could be drawn upon, affecting our creative ability, personality, and our physical welfare. For centuries there has been speculation as to what area or what organs of the body contain this medium—this contact between the Divine and the physical. Now it is known that certain of the glands are governors which speed up or slow down the influx of cosmic energy into the body.

You need not continue to be bound by those glandular characteristics of your life which do not please you. These influences, through the findings of science and the mystical principles of nature, may be adjusted. The first essential is that of the old adage: "Know Yourself." Have revealed the facts about the endocrine glands—know where they are located in your body and what mental and physical functions they control. The control of the glands can mean the control of your life.

GLANDS—The Mirror of Self

by Onslow H. Wilson, Ph.D., F.R.C.

Send order and remittance to:

ROSICRUCIAN SUPPLY BUREAU, Rosicrucian Park, San Jose, CA 95191, U.S.A.

Please make check or money order payable to AMORC FUNDS, except those members residing outside the U.S. and Canada who should send their payment through the usual bank remittance slip procedure for their area. Do not send cash

INSIGHT



Call Forth Inspiration At Will

Do not wait for that occasional hunch. You know how such ideas provide enlightenment—and solve perplexing problems. Therefore, unlock the flood gate of ideas that are just behind your conscious mind—awaiting release. You have a vast reserve of unlearned knowledge, of which you are not consciously aware. The hunch tells you that such knowledge is there. Now is the time to let this inner judgment take over.

This is not a mysterious phenomenon; it is not the supernatural. It consists of using your natural Cosmic powers. Spe-

cific techniques simply applied can cause you to bring a gratifying change in your life.

The Rosicrucians, a worldwide organization in existence for centuries (not a religion), will show you how its members made insight their guide to better living.

ACCEPT THIS free BOOK

Write today for a free copy of the book, The Mastery of Life. It tells how you may share in the unique knowledge of the Rosicrucians—as have others throughout the world.

The Rosicrucians are:

- a nonprofit organization
- not a religion
- nonpolitical

| Scribe SPC 86 Rosicrucian Order (AMORC) Rosicrucian Park |
|--|
| San Jose, CA 95191, U.S.A. Gentlemen: |
| Kindly send me a free copy of <i>The Mastery of Life</i> . I am sincerely interested in the mysteries of self and of the Cosmic. |
| NAME |
| ADDRESS |
| CITYSTATE |
| (Please Include Zip Code) |

The ROSICRUCIANS (AMORC) • SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA 95191, U.S.A

Rosicrucian Digest (ISSN 0035-8339)

Published Monthly by the Supreme Council of the ROSICRUCIAN ORDER, AMORC Rosicrucian Park, San Jose, CA 95191

Robin M Thompson, Editor

Official Magazine of the Worldwide Rosicrucian Order

February 1985 Vol. 63, No. 2

CONTENTS

- 4 Thought of the Month: The Paradox of Esoteric Mastership
- Thutmosis III
- 11 The Celestial Sanctum: Is Mysticism Rational?
- 14 Mermaids
- 18 Aging: The Riddle of the Theban Sphinx
- 23 Mindquest: The Art of Compassion
- 29 Rosicrucian Philosophy—An Art and A Science
- Tigers and Tunnel Vision
- 33 Rosicrucian Activities
- Rosicrucian Order's Worldwide Directory

PHOTO PAGES

Thutmosis III Sculpture (Photo by Shane Peterson) For more details on this new sculpture, see pages 8-9

- 3 Temple of Love
- 45 Lake Windermere
- 46 Where History and Mystery Mingle

Subscription: \$12 00* per year, single copies \$1 25. ADDRESS: Rosicrucian Digest, Rosicrucian Park, San Jose, CA 95191, U.S A Changes of address must reach us by the first of the month preceding date of issue Postmaster: Send change of address to Rosicrucian Digest, Rosicrucian Park, San Jose, CA 95191, U.S.A. Entered as Second-Class matter at the Post Office at San Jose, Calif., under Section 1103 of the US Postal Act of October 3, 1917 Second Class postage paid at San Jose, Calif. Statements made in this publication are not the official expression of the organization or its officers, unless declared to be official communications

> Other Currencies: £8 45 A\$13 04 NZ\$18 18 N8 70 R14 29 CA\$15 00

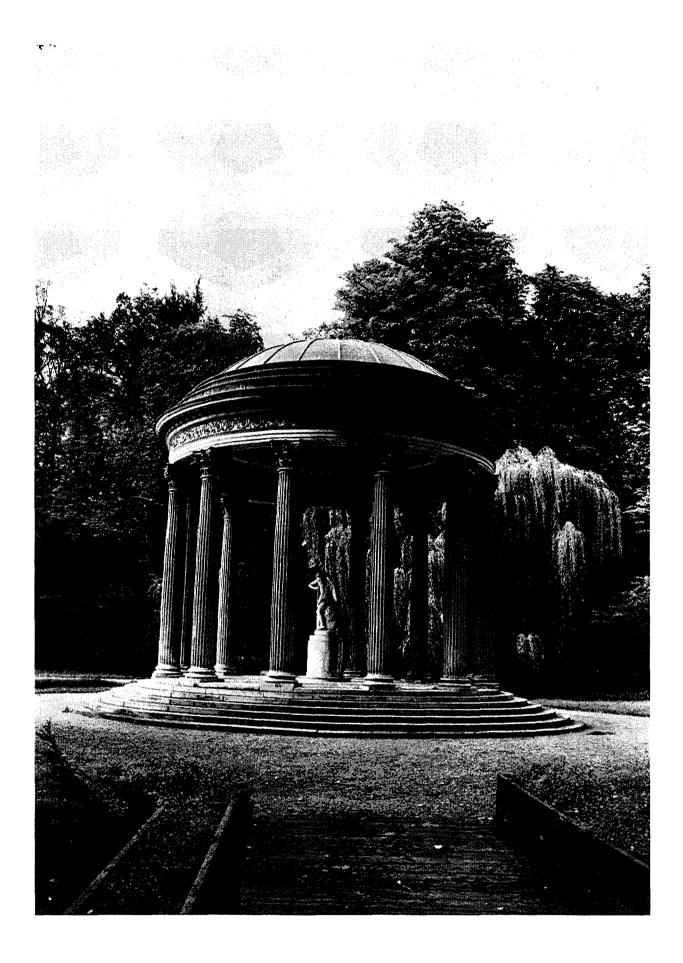
Temple of Love



Aphrodite, goddess of love, occupies the center of this exquisite little Grecian style temple at Versailles, France. This charming temple is located on the little farm at Versailles that was set aside as a virtual playground for Marie Antoinette, Queen of France (1774-1793).

(Photo by AMORC)

Copyright 1985 by the Supreme Grand Lodge of AMORC, Inc. All rights reserved Republication of any portion of Rosicrucian Digest is prohibited without prior written permission of the publisher



By THE IMPERATOR

The Paradox of Esoteric Mastership

HE paradox of esoteric mastership is that masters may be objectively perceived and yet others are affirmed to exist unseen. But regardless of their existence in this world or in another, one quality seems to unite them. That quality is mastership.

But why is somebody declared to be a Master? Is mastership an inherited attribute, or is it acquired? Further, does mastership consist of an excellence in achievement, or an accomplishment in which one exceeds all others?

Mastership is recognized in action, that is, in doing. And this doing is outstanding because of its superiority or because other people are incapable of this action. Yet such mastership is not a faculty limited to certain individuals. Nor is it bestowed upon someone. It may be potential in one, as an indwelling talent. Yet, until it is aroused or developed and manifests itself, mastership is not exhibited.

For example, a celebrated artist or musician may have an immanent aesthetic inclination, but mastership comes only in his expression of it—that is, in action. Everyone has the potential of being a master of some kind. Each of us knows that we have some quality or attribute which, to some degree, exceeds that of other individuals. It might be possible to develop it to a superior degree, thus winning general recognition, or in realizing a sense of inward satisfaction.

Man has established a hierarchy, or scale, Rosicrucian of mastership in which mastership is ranked according to degree. Thus, for analogy, we may consider a master craftsman as greater. than the prize-winning athlete, and the intellectual genius as above the craftsman—while

the philosopher, the moralist, and the spiritual adept are progressively greater in the hierarchy.

But should one type of mastership be rated above another? As said, mastership is the excellence of a particular kind of action or function. Each, in itself, is good. Each has its own merit and should not be compared to those which are unlike it.

Let us look at life in general. In an organized society the welfare of man is dependent upon a number of varied masterships. In other words, man depends upon mastery in the crafts, sciences, arts, literature, educational guidance, idealistic motivation, and enlightenment.

In this sense, no one of these masterships stands alone as the summum bonum, the highest good of all. In fact, they are all interdependent. No human can find the holism of personal happiness without drawing, to some degree, upon the mastership of others.

Consider the ascetic who resorts to exclusion from society. His reality, his world, is mostly one of his own mortal construct. Yet those who resort to such exclusion only express a single type of mastership. Even the simple things necessary for their mortal existence are the consequence of the mastership in skills and accomplishments of others.

What are Cosmic Masters? What designates them as such? Cosmic Masters are not immortal beings. That is, they were not especially so conceived; their potential for becoming immortals was the same as that assumed for every mortal. They are rather mortals who have acquired a demigod sta-

The Digest February 1985

tus. First they experienced a mortal existence, like that of other humans. The life which they led on earth, the illumination they acquired, the inspiration they aroused in others, the ability to control and direct natural law beyond the capability of others, caused them to be considered as especially chosen divine creatures. They became, therefore, in the minds of other mortals, as seeming to be gods. What further contributed to this idea was the belief that they were to become Messiahs by divine decree. This notion was mostly engendered by the sacrosanct lives which they led.

Cosmic Masters

Eventually legends of miracles were attributed to these distinguished, eminent persons, and they became known as Cosmic Masters. The content of many of these stories recounted about these persons was in fact quite contrary to their actual teachings.

If Cosmic Masters were initially mortals just as other men, how did they acquire this later distinction? The answer to this is to be found in the earthly lives they led. They were profound students not only of knowledge residing in the archives of their time, but also of the phenomena of nature. In their lives, they showed the acquisition of mastership by doing, by accomplishing. They acquired exceptional curative powers through their observation and study of mankind. They awakened and developed their latent powers. To other persons, their acts seemed to be imbued with some cosmic power which other men did not possess. Yet these men taught that what they did lay in the nucleus of power resident within every

These men, subsequently termed Cosmic Masters, admitted to other mortals that they drew upon cosmic forces for personal aid; they said in their teachings and expositions that such inner channels are accessible here and now to every human.

This aura of cosmic mastership which surrounds such persons did not *descend* to them as erroneously believed. We repeat: They became masters, as all men can, only by seeking a personal excellence of some quality in their own being, and by exhibiting it here and now in *performance*.

There is a certain parallel between one who is accepted as a genius and one who is said to be an esoteric or Cosmic Master. A genius is commonly so heralded because of the excellence of some performance, thus demonstrating his mastery. He may have had some latent talents, but they were consciously and wilfully developed. Or, succinctly, the Cosmic Master is one who exhibits enlightenment and moral idealism, combined with a practical application of it in this world.

The writer has traveled extensively in Africa and in Asia, filming documentary motion pictures. In certain places on those continents, the inhabitants' culture was very primitive. The professional motion picture equipment—the cameras, the lights, the motors—was quite mystifying to them. As is common with such people, where the cause of a certain thing or event is not known, they presumed that such are supernaturally used. Consequently, those people thought that we were conjuring a magic spell with our strange equipment.

A True Master

Likewise, those who can practically demonstrate what they have learned through their training and study of the esoteric laws of nature are often thought by others to be endowed with a supernatural or spiritual power transcending that of other men. A true master of these innate powers would not deceive others. He would not try to impress them as being cosmically chosen and endowed. His main purpose would be to teach them and reveal to them their innate powers which are awaiting release and performance.

Rationally, does it not seem strange that those who are proclaimed as Cosmic Masters on this earth should assume or seem to have exotic, "other-worldly" manners? Are we to infer that the eccentricities and powers which they claim are unavailable here and have been acquired from another realm? Is it not strange also that most of the traditional Masters—that is, those commonly announced—seem to come from Oriental lands and have Asiatic names? Some of the greatest mystics, mystical philosophers, metaphysicians, and moralists were Occidentals and from the Western World. Why is



there this particular preference for those who come from Asiatic lands? Why do so many believe that these Asians alone have access to channels of power which others do not?

Remoteness has a fascination. Strange rites, customs, and practices lend an enchantment in their shrouded mystery. Exotic dress also arouses curiosity and heightens mystery. Turbans, sandals, and long gowns are not actual symbols of great enlightenment, spiritually or otherwise. These psychological elements are often used by individuals coming from Eastern lands who deceive the curious into believing that they, too, are the keepers of certain powers, which will be conferred upon others but only when paid a huge fee.

Often, while on the one hand such alleged "masters" may assume a sanctimonious attitude suggesting transcendency over the everyday mundane world, on the other hand they will resort to a great display of materialism in their possessions, which obviously contradicts what they expound.

Masters From the East

Nevertheless, *true* mystics and masters of esoteric knowledge have come from Eastern lands. Their classes, however, are *select* and relatively few in number, because they put aside all ostentation and exhibitionism that attracts the mass mind rather than the sincere seeker and scholar. They impose serious individual study upon their students. These students, or neophytes, are obliged to test and practice valid, archaic teachings. Many are connected with authentic esoteric schools.

The true Master of transcendent and mystical knowledge does not tend to portray himself as a personal guide of other mortals. He does not teach or imply that others must be dependent upon him. He does not advocate that they seek him out in meditation or in person whenever a problem arises.

The real Master knows whence came his wisdom and the labor of personal development which brought forth the powers he demonstrates. He advocates that the student call upon his own inner self to guide him, and this channel, as in all men, is directly related to the cosmic universal for-

ces. Simply, the real Master does not want to create a dependency upon himself, for he knows that each human has his own slumbering master within to be awakened and brought to the threshold of consciousness. This slumbering master is the *whole* of self of which most men are but partly aware.

Is it possible to contact those Masters that have passed on, whether they be of the Eastern or Western World? The hope, the belief in the survival of the self, of the personality, after death, has been immanent in man since the earliest time of his self-awareness. However, the *form* of that survival, its particular nature, has varied through the centuries in the evolving religious and philosophical beliefs.

This element of personal survival after death has been generally and traditionally termed *soul*. Yet soul, too, has no universal acceptance as to its substance or form. It is held, however, to be supernatural, or of a divine essence.

Do these departed Masters, that is, their soul personality, upon an appeal from earthly beings, directly guide them in their affairs? Do the masters thus deprive humans from becoming the masters of their own lives? And if they do guide humans, would such a practice really advance mankind? Would not such guidance be but a form of manipulation of one's life by another personality?

Individual Path

Meditation, an appeal for cosmic enlightenment, which consists of holding in mind the personality of a great Master, is often the act of bringing one in accord with his own higher consciousness of self and its yearning for expression.

Where an appeal is made to an idealized personality, the result is often a contact with one's own subconscious mind. The individual has the memory of what was once read or heard expressed by that idealized personality; or what he assumes would be the Master's guidance.

However, this is not to deny that mystical experience can have the reality of communication with an intelligence termed a *Cosmic Master*, or entity. The experience may well

be accepted by the recipient, yet such an experience cannot be proven to one who has not yet had a similar one. Yet neither can the experience be objectively refuted.

However, a person who continuously seeks guidance, by whatever method from a Cosmic Master who has transcended this earth, is forfeiting his own personal mastership. He is actually opposing the true

purpose of those esoteric teachers, which is to provide us with the means of attaining our own personal mastership, here and now.

To follow the *ideals* and *teachings* of a truly enlightened being is one thing; but to desire only to be led by him is a false concept of mastership. For mastership in any role is *active*, never submissive.

Philosophy is the organization of human experience so as to better serve the individual's life.

—Validivar

Please See AMORC's Directory

Our readers, members, and friends will be interested in AMORC's Worldwide Directory in the back of this issue. The Directory clearly points out that AMORC is one international organization with members of all races and with affiliated bodies all over the world. The Rosicrucian Digest is published in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Swedish, Danish, Italian, Greek, and Dutch; and there are Grand Lodges helping to facilitate the spreading of Rosicrucian teachings in various areas of the world. All Rosicrucians are affiliated with a Grand Lodge, but more importantly they are members of the International Organization—presided over by the Supreme Grand Lodge. To all Rosicrucians, the brotherhood of man is real and tangible. We hope the Directory will help bring about this realization.

The Purpose of the Rosicrucian Order

The Rosicrucian Order, which exists throughout the world, is a non-sectarian fraternal body of men and women devoted to the investigation, study, and practical application of natural and spiritual laws. The purpose of the organization is to enable everyone to live in harmony with the creative, constructive cosmic forces for the attainment of health, happiness, and peace. The Order is internationally known as the Ancient Mystical Order Rosae Crucis and, in America and all other lands, constitutes the only form of Rosicrucian activities united in one body. The A.M.O.R.C. (an abbreviation) does not sell its teachings. It gives them freely to affiliated members, together with many other benefits. For complete information about the benefits and advantages of Rosicrucian affiliation write a letter to the address below and ask for the free booklet, The Mastery of Life.

Address Scribe S.P.C.
Rosicrucian Order, AMORC
San Jose, California 95191, U.S.A.
(Cable Address: "AMORCO")



Thutmosis III

The First World Hero

by Kristie Knutson, F.R.C.

ALMOST 3500 years ago on the day of the spring equinox, a special feast took place in the Temple of Amon in the Great Temple of what is now Karnak at Thebes. As was the custom, Thutmosis III, then a humble priest of Amon, was present with the other priests at the ceremony.

Seated in the Northern Hall of the Great Temple, he watched as the chief priests slowly paced around the colonnaded hall carrying an image symbolic of the god Amon. As the Hm-Ntr or High Priest walked, he peered into the face of each person present searching for the one whom the gods had appointed Pharaoh. Each time he shook his head, indicating he had not found the chosen one.

The High Priest passed without a sign the brother of Thutmosis III, who was lawful heir to the throne. Then, reaching Thutmosis III, he suddenly reacted—here at last was the one for whom he searched! So finding, the High Priest placed the image of Amon at the feet of Thutmosis III, signifying that he had been chosen by the gods from among all others to be Pharaoh. As Thutmosis III slowly rose to his feet acknowledging the appointment, those assembled cheered mightily.

Years later, Thutmosis III had engraved upon the walls of the Temple what he experienced during this great initiation. According to what is written, Thutmosis III was overwhelmed by the High Priest's unexpected action. As the image of Amon was placed at his feet, Thutmosis III recounts that he felt "raised," as though his feet hardly touched the ground and as though he had ascended into the heavens. And it was during this mystical attunement that God appointed him Pharaoh and solemnly charged him to serve his people. So divine was the ordination that Thutmosis III knew it was not necessary to make the journey to Heliopolis for a formal coronation in the Sun Temple, as was the custom.1

This remarkable experience marked the beginning of the 54 year reign of Pharaoh Thutmosis III, a most remarkable man. Knowing that the political and economic conditions of his country required that he maintain the traditional external forms of religion, Thutmosis III was instead led to secretly develop the traditions which laid a firm foundation for the future mystical growth triggered by Pharaoh Akhnaton, and nurtured by later generations.

At the beginning of his reign, the most advanced thinkers of the time, the true philosophers, sages, and scholars gathered informally in his chambers to discuss the mystical doctrines as taught by Thutmosis' predecessors. It became clear to Thutmosis III that the development of mystical thought would be more easily and permanently accomplished if a secret school of philosophy was established where sincere students could develop the inner discipline (continued overleaf)

This Month's Cover-

The statue of Pharaoh Thutmosis III, featured on this month's cover, was comissioned by the Supreme Grand Lodge of the Rosicrucian Order, AMORC, to commemorate the great accomplishments of this renowned Pharaoh. The Rosicrucian Order, AMORC, has its traditional roots in the ancient Brotherhood established by Thutmosis III in 1489 B.C., and is devoted to the study and application of natural laws. Thutmosis III decreed definite rules and modes of procedure, all of which have come down to our Order today without material change.

The statue of Thutmosis III reflects the impressive formality and austere beauty typical of ancient Egyptian art, and was built to authentic canons of proportion for art of the 18th dynasty, by Rosicrucian artist Dale Jordan, F.R.C. The statue is based upon a small statue of Thutmosis III, currently in the Luxor Museum in Cairo. Standing thirteen feet tall, the modern statue shows the Pharaoh in the god stance, with the left foot slightly forward. This position indicates that he is Pharaoh and he is a god. It is symbolic of his role as an active, positive and potent principle. In his hands he holds sealed scrolls, symbolic of hidden wisdom. The hieroglyphs inscribed down the column at his back offer his royal names and official titles—Horus, victorious Bull arisen in Thebes, The Good God, Lord of the Two Lands, Master of the Ritual (Lord of Action), King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Men-Khepher-Ra, Son of the God Ra, Thutmosis, given life, stability and dominion like Ra forever and ever.

The cartouche upon the belt of Thutmosis III reads "Men-Khepher-Ra," which is his throne-name. He signed most of the decrees of the Brotherhood with this cartouche. It was similarly used over the centuries and is now the authentic Seal of our Order.

The walkway surrounding the sculpture is in the form of an ankh, symbol of everlasting life, which is inscribed with the hieroglyphs of Light, Life and Love. The base of the statue of Pharaoh Thutmosis III stands upon a pedestal which forms the hieroglyph of Maat or Truth. Traditionally, only the gods stood *directly* on Maat. Just as his great work has come to be symbolic of the Rosicrucian Order, AMORC, so too is the placement of his statue on Maat symbolic of the foundation of our Order on Truth.

The Statue of Thutmosis III, cast in sandstone-colored concrete and weighing 6 tons, was formally unveiled in a ceremony at Rosicrucian Park on December 8, 1983, the day being proclaimed Rosicrucian Day by the City of San Jose.



needed to explore and learn to apply mystical principles.

On Thursday, April 1, 1489 B.C., a meeting was held to formally establish a secret Order devoted to the study and application of natural laws and principles. Thutmosis III decreed definite rules and modes of procedure, all of which have traditionally passed down to the Rosicrucian Order, AMORC, today without material change.

Called variously "it," "the school," "the brotherhood," or "the council," this group was not Rosicrucian as we know the Order today. Rather the Rosicrucian Order, AMORC, has its traditional roots in the ancient Brotherhood. It derives its principles and objectives from the organization first established by Pharaoh Thutmosis III.

¹History of Egypt, by Dr. James Breasted, and other texts

New Museum Curator

Rosicrucian artist Dale Jordan was recently appointed Curator of the Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum. Frater Jordan comes to the Museum with a solid background in the fine arts. A graduate of the California College of Arts and Crafts (1975) with a Bachelor of Fine Arts (B.F.A.), majoring in sculpture, Frater Jordan was later apprenticed in wooden Buddhist sculpture with a 40th generation Master of the art in Kyoto, Japan. His father-in-law, a museum curator in Osaka, Japan, acted as an adviser in his studies, which consisted of Japanese forms of painting, architecture, and also Buddhist tradition. In the late 1970s Frater Jordan began studying, researching, and applying the ancient Egyptian canons of art. His latest accomplishment has been the fine sculpture of Pharaoh Thutmosis III, set in beautiful Rosicrucian Park.

-Editor

Intend To Visit Rosicrucian Park?

T IS disappointing to arrive at Rosicrucian Park and perhaps find the Administration Buildings, Library, Museum, Planetarium, Temple, and other facilities not open. Obviously, these buildings must be closed on holidays and for certain hours each day. Therefore, for your convenience and pleasure please note the following hours of availability so that you can derive the utmost from your visit:

ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS: Mon -Fri., 9:00 A.M.-Noon 12:45 P.M.-4:00 P.M.

EGYPTIAN MUSEUM: Tues -Fri, 9:00 A.M.-4:45 P.M. Sat -Mon., Noon-4:45 P.M.

PLANETARIUM:

June-Aug., daily, Noon-4:45 P.M. Sept.-May, weekends, Noon-4:45 P M Sept-May, weekdays, 1:00 - 4:45 P M RESEARCH LAB TOURS: Wednesdays, 11:30 A.M

RESEARCH LIBRARY: Tues, Thurs, Fri., Sat, 1:45-4:45 P.M (for members only)

SUPREME TEMPLE: Convocation every Tuesday, 8:00 P M Sept. 18—May 14 (for members only)

The Rosicrucian Digest February 1985

Appointments If you wish an appointment with a particular officer or staff member, please write in advance to determine if such an appointment will be possible at that time. However, during the Administration hours shown above there are always some officers and staff members to greet you and to be of every possible service.

[10]

The Celestial Sanctum

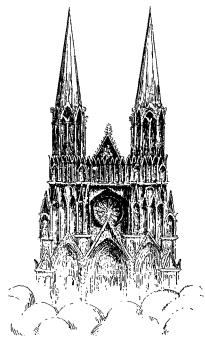
Is Mysticism Rational?

by Gary L. Stewart, F.R.C.

NE of the many popular misconceptions concerning mysticism claims that since the mystical experience is an inner experience, it cannot be logical. That is, mysticism is irrational and has no place in our "rational" society. This means that if an individual has a mystical experience, he or she would be unable to understand that experience on an intellectual level and would therefore be unable to communicate that experience to another person. If true, we could state that there is no logic to mysticism.

To further compound our difficulties in understanding true mysticism, our society has produced many organizations that profess to be mystical schools and whose leaders jump on the platform expounding a hodgepodge of alleged mystical doctrines, thereby creating what we may term a "mystical circus." It is here that many "seekers" go and pay to be entertained.

It is imperative that we first realize that mysticism is simply a doctrine that states that knowledge of the omnipotent Oneness may be aquired through a direct experience. The mystical experience, then, is an individual knowing of the Essence, Source, or God. As a result, mysticism is concerned only with Ontology (the study of the nature of Being). It does not deal with astral projection, telepathy, or any other form of psychic experience. It must be clear that such psychic experiences are merely tools which may be used by an individual to attain a



mystical state of consciousness. In other words, there is a distinct difference between mystical and psychic experiences.

The path that an individual may take to acquire a mystical understanding varies according to choice. It is not necessary that one possess psychic abilities, have a high degree of intellectual understanding. Each individual may choose a path that is in accordance with one's personality, and depending upon the individual's seriousness and sincerity of motive, he or she will be successful in attaining the goal.

Let us consider this point by first illustrating a methodology different from the Rosicrucian perspective—that is, a consideration of the four major schools of Tibetan Buddhism. The goal of all four schools is simply the enlightenment of all humanity. The path toward attainment of that goal is twofold—the Sutric and Tantric methods. Each school will use one or the other, and sometimes both methods. The Sutric method is, generally, a study of the written philosophy and is essentially an intellectual system. On the other hand, the Tantric method is the path of experience, where an inner wisdom is cultivated and applied practically to our lives. The point that



should be considered is that both methods, if sincerely and responsibly applied, can lead to attainment.

From a Rosicrucian perspective, we possess a system of study which combines the two methods. Our teachings are written in monograph form and are designed to be practically *applied* to our lives through experience and *knowing* that what we are studying works. However, we, as individuals, must apply what we read. Otherwise, we are doing nothing more than wasting our time

Rosicrucian Method to Enlightenment

By illustrating the two perspectives, we can see much similarity in both methodologies used and results attained. However, the systems vary in an important and subtle way. Rosicrucianism is a Western method designed for the Western temperament, whereas Tibetan Buddhism is designed for the Eastern mind. The Eastern path, as exemplified by Tibetan Buddhism, is extremely difficult, complex, and especially alien to the Western temperament. For the Westerner, unless extreme precision and discrimination is practiced by the adherent, it is very easy to digress on a dangerous tangent without even realizing it. Such is further exemplified by the Western preoccupation with the sensational entertainment of "strange and faraway places."

On the other hand, the Rosicrucian path also presents its dangers if one has a preoccupation with the sensational. However, since the methodology is more familiar to the Western way of thinking, we are not as easily fooled by various temptations. Both "true" schools place an emphasis on a wellrounded understanding, but the departure point on the Rosicrucian path emphasizes the development of a rational, objective logic of proof of the mystical experience, and we approach the ultimate end by always having this aspect ever apparent in our lives. This is not to say that the Eastern path does not also do the same, but since the two social and cultural structures are different, there is a subtle difference as to where the emphasis is placed.

To further elaborate on the "common" definition of mysticism, it is stated that a [12]

mystical experience is the result of "vague" thinking. In other words, there is no logic behind it. We are then led to believe that mysticism is a deviation of the accepted norm and is, therefore, unreliable as a source of knowledge. How untrue that statement is to the mystic! The very foundation of the mystical experience is in knowing. There are no doubts and there is no deception. What is perhaps irrational to the non-mystic is very rational to the mystic.

What Is Logic?

It is unfortunate that many diverse schools of thought tend to confine logic to a limited framework of communication. That is, logic is a means of communicating an idea to others that can be objectively understood. Naturally, such communication necessitates that all parties concerned have a common denominator that is related. Does this necessarily mean, then, that predicate calculus is illogical if communicated to someone with a first-grade education? In the same manner, is mysticism illogical if a mystical experience is related to someone who has never had such an experience? Two brief examples can, perhaps, illustrate this point.

Recently, in San Jose, California, a series of lectures was given by a fundamentalist Christian who also happened to be a lawyer possessing an excellent ability to apply logic to justify her contentions. The intention of her lectures was to expose those individuals and organizations who taught mysticism as being workers and followers of Satan. Naturally, AMORC and two or three other legitimate schools were included in the attacks. So, too, were many schools of "sensational mystical fantasy," one in particular to which the lecturer confined most of her comments and on which her logical arguments were built. After a basic premise was established, then all mysticism was lumped into one preconceived definition, and then logically twisted to conform to a specific purpose. Most of the attendees of the lecture agreed with the basic premise, and therefore unequivocally accepted the conclusions. However, those who knew otherwise easily saw the fallacy in the logic.

On a more positive nature, we can ask if love is logical. If two people experience love, then indeed a system of logic is com-

municated and understood. But, if a person who felt love tried to explain love to an individual who had never experienced it, that person lacking the experience could argue that love was illogical and irrational.

When we understand the relative values of logic and realize that logic itself is a tool of communicating knowledge, then we can easily see that there is a logic to mysticism and that it is rational since the very path of mysticism is the path of knowing.

The Celestial Sanctum

is a cosmic meeting place. It is the focal point of cosmic radiations of health, peace, happiness, and inner awakening. During every day, periods for special attunements are designated when cosmic benefits of a specific nature may be received. Nonmembers as well as Rosicrucian students may participate in the Celestial Sanctum Contacts. Liber 777, a booklet describing the Celestial Sanctum and its several periods, will be sent to nonmembers requesting it. Address Scribe S.P.C., Rosicrucian Park, San Jose, California 95191, stating that you are not a member of the Order and enclosing twenty-five cents to cover mailing.

There is nothing greater in life than a wholesome happiness, but it has to be created. It is not to be found, nor is it a caprice of the mere act of living.

—Validivar

Rose-Croix University

New Courses for Summer 1985

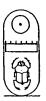
Among several new courses for 1985, we will be offering "Canons of Mystical Art" and "Beauty in Numbers." Here are capsule course descriptions for your review:



Beauty in Numbers—Appreciation for the part that numbers play in the harmony of nature serves as a tool in dealing with many of life's perplexing problems. The laws of Divine Proportion, among other numeric marvels, will be discussed. (Not a course in numerology.)

Canons of Mystical Art—Masterworks of art and architecture communicate Omneity. Initiates in Mystical Art can make conscious use of artistic laws, inherent in creations of excellence, to assist the cosmic plan of evolution.

Other new courses will be described in future issues of the Rosicrucian Digest. To receive the complete list of 18 courses that will be offered this coming summer, write to: The Registrar, Rose-Croix University Rosicrucian Park, San Jose, CA 95191.



Mermaids

An Age-old symbol luring man to adventure, danger, the unknown.

by Clara Elderkin Campbell, F.R.C.

IN HERALDRY AND STORY, in painting and song, throughout European history, we can find the graceful figure of the mermaid. No other member of man's imaginary menagerie has shown this kind of lasting feminine charm. If shown a picture of a wyvern or a manticore, few, except for scholars of mythology, could name them, but the unicorn and the mermaid, which would have been listed with other fanciful beasts in a medieval bestiary, are easily recognized today. Their modern descriptions, however, might puzzle the authors of those quaint books. Like the unicorn, which has been romanticized into the familiar form of a delicate small horse with flowing tail and mane (the original unicorn was a composite beast made up of stag, goat, and stallion), the modern mermaid is painted in terms of today's romantic fantasies. She is often represented as a suitable seaside playmate for children, or a sexy, fun-loving companion of surfers and beach boys, and sometimes she is still portrayed as a beautiful cold-hearted seductress.

"Teach me to hear the mermaids singing." So sang Englishman John Donne as he listed all the incredible deeds he would believe possible before, he claimed, he expected to find a woman both "faithful and fair." As the 17th century began, this poet-clergyman expected his readers to concur with him in the acceptance of mermaids as creatures of myth.

Nonetheless, proving that folklore commands a stubborn belief, two centuries later, a curate wrote to the *London Times*, telling of a mermaid he sighted at water's edge from the vantage point of a cliff-top [14]

path. One suspects, if the letter was in earnest, some trick of perspective that seemed to give a resting seal a head of glinting dried vegetation—perhaps nearby seaweed or dried grasses hanging from a projection on the cliff face.

Scholars suggest that most mermaid sightings can be attributed to dugongs or manatees. These hulking sea beasts sometimes lift themselves above water, cradling their young under a flipper, but usually suckle their babies at their two nipples while under water. It would have to be a very foggy day for even the most imaginative seaman, long denied the sight of womanly charms, to translate these awkward and undeniably ugly water creatures into the beautiful mermaids of legend! That such encounters would have resulted in considerable good-natured shipboard banter about the "mermaids" they had seen is reasonable, and that banter might well have been the basis for some of the tall tales with which seamen traditionally entertain any credulous audience.

In any case, if it was a manatee that was sighted, it would have had to occur along the Atlantic shores of North and South America (Florida to Brazil) or off the coast of West Africa. And if it was a dugong (sea cow) that was mistaken for a beautiful mermaid emerging from the deep, the sighting would have had to be in the Indian Ocean. But legends of mermaids go back far into the distant past, long before Europeans ventured into these waters.

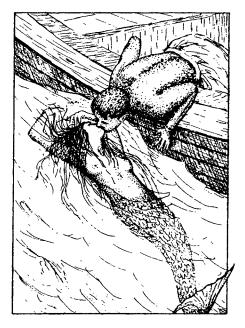
Interestingly enough, at a very early period, the dugong, which now ranges no

farther north than the Red Sea, was found in Mediterranean waters, and memories of such a mammalian water dweller might well have been ancestral to the mermaid myth. Indeed, in the 1st century A.D., Pliny, an indefatigable collector of strange bits of information and misinformation about all aspects of natural history, reported the sighting of a mermaid which, he explained, was not so much like a woman in the upper parts of its body as previously believed since these parts were covered with scales like those on the mermaid's tail. Dugongs, we may note at this point, are not scaled.

Strange Sea-Woman

Neither manatee, dugong, nor sunbathing seal is the source from which this next mermaid story is derived. In 1403, in Holland, a breach occurred in one of the dikes and a wild female creature was washed into Purmerlake. She was found by Edam milkmaids and was eventually given into the charge of a good woman of Haarlem. The sea-woman was never able to learn to speak to her rescuers, but she evidenced an immediate recognition and reverence for the Cross. The good-wife who sheltered the strange sea-woman was able to teach her to spin, some say to weave as well. We may imagine the lonely mermaid, twisting the wool into thread and looking out at the tame waters of canals while remembering the wild waves of her home. Alas for romance, the oldest version of this story was written by a monk who died a century after the event. In his version it was a wild woman whose language no one could understand (perhaps the shocked survivor of shipwreck and piracy?). It was later repetitions that transformed her wholly into the mermaid of legend.

To those for whom mermaids and mermen were realities, the sea people were sometimes considered helpful, but more usually they represented the attraction and danger of seafaring life. The mermaid, although she might, in some stories, be wooed and wed, taking on a full womanly aspect, had no soul and might either return to the sea if her husband or children entered a church or, in other versions, she could gain a soul if her human husband would remain faithful to her for only a year—



seemingly an impossible condition since such stories always had a tragic ending.

The Beautiful Temptress

In the older tales, the mermaids of the northern seas were often of wholly female form, but woe to the man who succumbed to the mermaid's charms. In cold Baltic waters, as legend has it, a man might see these sea-women with their white breasts of exaggerated size, tending their herds of cattle in pastures at the bottom of the briney deep. Should the sailor be overcome with lust and greed, he would leap into the waves and thus become victim to his intended prey.

A seaman's tale that cannot be so readily dismissed is the account by Richard Whitbourne in Discourse and Discovery of Newfound-land, first published in 1620. The author was a commander in England's sea battle against the Spanish Armada (1588), and later, as a merchant mariner, made numerous voyages to Newfoundland, the large island in the icy North Atlantic off the eastern edge of North America. A capable and practical man, Whitbourne even served as governor of the colony at St. Johns in the earliest stages of Newfoundland colonization. His account of a mermaid cannot be



attributed to tropical sea mammals, nor could a man of his experience mistake a seal for something else.

He spied, in his own words: "A strange Creature . . . in a morning early as I was standing by the River side, in the Harbour of St. Johns, which very swiftly came swimming towards me, looking cheerefully as it had been a woman, by the Face, Eyes, Nose, Mouth, Chin, Eares, Necke and Forehead, it seemed to be beautiful, and in those parts well proportioned, having round about the head many blue streaks resembling hair, but certainly it was no hair . . . it did often look back towards me: whereby I beheld the shoulders and back down to the middle to be so square, white and smooth as the back of a man; and from the middle to the hinder part it was pointing in proportion something like a broad hooked Arrow . . . the same came shortly after unto a Boate, wherein one William Hawkridge, then my servant, was . . . and the same Creature did put both his hands upon the side of the Boate, and did strive to come in to him and others then in the said Boate; whereat they were afraid, and one of them struck it a full blow on the head, whereby it fell off from them. . . . Whether it were a Maremaid or no. I know not: I leave it for others to judge."

In other tales, men might trick mermaids into submitting to their demands. In his Nibelungenlied, Wagner makes use of old beliefs when he has Hagen forcing the mermaids to tell his future when he found the tails they had set aside in order to dance upon the sands. Folklore has many versions of the man who gained a submissive wife by stealing and hiding the mermaid's cap, comb, or mirror—but once it came again into her hands she left at once for the freedom of the seas, often cursing her captor as she fled.

Japanese Sea Folk

We find the magical water creature who will fulfill human wishes not only in European folklore, but as far away as Japan. Here we find tales of the dangerous green folk, the kappa, from the waters of ponds or the sea. According to legend, if a kappa attempts to pull a person into the water, and if the victim can manage to spill the water from

the depression on the kappa's head, his strength will be depleted. Among the legendary gifts derived from the mythical kappa was the art of bone-setting. While this ugly creature is far different in appearance from the Western mermaid, it too, warns of the dangers of drowning.

The mermaid's hair has always been described as either green or golden, and she is frequently depicted as using comb and mirror. Like the Greek sirens, she sings, an attribute that she may have inherited from the sirens when they were transformed in legend from their earliest form of womanheaded birds to that of women seated on the rocks and possessing the power to wreck any passing ship.

It is just those qualities which men list as accusations against women who don't respond favorably to their attentions that have become the negative attributes of the mermaid: vanity, heartlessness, soullessness, cruelty—but not deceit, since the mermaid openly personifies these qualities.

Like other inhabitants of the land of faerie, the mermaid does not always exhibit the same aspect. She can be loving, leaving the freedom of the ocean to live on land until her husband deceives her.

Indeed, a mermaid has been entered into the calendar of saints. In the 6th century, at Bangor, Northern Ireland, off the point where ships turn inland toward Belfast's harbor, a mermaid was captured by fishermen. They found a vat for her to swim in, and carried her to the church to be baptized. She then had a choice: to live for 300 years (merfolk are traditionally long-lived), or be translated immediately into heaven. The mermaid unhesitatingly chose the joys of paradise rather than length of life, and for that choice was made a saint under her baptismal name of Murgen ("Sea foam"). A modern skeptic might note that since no mention is made of any offer to allow the mermaid to spend the 300 years anywhere except in the vat, Murgan's saintliness is not extremely edifying.

The equating of water with the feminine freedom and danger in these tales symbolizes, in Jungian terms, the waters of the unconscious and the *anima* that may be

found there. The anima, the hidden aspects of self as opposed to the persona, the outer mask of self, is considered to be the feminine component of man's soul-image—and a fisherman catching a mermaid is one symbol of this idea. (The animus image in woman's unconscious would have a different symbolism.)

Deep Waters

In a social context, the mermaid symbolism, as well as evoking the idea that, for those who earn their living upon the seas. the sense of freedom associated with the open sea is attended by constant danger, also dramatizes the warning that to seek out a woman outside those that the culture designates as proper mates and childbearers is perhaps very perilous. After all, such a woman will endanger—threaten—the community structure because she may at any time flee from, or cast aside, the rules by which that social structure is held together. Some of the mermaid tales directly caution against the attractions of strange women, as dangerous as the ocean. As Proverbs puts it, "Deliver thee from the strange woman, even from the stranger who flattereth with her words."

In symbolism, the positive mermaid image has been used, according to Bayley in *The Lost Language of Symbolism*, to represent both the Sea as the Great Mother of All Creation and the Water-Mother as the source of Wisdom. Folklore, too, presents the positive aspect of the mermaid. She can bestow gifts of supernatural powers on man—such as the power to offset the

dangers of witchcraft or the ability to catch a thief. She can be the protectress of a human to whom she has given her loyalty, but woe betide any who harm her charge.

The "mer-" in mermaid (from the Latin mare, sea) may not only signify sea maiden, but also lake spirit. Although the word mere is little used except in verse today, it has had the meaning of lake or pond since at least Chaucer's day. One may note its use in Windermere, the famous English lake so loved by the poets. In this context, the Lady of the Lake in the Arthurian legend carries some of the positive aspects of mermaid symbology; she is the maiden of the Mere.

The seductress with an unattainable beauty who in legend typified the women who preyed on sailors and also formed a human image for the sea itself, that "harsh mistress" who men both loved and feared, but never conquered, is, in mermaid form, the woman-fish archetype. She epitomized, in her oldest persona, both peril and its attraction. Today that symbol loses its strength and we value the idea of mermaid for its visual appeal. She is, for the land-dweller, no more than the personification of the beauty where wild waves crash on the rocky shore.

But the fishermen who ply the Atlantic waters off North America and Europe have a saying, "There are stranger things *in* the sea than ever came out of it."

No matter what her history or her mythological origins, the mermaid remains an inspiration to artists and poets, as well as a shapely figure of romantic fantasy. Δ

When You Change Your Address . . .

Please send only *one* notice, and send it to:

The Rosicrucian Order, AMORC

Data Processing Center

Rosicrucian Park

San Jose, California 95191, U. S. A.

Be sure to let us know as far in advance as possible when your address will change.

Please include your key number or subscription number. This one notice will change your master file and be made available to all departments. May we also remind you to be sure that you notify your local post office.



AGING

The Riddle of the Theban Sphinx

by Michael Kell, M.D., Ph.D., F.R.C., I.R.C.

OEDIPUS CAME UPON THE SPHINX, perched high upon a crag, guarding the footway crossing Mount Phicium. The half woman-half winged lioness asked the following riddle of Oedipus: "What is it that goes on four legs in the morning, two at midday, and three in the evening?"

Oedipus answered: "Man, who crawls in infancy, walks erect in his prime, and leans on a cane in old age." The monster, chagrined that one had at last penetrated her query, flung herself onto the rocky plains below.

The process of birth, development, maturity, and senescence has intrigued, inspired, and frightened man since the dawn of self-awareness.

This fear of the universal cycle of life may be seen today in our obsession with youthfulness, disregard for the elderly, and endless pursuit of physical pleasure. As Rosicrucians, we understand the immortality of the soul personality and the transient nature of its physical vehicle. In this article we discuss what modern science has to offer on understanding the aging processes apparent in all forms of life. In particular, we will consider the question: Are there practical limits to the span of a single earthly lifetime?

In answering such a question, it is necessary to consider the cyclic nature of the visible universe. At all levels of manifestation, we observe progression and change.

Science speaks of the fiery birth of the physical universe in one, stupendous explosion, approximately 20 billion years ago. Many scientists believe that our expanding universe will succumb eventually to its intrinsic gravitational fields and slow its expansion, stop, and eventually collapse back upon itself—then again explode, expand, and collapse in an endless cycle of life.

Aging can be studied on two basic levels: the single cell and the whole organism. In other words, we ask, is aging intrinsic to each cell, or is it the result of changes occurring at the supracellular, or whole organism level? This is a subtle, though important distinction, since it will establish the upper limits to the human lifetime. For example, if single, isolated cells invariably demonstrate functional decrements influencing their capability to proliferate and divide, then how can the whole organism not express a maximum period of functional capacity?

Increase in Life Span

Another important distinction is the difference between the life expectancy of individuals in a certain society and the actual, immutable limit of the life span for a single individual under ideal circumstances. The apparent increase in the human lifetime seen over the centuries is the result of improvements in hygiene, elimination of

The author is a Rosicrucian and member of the Order's International Research Council. He is a medical doctor currently doing physiological research at Wood's Hole, Mass. Dr. Kell is interested in Mind-Brain interface and its mechanism of action. He is interested in the physics of extracorporeal thought transference and the nature of information transfer.

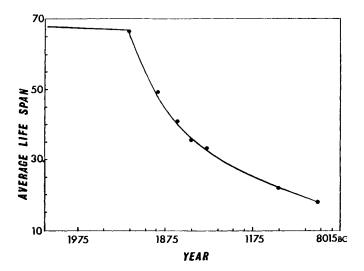


Figure 1: Increase in average life span over the past eight thousand years. The rapid increase in average life span since the Bronze Age in ancient Egypt (approx. 5000 B.C.) is the result of gradual improvements in health care, nutrition, and hygiene. Little improvement has occurred over the past forty years. Application of Rosicrucian health principles can be expected to provide the student with extended years beyond the common man.

childhood ailments, and more efficient treatment of adult disorders. The actual potential human lifetime probably has not changed significantly. This fact can be appreciated from Figures 1 and 2, which show the effects of the elimination of premature causes of death and attainment of the ultimate rectangular survival curve. This curve represents how long an organism can expect to live once the causes of premature death are eliminated, assuming the existence of immutable decrements in normal physiological functions leading to eventual death, or transition, as it is called by the Rosicrucian.

The question that really interests us is the possibility of shifting the survival curve towards the right by modifying the physiological decrements now operating in our lives. To succeed in this endeavor requires that we determine those factors important at the single cell and multicell level. It is quite conceivable that aging is intrinsic to the expression of each cell and is not a modifiable element. First, let us discuss modern concepts of aging at the single cell level. (continued overleaf)

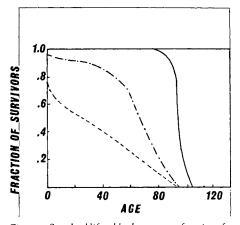
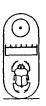


Figure 2: Standard life table changes as a function of living conditions. Decreases in death during early childhood and adulthood results in life tables becoming more rectangular, e.g., causes of transition come to depend more strongly upon natural decrements in normal physiological functions rather than premature causes:——Mexico 1930,——New Zealand 1934,——ultimate curve based on estimates of modern science. Rosicrucian teachings state that the maximum human life span is about 140 years. This disparity represents further changes that modern man should make in his style of living.



A number of investigators have demonstrated in the last quarter century that single cells maintained in in vitro cell cultures, or individually identifiable cells which have been serially transferred into inbred hosts eventually lose their ability to proliferate and subsequently die. This is not due to problems involving cell culture technique, but is apparently an inherent property of the cell itself. The only cells which can be maintained indefinitely in tissue culture have been somatic cells (cells other than sperm or eggs) that share many properties with cancer cells. These results suggest that even in ideal conditions, there is an upper limit to the expression of normal, productive life. It would appear that the process of aging is intricately enmeshed with the cellular processes underlying differentiation and growth of normal cells.

Experimental support for a gradual increase in cellular functional changes detrimental to a cell survival are numerous. It has been shown that over 125 functional changes occur in cultured normal human cells long before they lose their ability to replicate. Changes in cellular genetic material (DNA and RNA), protein synthesis, cell lipids and carbohydrates, cell cycle dynamics, cell morphology, and cellular degradation processes have been found. It is not unreasonable to postulate that such changes are responsible both for the expression of aging in the intact organism and its increasing susceptibility to disease with time. The question is whether it is possible to stop these clock-like decrements after a human being has attained maturity at about the age of 30.

The results of single cell decrements upon the whole organism can be studied by observing changes in the functional states of complete organ systems, such as decreases in the filtration capacity of the kidneys with increasing age following attainment of maturity. While different body systems functionally decline at different rates, the overall process appears to be a slow, linear decline from 30 years of age at a rate of about 0.8% to 0.9% per year in otherwise healthy individuals (see Figure 3).

Based solely on the above evidence, as well as additional evidence for aging in the [20]

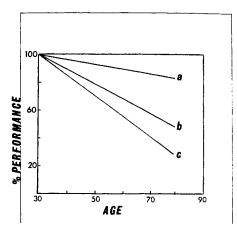


Figure 3: Physiological decreases in performance after the age of 30. Thirty represents the age in which the building up processes of life begin to be overcome by natural functional decrements: a= efficiency of cellular enzymes, b= efficiency of renal function, c= maximum work output.

intact organism which we have not discussed, it is evident that there is presently an inherent limit to the human life span even in cases where premature death is eliminated. Man's life truly reflects the law of cycles of birth, growth, maturity, and senescence seen in all of nature. However, this does not mean that man, as the incarnate representative of the Creator in our universe, cannot significantly slow down this process through the application of nature's laws. Whether this increase in life span is desirable is a question that needs to be considered by all.

Cycles of Nature

Contrary to popular belief, cognitive functions do not significantly decline in normally aging people. Neither is it true that significant decreases in the number of neurons in the brains of several animals, including man, occurs. Although evidence of biological age can be found in neural tissue, such as increases in cellular degradation products, they do not correlate with decreased functional capacity. Apparently, neurons are arrested in a functional steadystate demonstrating a very slow rate of decline of function. The stability of neural tissue suggests that whatever genetic factors are maintaining an individual cell for eighty, ninety, or one hundred years could possibly be used to similarly maintain more rapidly

declining tissues. After all, every cell contains the exact genetic material. It is conceivable (an this would be particularly exciting) that the glial tissue supporting and maintaining the neural tissue is producing a single, transcellular protein or hormone that is responsible for allowing neural tissue to exist stably for such a long time. If this were true, it might be possible to isolate this ingredient and induce other somatic cells to become responsive (e.g., develop the necessary membrane uptake systems if not presently available).

In summary, we have seen that aging is intrinsic to all cells and expresses the cyclic nature of the total universe as discussed in the Rosicrucian teachings. In addition, we have speculated briefly upon the possibility of modifying these aging processes by intel-

ligent application of nature's laws. Let us always realize the importance of observing our own behavior in light of those universal processes operating in nature, for through understanding comes progress.

References for Further Study:

Dublin, L.I., A.J. Lotka, and M. Spiegelman, Length of Life, New York: Ronald Press, 1949.

Hayflick, L., and P.S. Moorhead, Exp Cell Res, 25:585, 1961.

Hayflick, L., "The cell biology of human aging," Scientific American, 242:58, 1980.

Lewis, H. Spencer, Self Mastery and Fate with the Cycles of Life, San Jose, Calif.: Supreme Grand Lodge of AMORC, 1929

Timiras, P.S., "Physiology of aging," in: Medical Physiology, edited by Vernon Mountcastle, 14th ed , St Louis, Missouri: C.V. Mosby, 1980



a unique rosicrucian experience in a unique country 1985 AUSTRALASIAN CONVENTION

at the SOUTHERN CROSS INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, Melbourne, Australia November 15 - 17, 1985. followed by

RCU Course "COLOR AND EVERYDAY LIVING" by Grand Treasurer, Fr. Lamar Kilgore, FRC, at Harmony Lodge - November 19-23, 1985.

Join us in Melbourne and experience:

- Our Sacred Tradition * Inspiring Ritual
- Mystical Allegory & Drama Discourses * Music * Demonstrations
- * Fellowship
- * Organised trips before and after Convention

WRITE NOW FOR INFORMATION PACKAGE TO:

The Convention Secretary, C/o Harmony Lodge, AMORC, P. O. Box 77, Ormond, Victoria, **AUSTRALIA. 3204**

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES FOR NON-MEMBER PARTNERS





TRIUMPH

The whistling wind ruffles the snow, clouding the landscape and powdering the faces of the trees. It twirls itself around the tree trunks, whistling as it frolics along, and then suddenly stops as quickly as it begins

A ghostly stillness seizes the land. The snowy owl sits in a pine tree silently surveying the landscape. All is still. All is quiet. No creature dares to desecrate this sublime moment.

The awesomeness of this stillness infuses all matter and coalesces with the Infinite. Beauty incomplete in its completeness suddenly assumes perfection when He who conceived it looks at and admires the reality of its being

And then, as if in triumph, a sunbeam unmasks itself. The glittering snowflakes dance with the beam and reflect its shadow on the land

The wind arises from its sleep, whips up clouds of dancing snow, and again obscures and clothes the trees in a mantle of purity

The newly fallen snow sparkles as the sunbeam's life-giving warmth kisses the face of the snowscape, then continuing on, the sun looks back on the scene before resuming its endless journey.

—Clive S Campbell, Sr, FRC



MINDQUEST

REPORTS FROM THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF ROSE-CROIX UNIVERSITY

The Art of Compassion

THE WORD "compassion" derives from the Latin words com- (together) and pati (to suffer). This has generally been taken to mean the feeling of sorrow or deep pity for the suffering of others. Compassion is an uncommon word and an uncommon experience in Western culture. As a word, it is difficult to define. As an experience, it is often confused with pity and sympathy. The reader may wish to refer to the Mindquest article "Sympathy and Empathy," found in the January 1985 issue of the Rosicrucian Digest, for a discussion of sympathy and empathy in relation to compassion

Compassion is neither an emotional nor a mental state, but a quality of consciousness beyond ordinary awareness. Yet it operates through ordinary awareness. It can be likened to emotions, or rather to qualities of consciousness which relate to the emotions of passion, sympathy, or love . . . feelings of regard for or toward another. Compassion is an attribute of the higher self, the soul personality.

The Western Tradition

In Western culture, the connotation of compassion has developed out of the tradition of the Old and New Testaments.

None of the devoted things [spoils of a conquered city set into the city square to be burned as an offering to the Lord] shall cleave to your hand; that the Lord may turn from the fierceness of his anger, and show you mercy, and have compassion on you.

-Deuteronomy 13.17-18

He does not retain his anger for ever because he delights in steadfast love.

He will again have compassion upon us, he will tread our iniquities under foot.

-Micah 7.18-19

And when Jesus saw the crowds, he had compassion for them, because they were harassed and helpless, like sheep without shepherd.

-Matthew 9.35-36

In more contemporary terms:

Compassion lets the other person know they are not alone, that we are connected, not isolated, that there is another person who understands, who is not judging us or other peoble involved, and that no matter what we do, they will be here for us, supporting us to be where We most want to be, that is, where We (the Inner Self) most wants to be. Those who have compassion for me, support me to be free of regrets and guilt, resentments and blame, all fears that hold me locked into fixed and compulsive attitudes and behavior. Compassion supports genuine freedom, growth and evolution, unity with self and others, love.

—A Rosicrucian Frater

Sympathy and its refined cousin empathy are the basis for a caring regard for other people. We may feel consoled by sympathy



and empathy. To a degree, the distress felt in a painful situation may be cushioned by sympathy and empathy, but the distress remains. The essence of compassion, however, is that of a truly extraordinary quality of "emotion." Compassion transforms and makes whole the narrow and often painful personal experience. The recipient of compassion finds the experience virtually divine, as it were, a "gift from God." We can pray that we might be blessed with such a divine grace. Can we ever hope to exhibit toward others this exalted quality of love?

The Art

Implicit in the connotation of compassion is the idea of the divine source of this emotion. Therefore, to achieve the capacity for compassion toward others, we ourselves must in some way become more fully affiliated with the Divine. In practice, conventional wisdom dictates that affiliation with the higher self and the Divine is achieved by becoming more religious. In mystical tradition this is accomplished through identification with the Cosmic.

It may be observed that the outward act of pity or of cultivated empathic behavior does not assure attainment of the quality of compassion. The conscious desire to be exalted in our emotion and dignified in our behavior does not necessarily result in the attainment of these goals. With practice we may become quite skillful in simulating the appearance of a spiritual demeanor and compassionate regard. But the experiential result is still short of the desired level. As the aspiring artist may desire to achieve greatness but finds his creative strokes burdened by that desire, we too, as aspiring mystics, are burdened with the self-consciousness of our imperfection. This same burden of imperfection is what we would hope the blessing of compassion would relieve.

The Higher Source

Art, in its basic sense, is a joining together. In the art of compassion the human consciousness must find a means of joining itself with its higher source. Yet, in mystical tradition it is known that human consciousness is already inseparable from its divine source. Rather, ordinary human conscious-

ness suffers a contraction of awareness which is better known as self-consciousness.

Self-consciousness is the reflection of the ego, of Objective Individuality, upon itself. Within this level of our identity, the capacities to evaluate and judge—instruments necessary to manage one's life in the objective world—are turned upon one's subjective realities. Automatic assessments are made by the ego of the ego's ability to do, have, and be. As objective reality is but a limited reflection of our vastly greater subjective reality, the ego always comes up finding itself wanting: Objective individuality is eternally incomplete; the Divine is eternally inaccessible.

Self-consciousness can yield to an expanded awareness. The means for achieving this is through another aspect of awareness called witnessing. Witnessing is the reflection of the Self, of soul personality, upon its manifestations. Within this level of our identity, we subjectively experience the nature of all the domains of our existence. The innate coherence of all consciousness and life is realized: soul personality is eternally complete; all reality is inherent in the divine. With self-mastery, the capacity to witness becomes fully established in even the most painful situations. Self-consciousness is no longer the narrow focus of individual identity. "Self"-consciousness truly becomes the awareness of the entire Self, freed of the illusion of sepa-

Sympathy is a natural response to the condition of others. Empathy is a cultivated attitude in which we may regard others with mature understanding. Compassion, however, is a state of being, a reflection in the beholder's experience of someone who has attained Selfhood. In this reflection, the beholder finds the opportunity to experience himself as more nearly whole. It is in the nature of compassion for all within its compass to be more completely in harmony with the nature of life. As we become established in our own growth in the Cosmic Harmony, we too may become masters in the art of compassion.

-Richard A. Rawson, M.D., F.R.C., I.R.C.

Tigers and Tunnel Vision



Is our biological reaction to stress maladaptive in an urban society?

by Ralph Strauch

IT'S A BEAUTIFUL summer day. You're walking through a tropical forest, feeling the sun on your back and the breeze brushing your face. A gurgling brook accompanies the birds in the trees. You are one with your surroundings in a soft, unfocused way.

A tiger steps in front of you, less than fifty yards down the path!

The world suddenly changes. Your heart pounds; your muscles tense. The sun on your back disappears, the brook and the birds go silent. Your awareness now narrows sharply, focusing only on the tiger. Your entire being is poised and ready; to run if you have a chance, to do battle otherwise.

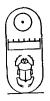
That transformation, known as the "flight/fight" response, is an automatic reaction to sudden stress. Facing the tiger, this response is highly adaptive; it heightens your chances of survival. But in our sedentary urban society it may be maladaptive, contributing to individual and social ills

from hypertension and backache to environmental pollution and the arms race.

How could this simple biological response contribute to such a diverse range of problems? The connecting thread is the perceptual narrowing it induces, and the resulting generalized *tunnel vision*. This article will examine that narrowing, and look briefly at ways of reversing it and rediscovering the broad understanding which is our natural due.

In a threatening situation, your body responds dramatically. Digestion slows, and bloodflow to the large muscles used for movement increases. Muscles tense, as surges of stress hormones ready the body for action. Perception narrows, directing all attention to the threat and the need to meet it. Dealing with a threat such as the tiger will require intense activity and utilize these preparations, burning up the extra stress hormones in your bloodstream. When it's over you can return to a relaxed and unfocused state, again feeling the sun and hearing the birds in the trees.

In contemporary urban society, however, "threats" are often chronic, not acute. They trigger the same physiological responses as the tiger, but do not call for similar physical reactions.



Ralph Strauch is a teacher of self-awareness training in Pacific Palisades, California. He has a Ph.D. in Statistics, was formerly a Senior Mathematician with the Rand Corporation, and is the author of The Reality Illusion: How We Create the World We Experience.

"Am I getting old and unattractive? Will someone younger get my job or my mate?"

"Is my boss dissatisfied and getting ready to lay me off?"

"Will my competitor bring out a better product next year? Will new government regulations hamstring my business?"

"Will the Russians bomb us? Will a burgler kill me in the night?"

Evolving in environments where physical threats required physical reactions, we developed automatic ways to prepare for those reactions. We now live differently, but our automatic responses remain unchanged. We secrete stress hormones we will not use, we are ready for action we will never take. Stresses accumulate, blocking the relaxation which should naturally follow the intense reactions we never make. Harvard cardiologist Herbert Benson, author of The Relaxation Response, sees this as a leading cause of chronic stress and stressrelated diseases, and prescribes a method of relaxation and mild meditation as a way of reversing those effects.

Narrowing Your Awareness

Perceptually, the result is a chronic narrowing of awareness—a generalized "tunnel vision" where we focus on one thing at a time, ignoring most of our environment. Esthetically, our lives become shallower than necessary, because we fail to notice and appreciate the richness of the world around us. On a practical level, we base decisions on too narrowly defined grounds, excluding important considerations without realizing the consequences of that exclusion. It's like looking at the world through a cardboard mailing tube, without ever realizing what our peripheral vision could show us if we used our full visual capabilities.

Every aspect of our lives is affected, from our most fundamental physical movements to our most complex intellectual judgments. We act as though we live in simpler, less interconnected bodies than we really have, and in a simpler, less interconnected world than we really live in. Our interactions with our environment become less efficient than they could be at best, and sometimes even counterproductive.

The Rosicrucian Digest February 1985

[26]

To see this at a fundamental physical level, look over your right shoulder and notice how far to the side you can see. How did you turn? Did your shoulders move, or just your head and neck? Many people conceptualize "moving the head" as involving only the head and neck, holding their chest and shoulders rigid. If you did that, sit quietly and become aware of your head, neck, and trunk as a unit. Now turn your head slowly to the right again, allowing your shoulders and trunk to turn as well. You should turn noticeably farther, with less effort.

Human movement should be smooth and fluid, with the body flowing as a single unit. We all have the inherent capability to move that way, though few of us do. Instead, we act as if we were a collection of separate pieces, trying to move one piece while holding the others still. We create internal barriers to our own movement, then expend energy fighting against those barriers. We fail to see the barriers because of our "tunnel vision," so we remain unaware of the role we play in creating our own limitations.

The same mechanism affects us on psychological and interpersonal levels. Our limited vision may exclude crucial aspects of a situation, making our attempts to cope futile and frustrating. We see only the other person's contribution to a dispute but not our own, for example. Even unpleasant personality traits such as excessive self-interest and greed may stem from the sense of isolation a restricted focus brings on, blinding people to their interconnectedness with those around them.

When the Tiger Appears

Recall the path in the jungle. Relaxed and at one with your surroundings, your boundaries seem permeable and indistinct. You feel a part of your environment. But when the tiger appears your focus narrows, separating you from your surroundings. No longer a comfortable stream within which you flow, the world becomes a harsh and hostile place where the line between "us" (you) and "them" (the tiger) is clearly drawn. Alone now, no longer one with the larger world, you must fight for your very survival.



When the flight/fight response never reverses and you never return to that relaxed open place, this sense of "us-them" separation hardens. Narrow self-interest becomes a form of self-protection, and the idea of a broader, softer focus seems absurd. "Looking out for Number One" becomes a way of life

"Us" may be an isolated individual or a larger entity—a corporation ("What's good for General Motors is good for the country") or even a nation ("My country right or wrong"). However "us" is defined, though, dividing the world into "us" and "them" encourages "us" to look out for only "our" interests, viewing "them" with distrust and hostility.

Those most affected by this narrowing, unfortunately, include our most responsible decisionmakers—society's "movers and shakers." The hard-driving executive—the intense "man of action"—is someone whose flight/fight response is continually activated, narrowly focused on "solving" his most immediate problem. This kind of narrowly focused decision-making gave us effective pesticides that poison the food chain, and continues to "solve" our national security problems with succeeding new generations of weapons, ignoring the risks brought about by the weapons themselves.

We seem caught on a treadmill where the faster and harder we run, the less we see, the more problems we create, and the harder we must run. Threatened by the problems our tunnel vision creates, we reinforce the tunnel. To really make things different we must learn to see them differently. If a way out of our dilemma exists, it must lie in the direction of reversing the narrowing process and allowing our vision to soften and broaden again.

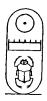
Expanding Your Awareness

This can, fortunately, be done. We can take back responsibility for our own well-being, increasing our awareness of self and of the world around us. There are tools available to assist in this process, including biofeedback, meditation, and a variety of holistic health practices and body/mind awareness disciplines.

When we lived in jungles and the threats were tigers, the flight/fight response was biologically adaptive. It may still serve us in those increasingly uncommon situations when an intense physical response to a threat is needed. But in our day-to-day sedentary urban lives it has become maladaptive, leading to excessive stress and to perceptual tunnel vision with the ill-effects discussed above.

The real problem lies not with the flight/fight response, but with our abdication of responsibility for our responses to and interactions with the world around us. Stress and the accompanying perceptual narrowing are not unavoidable; they become serious only because we choose to ignore them and to not deal with them when they are small. We are each in control, if we choose to be. We can undo the stress and reverse the tunnel vision, and experience the richness of life that is our natural birthright. Tools such as meditation can help. But in the end, they are only tools. The real solution lies within each of us, in the decision to take the responsibility for broadening our vision and living a richer, fuller c 1984 by Ralph Strauch





Something Pleasing . . .

There's a lot to be said for learning and instruction, and thousands of tapes and lectures on such subjects proliferate, BUT...

There's a need for just sharing in a discussion as well—a need for listening to conversation on just the ordinary events that fill your day—a need for moments when just soft music and soft voices capture you in an environment that is positive and uplifting.



We have now completed two such recordings, tape-o-grams, that "sit down" with you in the comfort of your home or car. They can bring a nod of approval or a smile of delight as you listen. They are prepared by staff members of AMORC for your enjoyment and upliftment. And though the treatment is light and simple, the thoughts are profound, and the conversation enlightening.

C-95 THE ECONOMY OF LIFE

- Making the most of what you have
- Making habits of chores
- Using subconscious direction
- Getting results with minimum effort
- · Reducing stress
- · Getting in step with cycles
- Getting rid of worry
- The path to Peace Profound

C-96 HOW THE WORLD WAS MADE

- Of beginnings and ends
- · BIG BANG, a moment in eternity
- Why things are as they are
- · Why people behave as they do
- Sorting out the main things from the lesser things
- · Telling the real from the unreal
- Toward balance and harmony
- The remaking of the world

Each cassette is \$6.50*. Order both together for the special combination price of only \$12.00** Send order and remittance to Rosicrucian Supply Bureau, Rosicrucian Park, San Jose, CA 95191.

OTHER CURRENCIES:

*£5 22 A\$7 78 NZ\$13 27 R10 83 CA\$8 56

**£9 63 A\$14 37 NZ\$24 49 R20 00 CA\$15 80



Medifocus



Medifocus is a special humanitarian monthly membership activity with which each Rosicrucian is acquainted. On the first Sunday of each month, at any hour you select, you will enter into a five-minute period of meditation, focusing your thought upon a specific troubled area of the world. The part of the world you select will depend on which troubled area is particularly significant to you as an individual. This may change from month to month, or it may remain important to you for a longer period of time.

The Rosicrucian Order is not a political organization. The basic purpose of Medifocus is a humanitarian effort directed toward world peace.

Dr. H. Spencer Lewis, F.R.C.

Rosicrucian Philosophy— An Art and A Science



IN MANY of the ancient manuscripts we read of "The Art of the Rosy Cross," and in others we read of "The Practice of the Rosicrucian Sciences." Nowhere do we read of any Rosicrucian religion, theology, or church.

It appears from comments made in public occasionally and in some modern writings that persons who are not correctly informed believe that Rosicrucian doctrine is a religious philosophy, purely and simply. This is a very *serious mistake* and is responsible for many of the erroneous conclusions reached by these persons.

Persons who think that the teachings and doctrines of Rosicrucian work are purely spiritual and deal more essentially with religious ideals are startled to learn that Rosicrucians are dealing with the practical problems of life. They are shocked when they read in an advertisement that the Order offers to help men and women meet their problems of life, and that members in the organization are studying for the purpose of improving their social, business, financial, or intellectual position, rather than their spiritual position exclusively.

Many of these persons become critical and insist that "since the Rosicrucian organization is a spiritual organization, it ought to conduct itself along purely spiritual lines." The mistake in this argument is the assumption that Rosicrucian philosophy is purely spiritual.

This sort of criticism has annoyed me at times, and I have spent days and weeks searching through the oldest Rosicrucian manuscripts available to find any warrant for this false belief. I have communicated with the oldest living representatives of the Order in various parts of the world. I have hunted through the writing of those members who were active in the days of its glorious achievement of the past cycle. Nowhere do I find warrant for this assumption that Rosicrucian work is a religious philosophy or a religious cult or movement.

Quest for Knowledge

Nearly every one of the ancient masters spent much time in laboratories and workshops dealing with the arts and sciences. If we extract from the ancient records and writings all of the hours of labor devoted by the great Rosicrucian Masters to chemistry and alchemy, we will find only a few hours left which were devoted to philosophical speculation or religious meditation. Then at a previous period we find that most of the time spent by the Masters was devoted to the art of medicine, to astronomy, biology, and even to such sciences as botany.



While it is true that many eminent monks, friars, and even Jesuit priests were connected with the organization at one time and wrote much on the subject of Rosicrucian Philosophy, we find that these theologians and spiritual persons were attracted to the Rosicrucian Order not because of its spiritual teachings, but because of its practical teachings. Such a person as Roger Bacon, the eminent friar and monk, was attracted to Rosicrucian teaching not because it could possibly add one iota of knowledge to the great wisdom he possessed along spiritual lines, but because it afforded him an opportunity to exercise some of his hobbies, and these hobbies dealt with chemistry, physics, and practical subjects. He found little or no opportunity to enlarge upon and develop them as sciences in connection with this theological and religious training.

Of course, Jakob Boehme is an outstanding exception to the general rule, and it is fortunate for us that there were notable exceptions. The exceptional men—and some women—were so steeped and absorbed in the material affairs of life in order to earn a living that spiritual meditation became their hobby and their relaxation. They became interested in Rosicrucian philosophy because they hoped it would afford an opportunity to add to their spiritual knowledge in a manner not otherwise available to them.

Practical Workers

These types of persons received from the Cosmic marvelous illuminations and revelations regarding spiritual laws which they added to the Rosicrucian storehouse of wisdom. But because these great lights of spiritual wisdom—easily counted on the fingers of two hands—became famous as Rosicrucians, there is no reason for us to ignore the thousands of others who were workers in the practical arts and sciences and looked upon Rosicrucian philosophy as a school of spiritual wisdom exclusively.

Even the famous pamphlets of 1610 and 1614 issued in Germany and other countries at that time and which startled the world into a realization of the existence of the Rosicrucian Order did not proclaim its plans of worldwide reformation along [30]

exclusively spiritual lines. In fact, from our modern point of view these pamphlets proclaimed more of the socialistic philosophy than a spiritual or religious one.

If we take the book, *New Atlantis*, written by Sir Francis Bacon, we will find this eminent Rosicrucian following right in line with the pamphlets of 1610 and 1614 and promulgating a scheme for the salvation of the world or the advancement of civilization along socialistic, scientific, humanitarian lines, rather than purely spiritual or religious ones.

Specialization

The Rosicrucians who came to America in 1694 in accordance with the very plan outlined by Bacon in his New Atlantis did not come here to spiritualize America, but to bring many practical sciences and arts to the new country. In picking very carefully the limited number of specialized persons to compose the pilgrimage to America, they did not confine themselves exclusively to theologians, although they did add to the party two or three of the most eminent, reformed, modernistic theologians to be found in Europe. But they saw to it that they had men who were scientists and practical workers in every one of the practical occupations of the day. They saw to it that there was a man who could build organs, a man who could make paper, a man who could institute a botanical garden, a man who was an expert in chemistry, another who was an expert in physics, another in music, and so on down the entire line of distinctions of the very practical sciences.

Their first great work in America was to establish various trades and industries and to teach these and to show the new inhabitants of the New World how to begin their careers of practical work. Religious philosophy was but two percent of the great work accomplished by them while morals and ethics generally represented about twenty-five percent of their work; the remainder pertained to the practical work of living a useful life in the New World.

In the traditional history of the organization we read on each occasion of the opening of the "tomb" of "C.R-C" that

instructions were found for the operation of the Order in its new cycle, and these instructions dealt far more completely with the doing of practical things than with any purely devotional service of a religious nature.

Nor was the Rosicrucian Order ever intended to be circumscribed by social or cultural standards. Its portals were open to everyone, and if we read the history of the Order, we find that everyone, regardless of social, financial, or ethical position in life, could enter those portals and become a welcome associate. How could it possibly be otherwise? Since the very teachings of the Order recognize only one universal soul existing in all beings, and recognize as the real part of man only the soul personality, there could be no serious distinctions or differentiations on purely material lines.

Egalitarian Fraternity

As stated above, the earliest pamphlets printed for public distribution by the organization proclaimed its ideals to be in favor of a worldwide reformation of all thinking persons. There was no attempt to limit the propaganda of the appeal to those who were of some superior worldly station. Most certainly, no humbler Neophyte ever crossed the threshold of the organization than Jakob Boehme, the very poor and very plebeian cobbler. Yet, he is idealized in the Rosicrucian literature and idealized in our hearts today. There are some at the present time outside of the Order and possibly inside of it, who would probably raise their hands in protest against the admission into the Rosicrucian Order today of such characters as Jakob Boehme.

It is true that we speak much of divine laws which we are studying in the Rosicrucian teachings. But when we come to analyze them, we find that from the Rosicrucian point of view every natural law is a divine law since God created it. We look upon the bursting of the seed in the soil and the process of reproducing itself as typical of divine law. Yet the study of botany belongs to the sciences and not to religion. Just because we are dealing with the soul and its incarnations and analyzing the process and finding duplicates of these laws in other parts of nature, it does not mean that we are study-

ing a spiritual science or a religious doctrine, but divine natural laws.

When the Rosicrucian pays adoration to God, prays to Him, and communes with Him, he is not doing so in a religious sense, but in the sense of a natural appreciation of his intimate association with God's universal direction and control of all of the laws of the universe.

Methods and Attitudes

Some criticism has been made regarding dues connected with the Rosicrucian work, and the persons who make these criticisms bluntly proclaim "spiritual truths should not be sold or paid for, and a religious teaching should be given freely." That idea is entirely wrong and is based upon the assumption that Rosicrucian doctrine is a religious or a spiritual school of religious philosophy. The Rosicrucian institution is a practical university teaching the practical arts and sciences. It is dealing with the material welfare of life more completely and more intimately than it is with any phase of religious philosophy.

Furthermore, the dues do not pay for the teachings, but for the many other benefits of membership; the teachings are held as wholly independent of any fees or dues. But even if the teachings were put upon a tuition basis, it would not be a matter for criticism since the Order does not claim to be and has never attempted to be a school or seminary of religious or spiritual thought.

Neither Jesus nor any of the great Masters before or after him ever manifested any of this modern attitude of discrimination on social or material lines. To these Masters the least of our brethren was equal with all of us in the need for and the worthiness of receiving the practical help which such an organization as the Rosicrucian Order can give.

The parable of the ninety and nine is an old one and constitutes one of the foundation principles of the Rosicrucian Order. He or she who is so weak, so humble, so low in the scale of worldly recognition as to be a mark of pity or criticism is one who is truly worthy of all the help that our organization can give; and that is why we are proud of the fact that not only in the present cycle, but in



previous cycles, the work of the Order continued in asylums, institutions, prisons, and places where the so-called sinful and illiterate are to be found.

Another criticism made by those who do not understand the real principles of the organization is that today it is flooding the country with too much literature, too much propaganda, too much talk about itself, and its plans and ambitions. These persons forget that since the art of printing was made practical, the Rosicrucian Order was the first to use printing in a national sense, for the early pamphlets of 1610 and 1614 were translated into many languages and scattered broadcast like seeds blown over the entire continent of Europe. To these were added other pamphlets of explanation and endorsement.

For fifteen or twenty years the whole of Europe read and heard more about the Rosicrucian organization than it had ever read or heard about any other worldwide movement in the whole of the history of civilization. These pamphlets were addressed to all of the people of the world regardless of distinction or position. The pamphlets announced "a worldwide reformation," and these pamphlets undoubtedly constituted the largest individual system of propaganda ever instituted by man. Is that not a precedent by which we can gauge our present activities?

There was no attempt to hide the existence of the Order or the nature of its activities, hopes, and ambitions from the public mind. Everything was done to make the organization become talked about—over the breakfast cup of coffee and in the twilight hours around the fireside. The fact is that the fulfillment of the desires of the Rosicrucian organization can be added only by the worldwide publicity and by the enrollment of the interest, if not the active participation, of entire nations of people.

Those who think that our present propaganda—that is, distributing tons of literature weekly into every part of North America—is an astonishing violation of the supposed rules of conservatism will learn that it is nothing compared to the propaganda that will take place in this country before another twenty-five years have [32]

passed. By that time, even the most conservative churches will be carrying on similar forms of propaganda, and we will have entered into an age of nationwide discussion of existing organizations, with a realization that only a nationwide comprehension of the activities of any group will bring about the possibilities of its fundamental plans.

Desire for Improvement

Real Rosicrucians are never concerned with what an individual has been or may be at the time he makes application for membership into the portals of the fraternity. The primary thing to consider is his worthiness to enter because of his sincere desire to improve himself. If sincerity and honesty of purpose marks the motive back of his application, he is truly worthy, regardless of his social or financial position in life. The important thing for us to consider is what the individual becomes after being in the Order a certain length of time. If the individual becomes illuminated, reformed, redeemed, regenerated, reborn, and reestablished in the divine harmonious relationship with the Cosmic in which he was born into this life, then the organization can consider that it has done a noble work.

Too many of those who criticize the admission of the poor and humble into the Rosicrucian Order are in it themselves only because of the broad-minded, tolerant view that the Order takes of world distinctions; and if the organization were truly as conservative and restricted in its membership as some of these critics now insist it should be. they themselves would not be in it to find out what type of members it has, for they would probably have been the first to be rejected when their applications reached the Board. But we hope in time to change their viewpoint and to bring about a broadening of their vision and a widening of their consciousness, until they develop the true Rosicrucian universal spirit of love for all human beings under the Fatherhood of God.

The overemphasis of spiritual truths is merely a tendency toward religious cultism and finds no response in the heart of the Rosicrucian Order in any land. \triangle

Rosicrucian Activities



Shown at the presentation of the Rosicrucian Humanitarian Award to Dr. Nzume are left to right: T.M.E. Ndiba (Secretary, Kumba Pronaos), Clement Fon, Florence Teh, Mamfred Noto (Master, Kumba Pronaos), Peter Forngesack, Dr. Stephen Nzume, Mrs. Nzume, and Julius Awasume.

HEN DR. STEPHEN N. NZUME finished his course of medical studies in Europe in 1973, he returned to his home village of Melongo, Cameroon, where he was troubled to find the area as economically stagnant as when he left it twelve years before. A successful medical practitioner in the nearby town of Kumba, he has been able to use his remarkable organizational skills to help the people of Melongo. This he accomplished by forming, in 1975, the Melongo Village Development Committee with the purpose of raising the standard of living of the townspeople by engaging in various communal projects.

In 1975 the development committee started a housing program whose goal is to help every villager to cover the roof of his house with corrugated iron sheets. Dr. Nzume, as chairman of the committee, divided the people into work groups of ten and asked every person to contribute 10,000 CFA francs a year for this and other proj-

ects. Using the money raised, the people have been able to build more than sixty houses with tin roofs and wooden walls.

The next major project—costing some 3.7 million CFA francs—was to supply Melongo with a good water supply. The townspeople worked under the supervision of the Government Community Development Department, which conducted the feasibility study and provided technical expertise. Through organized communal labor, the villagers transported by head load about 600 bags of cement, 2000 water pipes, and many other accessories over ten kilometers of winding forest footpath over hills and valleys.

Another project was to build a road linking Melongo with the motorable seasonal road at Mekom village, ten kilometers away. Through a voluntary subscription of 4.5 million CFA francs and communal labor, the people have finally bulldozed a



road to Mekom, a remarkable achievement for a village of only about 100 taxpayers.

The last project proposed by Dr. Nzume in 1981 was that Melongo should embark on building a social welfare center to house a primary school, community hall, recreation center, and medical aid post. After constructing several classrooms and a headmaster's office, the school started its operation in 1982 with government teachers.

Dr. Nzume's projects are still far from complete, however. Some people still live in thatch houses, and the road to Mekom needs more grading and proper paving. Thus, every Thursday communal work continues, and money is contributed every cocoa season towards these projects. Dr. Nzume has instilled in the consciousness of his people the modern methods of farm work and a wish to help themselves through communal labor, a move that adjacent villages have emulated. All these achievements within so short a time have only been possible through the unselfish efforts and personal sacrifices of Dr. Nzume and the collaboration of his committees.

The Rosicrucian Order is pleased to present the Rosicrucian Humanitarian Award to a worthy Dr. Nzume, and we wish him and the people of Melongo further success in their worthy endeavors.

A MORC GRAND CHAPLAIN Edward 1 Lee and his wife Lilo recently represented the AMORC Grand Lodge at two Rosicrucian Conclaves. The Lees first flew to the 1984 Pacific Northwest Conclave hosted by the Enneadic Star Chapter in Portland, Oregon. This exciting Conclave took place during the first weekend of October. Approximately 140 happy Rosicrucians met in Oregon's City of Roses for a weekend of inspiring and informative lectures, mystical Convocations, and a delicious banquet. Students from Northwest cities such as Boise, Idaho; Seattle, Washington; and Prince George and Vancouver, B.C., Canada, as well as many other places (including an intrepid Soror all the way from Anchorage, Alaska!) participated in the warm and loving atmosphere. Conclave Chairman Santo Pullela and all of his energetic committee workers are to be congratulated for their dedicated and selfless efforts. It was an excellent Conclave.

Then in late October the Lees traveled east to the East Central Regional Conclave, sponsored by Thebes Lodge of Detroit, Michigan. Conclave Chairperson Linda Bankston and committee, plus Lodge Master Diane Upleger, worked long and hard to produce a warm and harmonious gathering of Rosicrucians at the Sheraton Hotel in suburban Southfield. The program featured a good variety of AMORC exercises, lectures, an audio-visual presentation of Egyp-



Edward and Lilo Lee

tian scenes, the Ninth Degree Initiation, a mystical Convocation, and a lively masquerade party.

The Lees had a wonderful time at both of the Conclaves, and they encourage all Rosicrucians to join their nearest AMORC affiliated body and discover the joy and inner benefits of participation in these fine AMORC activities.

The Rosicrucian Digest February 1985

[34]

AST SUMMER the fratres and sorores of H. Spencer Lewis Lodge in New Jersey presented a very special event—the First Annual Colombe Regional Workshop. This very successful workshop provided a great opportunity for questions to be presented and answered concerning the meaning of Colombe and the Colombe's specific role during the Rosicrucian Convocation. But the workshop wasn't all serious. A play-or actually, it was more like a celebration, "It's A Small World"—was put on by the Colombes and Junior Order members of H. Spencer Lewis Lodge. And then in a very moving presentation, the Colombe tribute, Rosicrucians were reminded of the beautiful symbolism of the Rosicrucian Colombe—fire, light, life, love, conscience, and the dove of consciousness. Later, a luncheon was served and there was a special tape presentation from Grand Lodge in San Jose. The workshop was honored to have in



Colombes and Junior Order members of H. Spencer Lewis Lodge, New Jersey, present "It's A Small World" at the special Colombe Workshop held last summer.

attendance Grand Councilor Frederick J. Onucki, and Regional Monitors Gerald M. Stancil and Reginald Thomas. The coordinator of this special workshop was Soror-Margarita Ward.



Free Discourse

A fascinating FREE discourse entitled "Primitive Reasoning and Magic" is available to those who subscribe or resubscribe to the Rosicrucian Digest at the usual rate of \$12.00* a year. Simply request the discourse by name when subscribing.

This offer does not apply to members of AMORC who already receive the Rosicrucian Digest as part of their membership.

Primitive Reasoning and Magic

Throughout the ages man has been fascinated by certain laws of the universe. Magic originated as an attempt to become more in control of the forces around us.

What exactly is magic? Are there specific formulae and methods by which man can influence nature? Is there any truth to the claims by magicians of control of the forces surrounding us? How are magic and superstition related?

Other Currencies:
£9 63 A\$14 37 NZ\$24 49
N9 16 R20 00 CA\$15 80

The ROSICRUCIAN DIGEST · San Jose · California 95191 · U.S.A.



WORLDWIDE DIRECTORY

of the ROSICRUCIAN ORDER, AMORC, as of December 1, 1984

CHARTERED LODGES, CHAPTERS, AND PRONAOI OF THE A.M.O.R.C. IN THE VARIOUS NATIONS OF THE WORLD AS INDICATED

ANY MEMBER of the Order in good standing, having planned a visit to a specific affiliated body listed below, may write for information about contacting an officer of the body. Inquiries should be addressed to the Grand Lodge of AMORC, Rosicrucian Park, San Jose, California 95191, U.S.A., and must be accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope or equivalent international postage coupons.

| ‡ANGOLA | ‡BENIN |
|--|--|
| Luanda: Luz Pronaos | *Abomey: Néfertiti Lodge |
| ARGENTINA | *Cotonou: Cheops Lodge |
| Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires: Bahia Blanca Pronaos | Dassa Zoumé: Lux Vitae Pronaos |
| Ballester, Buenos Aires: Ballester Pronaos | Djougou: Agni Pronaos |
| Buenos Aires, D. F.: | Lokossa: Chephren Pronaos |
| *Buenos Aires Lodge | Onigbolo: Ptolémée Pronaos |
| Cruz del Sur Chapter | Ouidah: Coppernic Pronaos |
| Castelar, Buenos Aires: El Esenio Pronaos | Parakou: Spinoza Chapter |
| Córdoba, Córdoba: Córdoba Chapter | *Porto Novo: Pythagore Lodge |
| La Plata, Buenos Aires: La Plata Pronaos | Savalou: Akhenaton Pronaos |
| Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires: Mar del Plata Chapter | BOLIVIA |
| *Mendoza, Mendoza: Mendoza Lodge | |
| Quilmes, Buenos Aires: Quilmes Pronaos | Cochabamba: Tunari Chapter *La Paz: La Paz Lodge |
| Resistencia, Chaco: Resistencia Pronaos | Santa Cruz de la Sierra: Santa Cruz Chapter |
| Rosario, Santa Fe: Rosario Pronaos San Juan, San Juan: San Juan Pronaos | Trinidad: Mamore Pronaos |
| San Nicolas, Buenos Aires: San Nicolas Pronaos | ‡BOURKINA-FASSO |
| San Pedro, Buenos Aires: San Pedro Pronaos | • |
| Santa Fe, Santa Fe: Santa Fe Pronaos | Bobo-Dioulasso: Platon Chapter |
| Santiago del Estero, Santiago del Estero: Santiago | Ouagadougou: Charles Coulibaly Chapter |
| del Estero Pronaos | BRAZIL |
| Tandil, Buenos Aires: Tandil Pronaos | Grand Lodge of AMORC of Brazil, Ordem Rosacruz |
| AUSTRALIA | Caixa Postal 307, 80000 Curitiba, Paraná |
| | Acre |
| Ballarat, Victoria: Roy Eva Pronaos | Rio Branco: Rio Branco Pronaos |
| Blacktown (Sydney), N.S.W.: Ra-y-Ma Chapter (S) Brisbane, Queensland: Brisbane Chapter | Alagoas |
| Canberra, A.C.T.: Canberra Pronaos | Arapiraca: Arapiraca Chapter |
| Gold Coast, Queensland: Gold Coast Pronaos | Maceió: Maceió Chapter |
| Katoomba, N.S.W.: Katoomba Pronaos | Amazonas |
| Mayfield (Newcastle), N.S.W.: Newcastle Chapter | *Manaus: Manaus Lodge Bahia |
| *Ormond (Melbourne), Victoria: Harmony Lodge | Feira de Santana: Feira de Santana Chapter |
| Perth, Western Australia: Lemuria Chapter | Ilhéus: Ilhéus Pronaos |
| Prospect (Adelaide), S.A.: Light Chapter | Itabuna: Itabuna Chapter |
| *Redfern (Sydney), N.S.W.: Sydney Lodge | *Salvador: |
| Whyalla, S.A.: Aton-Rose Pronaos | Mares Lodge |
| Wollongong, N.S.W.: Illawarra Pronaos | Salvador Lodge |
| §AUSTRIA | Vitória da Conquista: Vitória da Conquista Pronaos |
| Feldkirch: Vorarlberg Pronaos | Ceará |
| Graz: Der Styria Pronaos | Fortaleza: |
| Salzburg: Paracelsus Pronaos | Fortaleza Chapter |
| Vienna: Cheops Pronaos | Marajaig Chapter |
| BARBADOS | Juazeiro do Norte: Juazeiro do Norte Pronaos |
| Bridgetown: Barbados Chapter | Distrito Federal |
| | *Brasília: Brasília Lodge |
| BELGIUM | Taguatinga: Taguatinga Pronaos |
| +Antwerp: Dr H. Spencer Lewis Chapter | Espírito Santo |
| +Asse: Arcanum Pronaos | Cariacica: Cariacica Chapter |
| +Brugge: Jan van Ruusbroec Chapter | Linhares: Linhares Pronaos São Mateus: São Mateus Pronaos |
| ‡Bruxelles: | Vila Velha: Vila Velha Chapter |
| Promethee Chapter | Vitória: Vitória Chapter |
| *San José Lodge | Goias |
| †Charleroi: Tolérance Pronaos | Anápolis: Anápolis Pronaos |
| +Gent: Alexa Middelaer Pronaos +Kortrijk: Hadewych Pronaos | *Goiânia: Goiânia Lodge |
| #Kortrijk: Hadewych Fronaos ‡*Liège: Aldin Lodge | Gurupi: Gurupi Pronaos |
| ‡Mons: Gizeh Pronaos | Pires do Rio: Pires do Rio Pronaos |
| 1Namur: Mercure Chapter | Maranhão |
| | São Luis: São Luis Chapter |
| *Initiations are performed. | Mato Grosso |
| French-speaking, under the Grand Lodge of France. | Barra do Garça: Barra do Garça Pronaos |
| §German-speaking, under the Grand Lodge of Germany. | *Cuiabá: Cuiabá Lodge |
| *Dutch-speaking, under the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands | Sidmantino: Diamantino i foliada |
| †Under the Nordic Grand Lodge (See Scandinavia). (S)Spanish-speaking affiliated bodies in United States an | Rondonópolis: Rondonópolis Pronaos |
| Australia. | Sinop: Celeste Pronaos |

Mato Grosso do Sul São João de Merití: São João de Merití Chapter Aquidauana: Aquidauana Pronaos Bonito: Bonito Pronaos Teresópolis: Teresópolis Chapter Valença: Valença Pronaos Campo Grande: Campo Grande-MS Lodge *Volta Redonda: Volta Redonda Lodge Corumbá: Corumbá Pronaos Rio Grande do Norte Mossoro: Mossoro Chapter Natal: Natal Chapter Dourados: Dourados Propaos Jardim: Jardim Pronaos Nova Andradina: Nova Andradina Pronaos Rio Grande do Sul Ponta Poră: Ponta Poră Pronaos Bento Gonçalves: Bento Gonçalves Pronaos Três Lagoas: Três Lagoas Pronaos Canoas: Canoas Pronaos Carazinho: Carazinho Pronaos Minas Gerais Barbacena: Barbacena Pronaos Caxias do Sul: Caxias do Sul Pronaos *Belo Horizonte: Belo Horizonte Lodge Cruz Alta: Cruz Alta Pronaos Erechim: Erechim Pronaos Vila Rica Lodge Ijui: Ijui Pronaos Novo Hamburgo: Vale do Sinos Pronaos *Passo Fundo: Passo Fundo Lodge Pelotas: Pelotas Chapter Contagem: Contagem Pronaos Divinópolis: Divinópolis Pronaos Governador Valadares: Governador Valadares Porto Alegre: Porto Alegre Lodge Ipatinga: Vale do Aço Pronaos Itajubá: Itajubá Pronaos Rio Grande: Rio Grande Pronaos Santa Maria: Santa Maria Chapter Ituiutaba: Ituiutaba Pronaos Santana do Livramento: Santana do Livramento Juiz de Fora: Juiz de Fora Chapter Montes Claros: Montes Claros Pronaos Nanuque: Nanuque Pronaos Santa Rosa: Santa Rosa Pronaos Santo Angelo: Santo Angelo Propaos Pirapora: Pirapora Pronaos São Gabriel: São Gabriel Pronaos Poços de Caldas: Poços de Caldas Pronaos Sete Lagoas: Sete Lagoas Pronaos São Leopoldo: São Leopoldo Pronaos Taguara: Taguara Pronaos Uberaba: Uberaba Pronaos Rondônia Uberlândia: Uberlândia Pronaos Porto Velho: Porto Velho Pronaos Santa Catarina Blumenau: Vale do Itajai Chapter *Florianópolis: Florianópolis Lodge Pará Belém: Belém Lodge Marabá: Marabá Chapter Paraiba Itajai: Itajai Pronaos Campina Grande: Campina Grande Pronaos Joinville: Joinville Chapter João Pessoa: João Pessoa Chapter Lages: Lages Pronaos Tubarão: Tubarão Pronaos Paraná Apucarana: Apucarana Pronaos Xanxerê: Xanxerê Pronaos Cascavel: Cascavel R+C Pronaos São Paulo Cornélio Procópio: Cornélio Procópio Pronaos Americana: Americana Pronaos Araçatuba: Araçatuba Pronaos Barretos: Barretos Pronaos Curitiba Agua Verde Chapter Curitiba Lodge Bauru: Bauru R+C Lodge Fóz do Iguaçú: Fóz do Iguaçú Chapter *Londrina: Londrina Lodge *Campinas: Campinas Lodge Catanduva: Catanduva Pronaos Maringá: Maringá Chapter
Ponta Grossa: Ponta Grossa Pronaos
Santo António da Platina: Santo António da
Platina Pronaos Cosmópolis: Cosmópolis Pronaos Franca: Franca Chapter Guaratinguetá: Guaratinguetá Pronaos Guaruja: Guaruja Pronaos Umuarama: Umuarama Pronaos União da Vitória: União da Vitória Pronaos Guarulhos: Guarulhos Lodge Igarapava: Igarapava Pronaos Itapetininga: Itapetininga Pronaos Jacerei: Jacarei R+C Chapter Pernambuco Arcoverde: Arcoverde Pronaos Jaboatão: Jaboatão Pronaos Jaú: Jaú Pronaos Jundiai: Jundiai Chapter Limeira: Limeira Pronaos Olinda: Olinda/Paulista Pronaos Petrolina: Petrolina Pronaos Recife Boa Viagem Chapter *Recife Lodge Lorena: Lorena Pronaos Marilia: Marilia Pronaos Mogi das Cruzes: Mogi das Cruzes Chapter Osasco: Osasco Chapter Piauí Teresina: Teresina Chapter Ourinhos: Ourinhos Pronaos Rio de Janeiro Piracicaba: Piracicaba Chapter Barra Mansa: Barra Mansa Chapter Pirassununga: Pirassununga Pronaos Presidente Prudente: Presidente Prudente Barra do Piraí: Barra do Piraí Pronaos Cabo Frio: Cabo Frio Chapter Chapter Campos: Campos Chapter
Duque de Caxias: Duque de Caxias Chapter Presidente Venceslau: Presidente Venceslau Pronaos Macaé: Macaé Chapter Ribeirão Preto: Riberão Preto R+C Lodge *Nilópolis: Nilópolis Lodge *Niterói: Niterói Lodge Rio Claro: Rio Claro Pronaos Salto: Salto Pronaos Nova Friburgo: Nova Friburgo Chapter Santos: Santos Lodge *Nova Iguaçú: Nova Iguaçú Lodge *Petrópolis: Petrópolis Lodge Rio Bonito: Rio Bonito Chapter *São Bernardo do Campo: São Bernardo do Campo Lodge São Caetano do Sul: ABC Lodge Rio de Janeiro: São Carlos: São Carlos Chapter Bangú Chapter *Campo Grande RJ Lodge *Guanabara Lodge **São Joaquim da Barra: S**ão Joaquim da Barra Pronaos *São José do Rio Preto: São Josē do Rio Preto R+C *Ilha do Governador Lodge *Jacarepaguá Lodge Leblon Chapter Lodge São José dos Campos; São José dos Campos Chapter São Miguel Paulista: São Miguel Paulista Chapter *Leopoldinense Lodge São Paulo: *Madureira Lodge *Santana Lodge *Méier Lodge *São Paulo Lodge Rio de Janeiro Lodge Tatuapé Chapter *São Gonçalo: São Gonçalo Lodge Tucuruvi Chapter

| São Vicente: São Vicente Chapter | *Santiago: Tell-El-Amarna Lodge |
|---|--|
| Sorocaba: Sorocaba Chapter | Talca: Talca Pronaos |
| Taubaté: Taubaté Chapter | Temuco: Luz de Temuco Pronaos |
| Sergipe Aracajú: Aracajú Chapter | *Viña del Mar: Akhetaton Lodge |
| CAMEROUN | COLOMBIA |
| †Bafoussam: Philadelphia Chapter | *Barranquilla, Atlantico: Barranquilla Lodge *Bogotá, Cundinamarca: Nuevo Mundo Lodge |
| Bertous: Le Sentier Pronaos | Bucaramanga, Santander: Bucaramanga Pronaos |
| Buea: Fako Pronaos | Cali, Valle: Menfis Chapter |
| Douala | Cartagena, Bolívar: Cartagena Pronaos |
| ‡*Kut-Hu-Mi Lodge ‡*Moria-El Lodge | Medellín, Antioquia: Medellín Pronaos Pereira, Risaralda: Pereira Pronaos |
| Wouri Pronaos | Santa Marta, Magdalena: Santa Marta Pronaos |
| ‡Ebolowa: Reflexion Pronaos | ‡CONGO |
| ‡Edéa: Salomon Chapter ‡Eséka: Mont Carmel Pronaos | *Brazzaville: |
| ‡Garoua: Ra Ma Pronaos | Karnak Lodge |
| ‡Kribi: Océan de Lumière Pronaos | Sylvestre Moutondia Lodge Tani-Manasi L odge |
| Kumba: Kumba Pronaos ‡Limbé: Sator Pronaos | Impfondo: Nefertiti Pronaos |
| †Makak: Aum Pronaos | Jacob: Rose Dorée Pronaos |
| †Ngaoundéré: Mont Sinai Pronaos | Kinkala: Ptah-Hotep Pronaos Loubombo: Jeanne Guesdon Chapter |
| †Nkongsamba: Essoa Pronaos | Loutete: Astro Pronaos |
| †*Yaoundé: Aristote Lodge CANADA | Makabana: Aton Pronaos |
| ‡Alma, P.Q.: Jeannois Pronaos | Makoua: Equateur Mystique Pronaos Mindouli: Mont Carmel Pronaos |
| Barrie, Ont.: Barrie Pronaos | Mossendjo: Réintégration Pronaos |
| ‡Beauharnois, P.Q.: Soleil Levant Pronaos | Ouesso: Surya Pronaos |
| Cabano, P.Q.: Wissick Pronaos | Owando: Sérénité Pronaos |
| *Calgary, Alta.: Calgary Lodge t*Chicoutimi, P.Q.: Saguenay du Mont Verdone Lodge | *Pointe Noire: La Lumière du Congo Lodge |
| Drummondville, P.Q.: Nirvana Pronaos | Paul Taty Lodge |
| Edmonton, Alta.: Fort Edmonton Chapter | Sibiti: Jupiter Pronaos |
| ‡Granby, P.Q.: Nefertiti Chapter Guelph, Ont.: Golden Triangle Pronaos | COSTA RICA |
| Halifax, N.S.: Halifax Pronaos | San José: San José Pronaos |
| Hamilton, Ont.: Hamilton Pronaos †*Hauterive, P.Q.: Manicouagan Lodge | CUBA Comoglious Comoglious Chapter |
| #Hull, P.Q.: Rose de l'Est Chapter | Camagüey: Camagüey Chapter *Havana: Lago Moeris Lodge |
| ‡Joliette, P.Q.: Ptah Pronaos | Santa Clara: Santa Clara Chapter |
| Kelowna, B.C.: Okanagan Pronaos ‡Laval, P.Q.: Maat Chapter | CYPRUS (under Grand Lodge of Greece) |
| London, Ont.: Cosmos Chapter | Nicosia: Aletheea Chapter |
| Longueuil, P.Q.: Poséidon Chapter | †DENMARK |
| ‡Mont-Laurier, P.Q.: Kizis Pronaos *Montréal, P.Q.: | Alborg: Alborg Pronaos *Copenhagen: H Spencer Lewis Chapter |
| ‡Atlas Lodge | Odense: Odense Pronaos |
| Mount Royal Lodge ‡Nouvelle Atlantide Lodge | DOMINICAN REPUBLIC |
| Ottawa, Ont.: Trillium Chapter | Santiago do los Caballeros: Luz del Cibao Pronaos |
| Peterborough, Ont.: Peterborough Pronaos | *Santo Domingo de Guzman: Santo Domingo Lodge ECUADOR |
| Prince George, B.C.: Hope of the North Pronaos †*Québec, P.Q.: Pyramide Lodge | Guayaquil: Guayaquil Chapter |
| †Repentigny, P.Q.: Harold P Stevens Pronaos | La Cuenca: Cuenca Pronaos |
| Rimouski, P.Q.: Grand Soleil Chapter | Quito: Quito Chapter |
| †Roberval, P.Q.: Ouiatchouan Pronaos †Saint-Georges-de-Beauzz P.Q.: Bennou Pronaos | EL SALVADOR |
| Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, P.Q.: Etoile du Matin | San Miguel: San Miguel Pronaos |
| Pronaos | *San Salvador: San Salvador Lodge Santa Ana: Santa Ana Pronaos |
| ¡Saint-Jérôme, P.Q.: Alban et Juliette Gueudet Chapter †Saint-Raymond, P.Q.: Oasis Pronaos | Usulután: Luz de Oxelotlán Pronaos |
| Saskatoon, Sask.: Saskatoon Pronaos | †FINLAND |
| ‡Sept-Hes, P.Q.: Rose du Nord Pronaos | Helsinki: Finlandia Pronaos |
| ‡*Shawinigan, P.Q.: Du Verseau Lodge ‡*Sherbrooke, P.Q.: Lumière de l'Est Lodge | FRANCE |
| Sudbury, Ont.: Northern Lights Pronaos | Grand Lodge of AMORC of France and French-speaking countries, with Grand Temple, Château d'Omonville, Le |
| Surrey, B.C.: Light of the Fraser Valley Pronaos | Tremblay, 27110 Le Neubourg, France Other affiliated |
| *Toronto, Ont.: Toronto Lodge ‡Tracy, P.Q.: Le Goeland Pronaos | bodies of the Grand Lodge of France will be indicated |
| ‡Val d'Or, P.Q.: Ka Pronaos | under other countries by this symbol ‡ |
| *Vancouver, B.C.: Vancouver Lodge Victoria, B.C.: Victoria Chapter | Agen: Jollivet Castelot Chapter *Aix-en-Provence: Rose du Sud Lodge |
| tVictoriaville, P.Q.: Soleil des Appalaches Pronaos | Ajaccio: Atlantide Pronaos |
| Welland, Ont.: Niagara Pronaos | Albertville: Athena Pronaos |
| Windsor, Ont.: Windsor Pronaos Winnipeg, Man.: Charles Dana Dean Chapter | Albi: Edith Lynn Chapter Alés: Nicolas Rocrich Pronaos |
| tCENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC | Amiens: Samarobrive Pronaos |
| Bangui: Maitre Eckhart Pronaos | *Angers: Alden Lodge |
| CHILE | Angoulème: Isis Chapter *Annecy: Amatu Lodge |
| Arica: Arica Pronaos | Arpajon: Sirius Pronaos |
| Chillán: Aton Pronaos | *Aubervilliers: Lux Aeterna Lodge Auch: Shakti Pronaos |
| Concepción: Concepción Pronaos Punta Arenas: Punta Arenas Pronaos | Aurillac: Gerbert Pronaos |
| San Carlos: San Carlos Pronaos | Auxerre: Melchisedech Chapter |

Avignon: Plutarque Chapter Moriah El Lodge Avranches: Fiat Lux Chapter *Pau: Pyrénées-Océan Lodge Bastia: U Lubecciu Pronaos Périgueux: Zoroastre Pronaos Perpignan: Sol Invictus Chapter
*Poitiers: Horus Râ Lodge Bayonne: Amaya Pronaos Belfort: Eric Satie Pronaos Bergerac: Francis Bacon Pronaos Bergues: Martha Lewis Chapter Puteaux: Hotep Chapter *Reims: Rosae Crucis Lodge Rennes: Graal Chapter Besancon: Akhenaton Chapter *Bessancourt: Niels Jensen Lodge Roanne: Jacques Coeur Pronaos *Béziers: De l'Epi Lodge Biarritz: Thales Chapter Rodez: Maurice Durand Chapter *Rouen: Renaissance Lodge Rueil-Malmaison: Marcelle Bellofiore Pronaos Blois: Le Lys Pronaos *Bordeaux: Léonard de Vinci Lodge Saint-Dizier: Kappa Pronaos Boulogne-Billancourt: Khépra Chapter *Saint-Etienne: Flamme Lodge Bourg-en-Bresse: Horus Pronaos Saint-Gaudens: Hapi Pronaos Bourges: Nicolas Flamel Chapter Saint-Georges-sur-Eure: Benjamin Franklin Chapter Bourgoin-Jallieu: Iris Pronaos Saint-Germain-en-Laye: Raymund Andrea Chapter Saint Pourçain-sur-Sioule: Ta Noutri Pronaos Brest: Amentet Chapter Brive-la-Gaillarde: Charles Dana Dean Pronaos Saintes: Terre de Saintonge Pronaos Caen: Sérénité Lodge Cahors: Harmakhis Pronaos Cannes: Amon-Râ Chapter Sarrebourg: Ponsaravis Pronaos Sees: Sakkarah Pronaos Sète: Thau Pronaos Carcassonne: Imhotep Pronaos Strasbourg: Galilee Lodge Castenet: Raymond Béranger Pronaos Castres: Arnaud Pronaos Tarbes: Pays de Bigorre Chapter Taverny: Sphinx Pronaos Thaire d'Aunis: Osiris Chapter Cergy Pontoise: Maitreya Pronaos Chalons-sur-Saône: Le Verseau Chapter Thonon-les-Bains: Ad Rosam Pronaos *Chambéry: Thot Hermès Lodge Charleville-Mézières: Espoir Pronaos Toulon: Hermès Chapter *Toulouse: Clemence Isaure Lodge Châteauroux: Paracelse Pronaos Edward Soesman Lodge Raymond VI Lodge Tours: Blaise Pascal Chapter Chaumont: Demeter Pronaos Cherbourg: Mout Pronaos Chevrières: Lumen Chapter *Clermont-Ferrand: Gergovia Lodge Troyes: Aurore Pronaos *Colmar: Fidélité Lodge *Colombes: Anubis Lodge Valence: Sapientia Pronaos Valenciennes: Paix Profonde Pronaos Digne: Hemontis Pronaos Vannes: Vėritė Pronaos Varennes: Edith Piaf Chapter *Dijon: Bernard de Clairvaux Lodge Douai: L'Eveil Pronaos *Versailles: Georges Morel Lodge Epinal: Lu-Vi-Am Pronaos Vesoul: Lux Rosae Pronaos Foix: Esclarmonde de Foix Chapter Vienne: Cybèle Pronaos Fougères: Nefer Pronaos Francheville: Maitre Philippe Pronaos *Villeneuve-Saint-Georges: Robert Quille Lodge Viviers: Hugues de Payns Chapter *Gagny: Marie Le Roux Lodge ‡FRENCH GUIANA *Grenoble: Louis-Claude de Saint-Martin Lodge Guingamp: Kher-Cheta Pronaos *Cayenne: Pythagore Lodge ‡GABON Ivry-sur-Seine: Nout Pronaos Lambaréné: Sossa Simawango Maurice Pronaos Laon: Lumière Pronaos La Roche-sur-Yon: Rose Vendee Chapter *Libreville: Anaxagore Lodge Oyem: Vince Adama Pronaos Le Havre: Michael Maier Chapter Port Gentil: Amenhotep IV Pronaos Le Mans: Jacob Boehme Chapter *Le Neubourg: Zanoni Lodge *Le Perreux: Ankh Lodge **GERMANY** Grand Lodge of AMORC of Germany, Der Orden vom *Lille: Descartes Lodge Rosenkreuz, Postfach 1242, 7570 Baden-Baden, West *Limoges: Cornelius Agrippa Lodge Lons-le-Saunier: L'Eau Vive Pronaos Germany Other affiliated bodies of the Grand Lodge of Germany will be indicated under other countries by this *Lyon: symbol § El Fayoum Lodge Baden-Baden: Baden-Baden Pronaos Ménès Lodge Moeris Lodge Berlin: Echnaton Pronaos Bielefeld: Nikolaus Kopernikus Chapter & Pronaos Mâcon: Abraham Pronaos Bonn: Empedokles Chapter & Pronaos Bremen: Jakob Böhme Pronaos Düsseldorf: Johannes Kepler Chapter & Pronaos Maincy: Albert Le Grand Pronaos
Mantes-la-Jolie: Apollonius de Tyane Pronaos
*Marseille: Denderah Lodge Frankfurt am Main: Michael Maier Lodge & Pronaos Massy: Udjat Chapter Freiburg im Breisgau: Johannes Amos Comenius Meaux: Kheper Chapter *Metz: Frees Lodge Pronaos Göttingen: Göttingen Pronaos Miramas: Nostradamus Pronaos *Hamburg: D O.M A Chapter & Pronaos Hannover: Leibniz Pronaos Montargis: Amorifer Pronaos Montauban: Shambala Chapter Heidelberg: Nofretete Pronaos Mont-de-Marsan: Karnak Chapter Karlsruhe: Hermes Trismegistos Pronaos Montbéliard: Humilitas Pronaos Kiel: Saint Germain Pronaos Köln: Ara Ubiorum Pronaos *Montpellier: Via Nova Lodge Montrouge: Mykerinos Chapter *Mulhouse: Robert Bangert Lodge Lübeck: Der Holstentor Pronaos Munich: Kut-Hu-Mi Lodge & Pronaos *Nancy: Thoutmes III Lodge Nürnberg: Kelpius Chapter & Pronaos Regensburg: Regensburg Pronaos *Nantes: Jacques de Molay Lodge Nevers: Athanor Pronaos Saarbrücken: René Descartes Pronaos *Nice: Héraclès Lodge Stuttgart: Simon-Studion Chapter & Pronaos *Nimes: Claude Debussy Lodge IIIm: Donau-Iller Propaos Nogent-sur-Seine: Eben Shatigah Pronaos Witten: Heinrich Khunrath Lodge & Pronaos Orléans: Orphée Lodge Würzburg: Helios Pronaos *Paris: GHANA Giordano Bruno Chapter *Accra: Accra Lodge Jeanne Guesdon Lodge

H Spencer Lewis Lodge

Agona-Swedru: Agona-Swedru Pronaos

Akim Oda: Akim Oda Pronaos Daloa: Hieronymus Chapter **Akuse:** Akuse Pronaos Daoukro: Solon Pronaos Bolgatanga: Bolgatanga Pronaos Dimbokro: Robert Bangert Chapter Cape Coast: Cape Coast Pronaos Divo: Socrate Lodge Ho: Volta Pronaos Duékoué: Ra Pronaos Koforidua: Koforidua Pronaos Ferkéssédougou: Etoile du Nord Chapter Kumasi: Kumasi Chapter Gagnoa: Aton Lodge Sunyani: Sunyani Pronaos Grand-Bassam: Adon Ai Chapter Takoradi: Takoradi Pronaos Guiberoua: Thebes Pronaos Tamale: Tamale Pronaos Guiglo: Lumière de l'Ouest Pronaos Tema: Tema Pronaos Issia: Céleste Noyrey Pronaos Katiola: Plotin Pronaos GREECE 'Korhogo: Yves Nadaud Lodge Grand Lodge of AMORC of Greece, 16 Filellnion St., Lakota: Ta Meri Pronaos Man: Harmonie Lodge 185 36 Pireas, Greece *Athens: Athens Lodge M'bahiakro: Héraclite Pronaos Ioannina: Ellopia Pronaos Odienné: René Descartes Pronaos Thessaloniki: Thessaloniki Pronaos Oumé: Le Verseau Pronaos GRENADA San Pédro: Felicité Lodge St. George's: St. George's Pronaos Sassandra: Thales Pronaos ‡GUADELOUPE Séguéla: Anaximandre Pronaos Sérébou: Athéna Pronaos Soubré: Eau Vive Pronaos *Basse-Terre: Champollion Lodge *Pointe-à-Pitre: Parménide Lodge Tabou: Khepry Pronaos GUATEMALA Tiassalé: Vie Pronaos Touba: Hermès Pronaos *Guatemala: Zama Lodge Quezaltenango: Mahatma Gandhi Pronaos Toumodi: Roger Bacon Pronaos Retalhuleu: 3333 Pronaos Yamoussokro: Edith Lynn Lodge **GUYANA** Yopougon: Empédocle Lodge Georgetown: Roraima Pronaos Mont Pico Lodge **‡HAITI** Zuénoula: Chou Pronaos Cap-Haitien: Jeanne Guesdon Lodge Gonaives: Akhenaton Pronaos Les Cayes: Des Incas Chapter *Kingston: Saint Christopher Lodge *Port-au-Prince: JAPAN Gladys Lewis Lodge Martinez de Pasqually Lodge Grand Lodge of Japan, AMORC, 49-16 Wakamiya 2-Chome Nakano-Ku, Tokyo 165 Japan Saint Marc: Saint Marc Pronaos Nagoya: Tel el-Amarna Chapter HONDURAS Okayama: Akhnaton Pronaos Osaka: Ankh Chapter La Ceiba: La Ceiba Pronaos Puerto Cortés: Puerto Cortés Pronaos Shizuoka: Nefertiti Pronaos *Tokyo: Validivar Lodge San Pedro Sula: San Pedro Sula Chapter Tegucigalpa: Francisco Morazán Chapter ‡LEBANON HONG KONG Beirut: De l'Unité Pronaos Hong Kong: Hong Kong Pronaos †MADAGASCAR † ICELAND Antananarivo: Lemurie Mystique Pronaos Reykjavik: Atlantis Chapter MALAYSIA IRELAND Kuala Lumpur: Kuala Lumpur Pronaos **Dublin:** Dublin Pronaos **tMALI** ISRAEL Bamako: Harmonie Pronaos Tel Aviv: Sinai Pronaos MALTA Valletta: Zerniq Pronaos ITALY Carate di Brianza: Giordano Bruno Chapter ‡MARTINIQUE Milan: Gladys Lewis Lodge Verona: Serenissima Chapter *Fort-de-France: Amon-Râ Lodge *La Trinité: Fraternité Lodge tIVORY COAST *Le Lamentin: Amitie Lodge Abengourou: Alban et Juliette Gueudet Chapter Le Marin: Heliopolis Pronaos Saint Pierre: Mont Pelée Pronaos Albert Ahouné Lodge **†MAURITIUS** Cheops Lodge Jeanne Guesdon Lodge Rose Hill: Mahé de Labourdonnais Pronaos MEXICO *Abobo Garé: Galilée Lodge Acapulco, Gro.: Acapulco Chapter Seneque Lodge Aguascalientes, Ags.: Aguascalientes Pronaos Azteca, D.F.: Ecatepec Chapter Chihuahua, Chih.: Iluminación Chapter Ciudad Juárez, Chih.: Juárez Chapter Aboisso: Amour Pronaos Adzopé: Jean-Jacques Rousseau Chapter Agboville: Jacob Boehme Chapter Agnibilékrou: Rose Mystique Pronaos Ciudad Victoria, Tamps.: Victoria Pronaos Coyoacán, D.F.: Coyoácan Chapter Cuernavaca, Mor.: Xochicalco Chapter Anyama: Hator Pronaos Béoumi: Isaac Newton Chapter Biankouma: Atlantide Pronaos Culiacán, Sin.: Culiacán Pronaos Bingerville: Epicure Pronaos Durango, Dgo.: Durango Pronaos *Ensenada, B.C.: Alpha-Omega Lodge Gomez Palacios, Dgo.: Del Silencio Pronaos *Bondoukou: Démocrite Lodge Bongouanou: Lumière Lodge Guadalajara, Jal.: Guadalajara Lodge Borotou-Koro: Cohésion Pronaos Hermosillo, Son.: Hermosillo Pronaos Bouaflé: Paracelse Chapter Irapuato, Gto.: Irapuato Pronaos *Bouaké: Joseph N'Guessan Bongo Lodge León, Gto.: Guanajuato Pronaos Louis Diessy Koblan Hudson Lodge Matamoros, Tamps.: Aristóteles Chapter Mazatlán, Sin.: Mazatlán Pronaos Mérida, Yuc.: Mérida Pronaos Mexicali, B.C.: Chichen-Itza Chapter Boundiali: Flambeau de la Bagoé Pronaos Buvo: Terre d'Eburnie Pronaos *Dabou: Moria El Lodge

México, D.F.: *Quetzalcoatl Lodge Teotihuacan Pronaos Monclova, Coah.: Monclova Chapter Monterrey, N.L.: Monterrey Lodge Morelia, Mich.: Tzintzun Pronaos Nueva Rosita, Coah.: Rosita Pronaos Nuevo Laredo, Tamps.: Nuevo Laredo Chapter Poza Rica, Ver.: El Tajin Pronaos Puebla, Pue.: Tonatiuh Chapter Puerto Vallarta, Jal.: Puerto Vallarta Pronaos Queretaro, Qro.: Queretaro Pronaos Reynosa, Tamps.: Reynosa Chapter Saltillo, Coah.: Saltillo Pronaos San Luis Potosí, S.L.P.: Evolución Pronaos *Tampico, Tamps.: Tampico Chapter *Tijuana, B.C.: Cosmos Lodge Valle Hermoso, Tamps.: Valle Hermoso Pronaos Veracruz, Ver.: Zoroastro Chapter Villahermosa, Tab.: Tabasco Pronaos Xicoténcatl, Tamps.: Xicoténcatl Pronaos †MONACO Monaco: Monoecis Pronaos ‡MOROCCO Casablanca: Nova Atlantis Pronaos **NETHERLANDS**

Grand Lodge of AMORC of the Netherlands, De

Rozekruisers Orde, 36 Groothertoginnelaan, 2517 EH The Hague Other affiliated bodies of the Grand Lodge of the Netherlands will be indicated under other countries by this symbol +.

Alkmaar: Aquarius Pronaos Amersfoort: Osiris Pronaos Amstelveen: Jan Coops Chapter Amsterdam: Ichnaton Pronaos Arnhem: Chepera Pronaos Bijlmermeer: Ichnaton Pronaos Dordrecht: De Brug Pronaos **Drachten: It Ljocht Pronaos** Eindhoven: Horus Chapter Groningen: Cheops Chapter Haarlem: Aton Pronaos Hengelo: Ankh Pronaos Leiden: Amon-Re Pronaos Maastricht: Maat Chapter Nijmegen: That Pronaos Rotterdam: Spinoza Chapter *The Hague: Isis Chapter

Utrecht: Atlantis Chapter NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Philipsburg: Ishtar Pronaos St. Nicolas: Aruba Chapter Willemstad: Curação Chapter

†NEW CALEDONIA

Nouméa: Do Kamo Chapter

NEW ZEALAND

*Auckland: Auckland Lodge

NICARAGUA

León: León Pronaos Managua: Martha Lewis Chapter tNIGER

Niamey: Sahel Mystique Pronaos

NIGERIA

*Aba, Imo: Socrates Lodge Abak, Cross River: Abak Pronaos Abakaliki, Anambra: Abakaliki Pronaos Abeokuta, Ogun: Abeokuta Chapter Abonnema, Rivers: Abonnema Pronaos Abraka, Bendel: Abraka Pronaos Afikpo, Imo: Afikpo Pronaos Agbor, Bendel: Divine Pronaos Ahoada, Rivers: Arcane Pronaos Akamkpa, Cross River: Akamkpa Pronaos Akoka-Yaba, Lagos: Akoka Pronaos Akure, Ondo: Akure Pronaos Apapa, Lagos: Apapa Lodge Arochukwu, Imo: Arochukwu Pronaos Asaba, Bendel: Asaba Chapter Auchi, Bendel: Auchi Pronaos Awka, Anambra: Awka Pronaos Bauchi, Bauchi: Bauchi Pronaos

*Benin City Lodge Roger Bacon Pronaos *Bori, Rivers: Ee-Dee Lodge Brass-Okpoama, Rivers: Philosophers Pronaos Burutu, Bendel: Burutu Pronaos *Calabar, Cross River: Apollonius Lodge *Eket, Cross River: Eket Lodge Enugu, Anambra: *Kroomata Lodge Nkalagu Pronaos Epe, Lagos: Epe Pronaos Ezunaka, Anambra: Ezunaka Pronaos Gboko, Benue: Gboko Pronaos Gombe, Bauchi: Gombe Pronaos *Ibadan, Oyo: Alcuin Lodge Ibusa, Bendel: Ibusa Pronaos Ife, Oyo: Ife Lodge Ihiala, Anambra: Isaac Newton Lodge Ogbahu Pronaos Ikare, Ondo: Ikare-Akoko Pronaos Ikeja, Lagos: Harmonium Lodge Ikom, Cross River: Elijah Pronaos Ikot Abasi, Cross River: Ikot Abasi Pronaos Ikot Ekpene, Cross River: Ikot Ekpene Pronaos Ilaro, Ogun: Jubilee Pronaos Ilorin, Kwara: Ilorin Pronaos Issele-Uku, Bendel: Eziani Pronaos Jebba, Kwara: Jebba Pronaos Jos, Plateau: Star of Peace Chapter Kaduna, Kaduna: Morning Light Lodge Kano, Kano: Kano Chapter Koko, Bendel: Koko Pronaos Kwale, Bendel: Illuminati Pronaos Lafia, Plateau: Lafia Pronaos *Lagos, Lagos: Isis Lodge Memphis Lodge Lagos Island, Lagos: Lagos Island Pronaos Maiduguri, Borno: Maiduguri Pronaos Makurdi, Benue: Descartes Chapter Mbaise, Imo: Mbaise Pronaos Mbaitoli, Imo: Mbaitoli Pronaos Mgbidi, Imo: Mgbidi Pronaos Minna, Niger: Minna Pronaos New Bussa, Kwara: New Bussa Pronaos Nnewi, Anambra: Nnewi Pronaos Nsukka, Anambra: Nsukka Chapter Obiabuku, Bendel: Obiabuku Pronaos Ogbahu Lga, Anambra: Ogbahu Pronaos Oghara, Bendel: Oghara Pronaos Ogoja, Cross River: Amatu Chapter Ogwashi-Uku, Bendel: Aniocha Pronaos Ohafia, Imo: Ohafia Pronaos Oji River, Anambra: Oji River Pronaos Okigwe, Imo: Solar Propaga Okpebho, Bendel: Ekpoma Pronaos Okrika, Rivers: Okrika Pronaos *Onitsha, Anambra: Paracelsus Lodge Orerokpe, Bendel: Ansata Chapter Orlu, Imo: Orlu Chapter Oron, Cross River: Oron Pronaos Owan, Bendel: Owan Pronaos Owerri, Imo: Plato Lodge Oyo, Oyo: Oyo Pronaos Ozoro, Bendel: Ozoro Chapter Patani, Bendel: Patani Pronaos *Port Harcourt, Rivers: Thales Lodge Sapele, Bendel: Nirvana Lodge Sokoto, Sokoto: Sokoto Pronaos Suleja, Niger: Suleja Pronaos Ubiaja, Bendel: Ubiaja Pronaos Ughelli, Bendel: Ughelli Chapter Umuahia, Imo: Cagliostro Chapter Umunede, Bendel: Umunede Pronaos Uromi, Bendel: Uromi Pronaos Uyo, Cross River: Aton Lodge *Warri, Bendel: Kut-Hu-Mi Lodge Yenagoa, Rivers: Yenagoa Pronaos Yola, Gongola: Yola Chapter Zaria, Kaduna: Osiris Chapter

Benin City, Bendel:

†NORWAY

Bergen: Bergen Pronaos Brumunddal: Mjösa Chapter *Oslo: Oslo Lodge

Porsgrunn: Jarlsberg Pronaos Stavanger: Rogaland Pronaos *Trondheim: Nidaros Chapter

PANAMA

Boquete: Boquete Pronaos Changuinola: Changuinola Pronaos Chitré: Centrales Pronaos

Colón: Amon Raa Chapter David: David Chapter

La Chorrera: La Ĉhorrera Pronaos La Concepción: La Concepción Pronaos *Panama: Panama Lodge

Puerto Armuelles: Puerto Armuelles Pronaos

PARAGUAY

Asunción: Asunción Pronaos

PERU

Arequipa: Arequipa Chapter Chiclayo: Chiclayo Chapter Iquitos: Iquitos Pronaos *Lima: AMORC Lodge of Lima Piura: Piura Pronaos Trujillo: Trujillo Chapter

PHILIPPINES

Manila: Philippine Chapter

PORTUGAL (under Grand Lodge of Brazil)

Lisbon: Lisbon Chapter Porto: Porto Chapter

‡REUNION

Saint-Denis: Maat Lodge Saint-Pierre: Croix du Sud Chapter

SCANDINAVIA

Nordic Grand Lodge, Gathes vag, S-43900 Onsala, Sweden. Affiliated Bodies of the Nordic Grand Lodge in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden will be indicated by this symbol †

‡SENEGAL

Dakar: Karnak Chapter

SIERRA LEONE

Freetown: Freetown Pronaos

SINGAPORE

Singapore: Singapore Chapter

SOUTH AFRICA

Bloemfontein, O.F.S.: Bloemfontein Pronaos Cape Town, Cape Province: Good Hope Chapter Durban, Natal: Natalia Chapter

*Johannesburg, Transvaal: Southern Cross Lodge

Pretoria, Transvaal: Pretoria Pronaos

SPAIN

Albacete: Albor Pronaos Algeciras: Algeciras Pronaos Alicante: Isis Pronaos Badajoz: Angel Pronaos *Barcelona: Ramon Liuli Lodge Bilbao: Acuario Pronaos Cartagena: Mastia Pronaos Ibiza: Ibiza Pronaos

*Las Palmas de Gran Canaria: Alcorac Lodge León: Luz de León Pronaos

*Madrid: Columbus Lodge Málaga: Hathor Pronaos Murcia: Murcia Pronaos Oviedo: Oviedo Pronaos

Palma de Mallorca: Ankh Pronaos San Sebastián: San Sebastián Pronaos *Santa Cruz de Tenerife: Abora Lodge Sevilla: Sevilla Pronaos

Tarragona: Tarragona Pronaos Teruel: Teruel Pronaos

Valencia: Sirio Pronaos Zaragoza: Zaragoza Pronaos

+SURINAME

Paramaribo: Paramaribo Chapter

†SWEDEN

Göteborg: Göteborg Chapter Jönköping: Smolandia Pronaos Malmö: Heliopolis Chapter Stockholm: Svithiod Chapter Västeras: Västeras Pronaos

SWITZERLAND

§Basel: Dr. Franz Hartmann Pronaos **SBern:** Ferdinand Hodler Pronaos Bienne: Maitre Kelpius Pronaos Delémont: Crux Ansata Pronaos Fribourg: Khnoum Pronaos *Genève: H. Spencer Lewis Lodge La Chaux-de-Fonds: Tell-El-Amarna Pronaos Lausanne: Renaissance Pronaos *Lugano: Leonardo da Vinci Lodge ‡Neuchâtel: Khepera Chapter ‡Nyon: Pyra Pronaos St. Gallen: Pythagoras Pronaos ‡Sion: Gladys Lewis Chapter ‡Vevey-Montreux: Neith Pronaos §*Zürich: El Moria Lodge & Pronaos TAHITI

Papeete: Lémurie Pronaos

!TOGO

Anecho: Hiéronymus Pronaos Atakpamé: Vintz Adama Chapter Dapaong: Mahoubezo Pronaos Hahotoe: El Moria Pronaos Lama-Kara: Le Verseau Pronaos Lomé: Francis Bacon Lodge Mango: Veritas Pronaos Notse: Lumière Pronaos Palime: Heraclite Pronaos Sokode: H. Spencer Lewis Propage Tabligbo: Kemit Pronaos Tsévié: Socrate Pronaos

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

Port-of-Spain: Port-of-Spain Chapter Scarborough: Tobago Pronaos

UNITED KINGDOM

England

Birmingham: Birmingham Chapter Bournemouth: Bournemouth Pronaos Brighton: Raymund Andrea Chapter Bristol: Bristol Pronaos Chester: Chester Pronaos Colchester: William Gilberd Pronaos Coventry: Coventry Pronaos Exeter: Isca Pronaos Leeds: Joseph Priestley Chapter Liverpool: Pythagoras Chapter London

Francis Bacon Lodge Highbury Chapter London Lodge Michael Faraday Pronaos Robert Browning Pronaos Wanstead Springs Chapter

Wembley Chapter
Maidstone: William Harvey Pronaos Manchester: John Dalton Chapter Newcastle upon Tyne: Tyneside Pronaos

Newquay: Cornish Pronaos Nottingham: Byron Chapter Portsmouth: William Blake Pronaos

Preston: Preston Pronaos Reading: Lucis Pronaos Saint Albans: Zanoni Pronaos Sheffield: Sheffield Pronaos

Northern Ireland

Belfast: Belfast Pronaos

Scotland

Edinburgh: Edinburgh Pronaos Glasgow: Clydesdale Pronaos

Wales

Cardiff: Cardiff Pronaos

UNITED STATES

Alabama

Birmingham: Birmingham Pronaos Huntsville: Huntsville Pronaos Montgomery: Montgomery Pronaos

Arizona

*Phoenix: Phoenix Lodge Prescott: Prescott Pronaos Tucson: Tucson Pronaos

California

Anaheim: Empedocles Chapter

| Bakersfield: Temblor Pronaos | Michigan | |
|--|---|--|
| *Bell: Bell Lodge (S) Chico: Chico Pronaos | Ann Arbor: Ann Arbor Pronaos *Detroit: Thebes Lodge | |
| Concord: Concord Lotus Pronaos | Flint: Moria El Chapter | |
| Costa Mesa: Pronaos by the Sea | Grand Rapids: Grand Rapids Pronaos | |
| *Fair Oaks: Robert Fludd Lodge | Lansing: Leonardo da Vinci Chapter | |
| Fresno: Amen-Ra Chapter *Long Beach: Abdiel Lodge | Minnesota | |
| Los Angeles: | Minneapolis: Essene Chapter Missouri | |
| *Hermes Lodge | Kansas City: Kansas City Pronaos | |
| Los Angeles Chapter (S) | *Saint Louis: Saint Louis Lodge | |
| Modesto: May Banks-Stacey Pronaos | Nevada | |
| Monterey: Monterey Pronaos *Oakland: Oakland Lodge | Las Vegas: Las Vegas Pronaos | |
| Pasadena: Akhnaton Pronaos | New Jersey Elizabeth: Elizabeth Pronaos (S) | |
| San Bernardino: San Bernardino Pronaos | Jersey City: | |
| San Carlos: Peninsula Chapter | *H. Spencer Lewis Lodge | |
| San Diego | New Jersey Chapter (S) | |
| *San Diego Lodge Spanish Chapter (S) | Metuchen: Marquis de Lafayette Chapter Ridgewood: Garden State Pronaos | |
| San Francisco: | New Mexico | |
| Golden Gate Pronaos | Belen: Belen Pronaos | |
| San Francisco Chapter (S) | Santa Fe: Mountain Rose Pronaos | |
| San Luis Obispo: San Luis Obispo Pronaos Santa Barbara: Santa Barbara Pronaos | New York Brentwood: Dove Pronaos | |
| Santa Cruz: Rose Chapter | Bronx: | |
| Santa Rosa: Santa Rosa Pronaos | Bronx Hispanic Chapter (S) | |
| *Sepulveda: San Fernando Valley Lodge | Jakob Boehme Pronaos | |
| Sunnyvale: Pacific Dawn Pronaos Torrance: New Pyramid Pronaos | Brooklyn: | |
| Vallejo: Vallejo Chapter | Brooklyn Pronaos (S) : *Kings Rosy Cross Lodge | |
| Colorado | *Buffalo: Rama Lodge | |
| Boulder: Columbine Pronaos | Flushing: Tau Pronaos | |
| Colorado Springs: Chapter of the Sun | Latham: The Greater Light Pronaos | |
| *Denver: Rocky Mountain Lodge Connecticut | Mayville: Chautauqua Lake Pronaos New York: | |
| Hartford (Old Wethersfield): Hartford Chapter | Ephrata Pronaos | |
| Stratford: Pyramid Chapter | Manhattan Chapter | |
| Delaware | *New York City Lodge | |
| Newark: Wilmington Pronaos District of Columbia | *New York Spanish Lodge (S) Port Washington: Sunrise Chapter | |
| *Washington: Atlantis Lodge | Poughkeepsie: Poughkeepsie Pronaos | |
| Florida | Rochester (Pittsford): Cromaat Pronaos | |
| Fort Lauderdale: Fort Lauderdale Chapter | Staten Island: Staten Island Equinox Pronaos | |
| Holly Hill: Sunshine Pronaos Hollywood: Hollywood Pronaos | Syracuse: Syracuse Pronaos White Plains: Thomas Paine Chapter | |
| Jacksonville: Jacksonville Pronaos | North Carolina | |
| Jupiter: West Palm Beach Pronaos | Raleigh: Triangle Rose Chapter | |
| Melbourne: Space Coast Pronaos | Winston-Salem: Piedmont Rose Pronaos | |
| Miami: Hialeah Chapter (S) | Ohio Akron: Radiant Rose Pronaos | |
| *Miami Lodge | Cincinnati: Cincinnati Pronaos | |
| *Mistes Lodge (S) | *Cleveland: Aton-Ra Lodge | |
| Westchester Chapter (S) | Columbus: Helios Chapter | |
| Orlando: Orlando Pronaos St. Petersburg: Aquarian Chapter | Dayton: Elbert Hubbard Chapter Struthers: Youngstown Chapter | |
| Tampa: Peace Pronaos | Toledo: Toledo Pronaos | |
| Georgia | Oklahoma | |
| Atlanta: Atlanta Chapter | *Oklahoma City: Amenhotep Lodge | |
| Hawaii Honolulu: Honolulu Chapter | Tulsa: Tulsa Pronaos | |
| Idaho | Oregon Portland: Enneadic Star Chapter | |
| Boise: Boise Pronaos | Pennsylvania | |
| Illinois | Allentown: Allentown Chapter | |
| Chicago: Chicago Chapter (S) | Altoona: Glady Lewis Pronaos Harrisburg: Susquehanna-Susquehannock Pronaos | |
| *Nefertiti Lodge | *Philadelphia: Benjamin Franklin Lodge | |
| South Chicago Pronaos | *Pittsburgh: First Pennsylvania Lodge | |
| La Grange: Mystic Flame Pronaos | Villanova (Ardmore): Villanova Pronaos | |
| Indiana Even eville, Even eville Propos | Wilkes-Barre: Wilkes-Barre Pronaos | |
| Evansville: Evansville Pronaos Hammond: Calumet Chapter | Puerto Rico Arecibo: Arecibo Chapter (S) | |
| New Albany: Bluegrass Pronaos | Caguas: Caguas Pronaos (S) | |
| Terre Haute: Franz Hartmann Pronaos | Guayama: Guayama Pronaos (S) | |
| Iowa Des Meisses (Anleons), Des Moines Proposs | Mayaguez: Mayaguez Chapter (S) | |
| Des Moines (Ankeny): Des Moines Pronaos Louisiana | Ponce: Ponce Chapter (S) Rio Grande: Rio Grande Pronaos (S) | |
| New Orleans: New Orleans Chapter | *Santurce: Luz de AMORC Lodge (S) | |
| Maine | Rhode Island | |
| Freeport: Eastern Dawn Pronaos | Cranston: Ocean State Pronaos | |
| Maryland Baltimore (Towson): Chesapeake Pronaos | North Cumberland: Roger Williams Chapter South Carolina | |
| Massachusetts | Columbia: Palmetto Pronaos | |
| *Boston: (Allston): Johannes Kelpius Lodge | Tennessee | |
| Brockton: South Shore Pronaos | Chattanooga: Chattanooga Pronaos | |
| West Townsend: Emerson Pronaos | Knoxville: Knoxville Pronaos | |

Memphis: Memphis Pronaos Nashville: Zoroaster Pronaos Texas Austin: Sa Ankh Pronaos College Station: Alpha Draconis Pronaos Corpus Christi: Corpus Christi Pronaos (S) Dallas Dallas Chapter (S) *Triangle Lodge Del Rio: Amanecer Propags (S) El Paso: El Paso Pronaos Fort Worth: Solering Chapter Houston: Armonia Chapter (S) *New Atlantis Lodge League City: Apollo Pronaos San Angelo: San Angelo Pronaos San Antonio: Mystical Rose Chapter Universo Chapter (S) Utah Salt Lake City: Utah Wasatch Lodge Virginia
Falls Church: Thomas Jefferson Pronaos Washington *Seattle: Michael Maier Lodge Spokane: Spokane Pronaos Tacoma: Tacoma Pronaos West Virginia Morgantown: Appalachian Pronaos Wisconsin Milwaukee: Karnak Chapter URUGUAY Maldonado: Del Este Pronaos Montevideo: Titurel Lodge Rocha: Rocha Pronaos VENEZUELA Acarigua, Portuguesa: Luz de Portuguesa Pronaos

Bachaquero, Zulia: La Rosa Mistica Pronaos

Barcelona, Ánzoátegui: Delta Pronaos Barinas, Barinas: Barinas Pronaos Barquisimeto, Lara: Barquisimeto Lodge Bolivar, Bolivar: Angostura Pronaos Calabozo, Guarico: Luz de Guarico Pronaos

*Caracas, D.F.: Alden Lodge Caracas Chapter

Carora, Lara: Carora Pronaos

Cumaná, Sucre: Luz de Oriente Chapter

El Tigre, Anzoáteguí: Luz del Manaña Pronaos

Guatire, Miranda: Calcaño Pronaos

La Victoria, Aragua: Luz y Armonia Pronaos Los Teques, Miranda: Los Teques Pronaos Maiquetia, D.F.: Plotino Chapter

Maracaibo, Zulia: Cenit Lodge

*Maracay, Aragua: Lewis Lodge Maturin, Monagas: Maturin Pronaos Mérida, Mérida: Dalmau Pronaos

Ocumare del Tuy, Miranda: Saralden Pronaos Puerto Cabello, Carabobo: Puerto Cabello Chapter

Punto Fijo, Falcón: Punto Fijo Pronaos San Cristóbal, Tachira: Kut-Hu-Mi Pronaos

San Felipe, Yaracuy: Yaracuy Pronaos San Felix, Bolivar: Luz de Guayana Chapter Valencia, Carabobo: Validivar Lodge

Valera, Trujillo: Menes Chapter Valle de la Pascua, Guárico: La Pascua Pronaos

Yaracuy, Yaracuy: Yaracuy Pronaos

Yaritagua, Yaracuy: Yaritgua Pronaos

tZATRE

Boma: Plotin Pronaos Bukavu: Mapendo Chapter **Butembo: Sekmet Pronaos** Goma: Bes Pronaos Kalemie: Mwanganza Chapter Kananga: Butoke Pronaos Kikwit: John Dalton Chapter Kindu: Matumaini Pronaos

*Kinshasa:

H Spencer Lewis Lodge Tii Lodge

Kipushi: Umoja Pronaos Kisangani: Honoré de Balzac Pronaos

Kolwezi: Tef Nout Lodge *Lemba: Uranus Lodge Likasi: Zamiri Chapter

Lodia: Nil Pronaos *Lubumbashi:

St. Yves d'Alveydre Lodge Salama Lodge *Matadi: Henri Kunrath Lodge

Mbandaka: Isungi Pronaos Mbanza-Ngungu: Grotte Dimba Pronaos Mbuji-Mayi: Ntabaja Chapter

Musoshi: Alexandre Cagliostro Pronaos

*Ndjili: Louxor Lodge

ZIMBABWE

Harare: Flame Lily Chapter

Lake Windermere

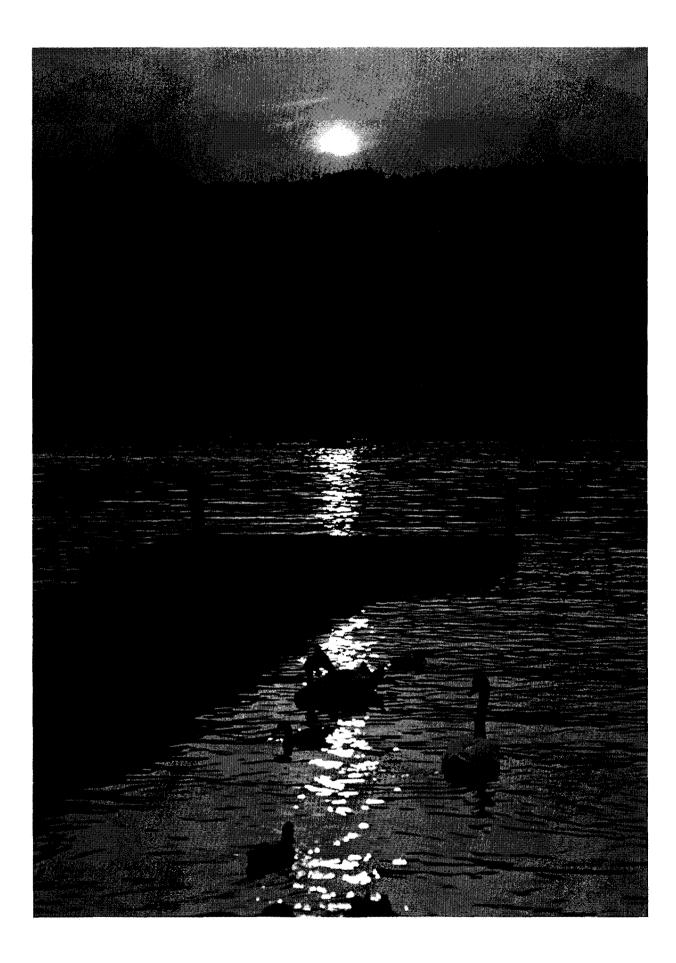
Lake Windermere is the largest lake in England's famous Lake District. During the 1800s the unique atmosphere of this area inspired the Romantic poets William Wordsworth, Robert Southey, and Samuel Coleridge. The "Lake Poets" shared a dislike of the stiff classicism of the time, planning to establish a utopian community in the United States, but failed for lack of financial support.

(Photo by AMORC)

Where History and Mystery Mingle (overleaf)

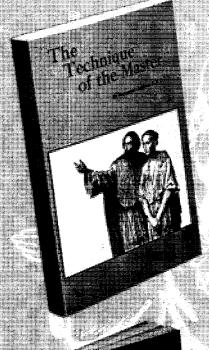
Katmandu, capital of Nepal, the small nation clinging to the foothills of the Himalayas, presents a world of fascination and mystery to the Western visitor. Nepal was the birthplace of Gautama Buddha. Sandwiched between Tibet on the north and India on the south, the architecture of Nepalese cities and towns is a strange commingling of several cultures—as exhibited in these temples showing influences of both the Hindu and Buddhist religions.

(Photo by AMORC)





The Path the Masters Trod



A modern description of the ancient, esoteric path to spiritual illumination, trod by the masters and avatars of yore. It has long been said that Christ left, is a great heritage to members of His secret council, a private method for guidance in life. This method has been preserved until today in the occult mystery schools. This method parallels the private instructions of Christ to members of His council. There is a way to the higher life we seek!

The Technique of the Disciple is enlightening, inspiring, and beautifully written. Its author was Raymund Andrea, eminent English writer on mystical subjects. He was also the author of The Technique of the Master, which has been splendidly received. This work, The Technique of the Disciple, is its companion book.

Regardless of creed or sect, whether religionist or student of philosophy or metaphysics, you will find these books answer questions you have long entertained.

The Technique of the Master and its companion book
The Technique of the Disciple

Paperbound Editions Postpaid \$ **9**00

(California residents add 6% sales tax.)

OTHER CURRENCIES:

£7.22 A\$10.78 NZ\$14.37 A15.00 CA\$11.55

Send orders and remittance to:

The Rosicrucian Supply Bureau

Rosicrucian Park • San Jose • California 95191 • U.S.A.

Keys to the Art of Concentration and Memorizing

ARE BAD MEMORY AND FAULTY CONCENTRATION WASTING YEARS OF YOUR LIFE?



Are your thoughts a jumble of fleeting mental pictures? Do you go through life lamenting, "If only I could remember . . . "?

In the Rosicrucian Supply Bureau, two excellent treatises have been made available to help you overcome this problem. They deal with the art of Concentration and Memorizing-two of the most valuable mental faculties anyone can possess. Prepared by Saralden, Ph.D., of the Rose-Croix University of Belgium, these two treatises on Concentration and Memorizing are made available to you as a unit for only \$1.95

> Other Currencies £1.57 A3.25 CA\$2.57



Student's Correspondence **Tablet**

Large 8½ x 11-inch sheets

Special stationery assures that personal attention which makes the

pursuit of knowledge an enjoyable venture. The cover of the tablet is a useful blotter and upon it are printed all essential instructions as TO WHOM, WHERE, and WHEN TO WRITE. This tablet contains 50 sheets of strong, light bond paper. At the top of each sheet is printed information for the proper direction of your letters.

| Correspondence | l'ablet | ******* | \$3.35 |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| - · | Other Currence | B\$: | |
| | £2.69 | A\$4.01 | NZ\$6.84 |
| | R5.58 | 1.5 | CA\$4,41 |
| 3 Tablets for only | | ******* | \$6.95 |
| | Other Currencies: | | |
| | £5.58 | A\$8.32 | NZ\$14.18 |
| | R11.58 | | CA\$9.15 |
| | | | |

AMORC - Addressed Envelopes



Durable, White, Large

Size: 9 x 4 inches

N2\$9.18

NZ\$3.98

Envelopes

£3.61

R7.50 Rosicrucian Seals



These Resicrucian seals are about one inch in diameter. They are beautifully printed in red and embossed with gold. If you would like to bring the name of the organization to your friends and at the same time have attractive seals

for your stationery, we would suggest that you secure them. Package of 100 for

Other Currencies: £1.57 R3.25

Send orders and remittance to:

· California residents add 6% sales tax.

ROSICRUCIAN SUPPLY BUREAU THE

ROSICRUCIAN PARK . SAN JOSE . CALIFORNIA 95191 . U.S.A.

TPEASUFES

FPOM PURCUM

Egyptian Glass

Although it is generally assumed that Egypt was the birthplace of the glass industry, glazed pottery beads from the earliest prehistoric periods have been found in graves in various parts of the world. At the dawn of history, glass may have been first produced accidentally by the fusion of sand and soda in an open fire, as related by some historians. Experiments show conclusively that glass can be made in this way. The first deliberate attempts to make glass were apparently a consequence of the potter's art, the most ancient of the arts dependent on fire.

Sir Flinders Petrie, "the Father of Archeology," stated that the earliest known glaze was discovered on stone beads of the Badarian Age in Egypt (12,000 B.C.). The Badarians were an intrusive culture from Asia. About 9000 B.C., green glaze was applied to a powdered quartz base in mak-





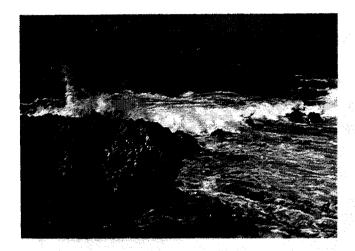
ing small figures and was so commonly used in making molded beads that such pieces were certainly of Egyptian manufacture.* The finest period of Egyptian glass work began with the Hyksos Dynasties (XV-XVI), c. 1800 B.C.

We show two examples of the delicate Egyptian glass work in the Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum. On the right is an Egyptian double unguentorium made of yellow-green glass. Note the fragments of a copper applicator inside. To the left is an Egyptian amphora with a light blue and yellow pattern on a dark blue background. Both date from the 26th Dynasty.

-Juan Pérez, F.R.C., & Doni Prescott, F.R.C.

*Sir W.M. Flinders Petrie, Transactions of British Newcomen Society, Vol.5, p.72.

The Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum contains the largest collection of Egyptian and Babylonian objects on exhibit in the Western United States. Approximately 500,000 persons visit the museum annually.



ODYSSEY

Hans Christian Andersen

ANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, the creator of stories loved by young and old alike, was born in Odense, Denmark, on April 2, 1805. The son of a shoemaker and a washerwoman, he grew up in a household with little money. Thus, most of the niceties of life taken for granted by middle-class and wealthy children could not be provided for the boy. Yet in one corner of the small room where Hans grew up there was a shelf full of books and the walls were decorated with colorful pictures. But, more importantly, the boy grew up in a family that adored and fussed over him, knowing, quite plainly, that he was a sensitive and precocious child, whose imagination was amazing. For him the world of fairies and magic was very real!

Every night before Hans went to bed his father read to him. The boy's favorite stories were in *The Arabian Nights*, and his favorite character was Aladdin. His grandmother would further stir his imagination by telling him old folktales, stories, and legends about Denmark. Young Hans' love of nature and his native land was deepened when his father took him for long walks in the beautiful contryside; and every spring, when his mother had a holiday, they all went on excursions in the woods.

Fired with excitement by the world of his imagination, Hans knew what his mission in life would be. He would be an actor. He loved singing and playing with the wooden toys his father made for him. He spent hours making clothing for his puppets and playacting with them. But then his life suddenly changed when he was 11 years old. His father died, and Hans went out to earn money. He first worked in a local cloth mill, but his mind was never on his job. He hated manual labor. Instead he would entertain his mates by singing, dancing, and reciting the plays he had already written. Next he worked in a tobacco factory; here he fell ill, and his mother never sent him out to work again. A few years later she remarried, and Hans then set out to seek his fortune in Copenhagen. Before he left, he said to his mother. "Famous men often come from poor families; and they go on to do well in life. First you go through terrible suffering and then you become famous."

Hans lived up to this statement well. Years of impoverishment were to face him, but he never wavered in his determination to achieve his goal. Fortunately he had a knack for making good friends, because he never was able to become the great actor he wanted to be so badly. By the time Hans had become a young man, he was gawky in appearance and clumsy in his actions. His fine singing voice had also left him, and so he could only appear in minor stage roles. But Jonas Collin, one of the directors of the Royal Theatre in Copenhagen, was struck by the boy's abilities and raised money to send him to school. After several years of schooling, Andersen entered the University of Copenhagen in 1828.

By the time he was thirty years old, Andersen had written plays, poems, essays, novels, and stories. The stage was still his first love, and in the following thirty-five years he wrote about twenty-five dramatic works. He regarded the theatre as the ideal platform from which he could tell people about his ideas of life. But he was not to become famous for his plays or novels; rather it was his short stories that brought him acclaim from all over the world. His first set of stories, published in May 1835, included "The Tinder-Box," "The Princess on the Pea," and "Little Claus and Big Claus." Other famous tales were to follow, including "The Little Mermaid," "The Steadfast Tin Soldier," and "The Ugly, Duckling."

What makes Andersen's stories so remarkable is that, even though based on fantasy, they nonetheless tell much about human nature. His stories show a deep understanding of human life and a clear understanding of children's minds. The author wrote about himself, his environment, and what he really knew and understood. He believed in the nobility of the mind. To him a man's achievement in society means far more than his looks.

If Andersen entered a room, he could make every object, from the contents on the mantelpiece to those in the china cupboard, come to life. He had the ability to make them talk, behave, and think as people do. He could even send them on long journeys and bring them back to recount their experiences.

Before his death in 1875, Andersen wrote more than 160 stories. The lasting appeal of his stories lies in their humor and humanity. His ability to give abstract ideas a tangible reality in simple narrative makes Hans Christian Andersen immortal to children and adults in all walks of life.

-Rebecca Chaytor, F.R.C.

