

APPENDIX 2

HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR EDUCATION

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Trying to resolve the question of education and human development after high school for many of those who are single find a responsibility to earn a living after that period. It is likely, therefore, that we will minimize the area of education by the very necessity of earning a living. What then, can one do in terms of improving oneself as human individuals?

Could we say, that we could divide or subdivide the areas of human knowledge and experience into twelve areas — there's some biblical connections, I presume, with the number twelve — and proceed for me to define for you, as of the present, perhaps the singular most effective volume or book in such an area that would enable you to better understand that area in order to become a more self-assured (in social contact) effective worker on your job? I came to the conclusion with every single person I have commented to that we need a different kind of approach to the problem if we're going to be effective in terms of the education of the whole man.

There is a building that Mr. Armstrong had an inscription placed on, and that is — *"The Bible is the Foundation of Knowledge."* But, how we proceed from this point on remains a question. I would like to summarize what we have here, "How to improve your education," and on the one hand, keep the costs down, and on the other, lead us out of ignorance, to understanding and those topics which for us, are important, which tells us that there are topics, that for some of us, are not as important.

How we could divide our experience and to hold in to some configuration what it is we are seeking to do, we came to the conclusion that the traditional idea that is that man really does not readily remember things beyond five in number. It's easy to remember five things, or an administrator learns that you deal with something like four to six people (if you want to really understand the area over which you have major jurisdiction). You can spread yourself otherwise too thin. So, I talked with Mr. John Hopkinson on this matter. He worked with me for years and I bounced ideas against him like we do on a blackboard, and we came up with an interesting approach to the topic that I think will help us all to take note of what it is that we are doing when we seek to be better educated individuals. I am recognizing that some of us are in our 80's, some of us may be handicapped in terms of blindness or other difficulties. I am not going to address these specific problems. But I think those of you who have to live with some difficulties that are just natural in life will recognize how to cope with the problem. Mr. Hopkinson suggested as we were discussing the matter, "Why don't we define the problem in the following way: What we are really concerned about is the care of the body, mind, and the spirit." Three simple ideas. The Greeks used the expression, I'll give the modern Greek, "*soma*" — that was the body, "*sehee*" — the mind, and "*pneuma*" — or spirit. What we want to take a look at is what Paul really meant when he asked God to preserve us in this sense — to keep the whole man, at that level that God expects of us. When we think of these terms, we will think of it in terms, perhaps, of the Hebrew biblical record rather than the Greek philosophers who used these words in their own way. We learn, for instance, that from our point of view, body and mind certainly play a role in health. From the Greek point of view, health was irrelevant to either being far more a matter the decision of the gods or some magic, depending on one's class level. So, when Paul uses these terms there is little doubt that he is using them in terms of the impact of the Old Testament — the Hebrew scripture, the Jewish community — on the minds of his Greek hearers, the bulk of whom were converted after having first, in some way having attendance at the synagog, and their experience. We will look at it in the sense that these terms come to have meaning both in the New Testament and in our own language.

The New Testament defining these words in many areas, and our language essentially deriving the meaning from the Biblical use of such terms, as body, mind or spirit. Our issue is a recognition of the problems that we are really dealing with.

We recognize that the human being, in this sense, is made up of that vehicle of the mind which we call the "body." The mind could not carry out its ideas or thoughts without the capacity of the body and its senses, to execute and to receive information. The body in this sense is like a structured vehicle to enable the mind to perform, to carry out and to think. The mind and the body are very clearly interrelated, if we think of the physical realm. Now, when we come to the question of conversation, we discover that the mind and the spirit are very clearly interrelated. We are not going to define, theologically, these specific relationships of mind and spirit as natural to man and the Holy Spirit, but we are going to take a broader view that I think will be helpful in understanding the broad picture of what it means to be educated or to develop character with respect to all these areas.

The interrelationship of body, mind and spirit is apparent in health where we think of psychosomatic problems — that is, the *soma*, body; the *psyche*, the psycho or mind — that is, we have mind-body problems. This means that there are factors in the body as well as in the mind that affect our health, our thinking, and our behavior. With the natural mind, which doesn't exclude the spirit in man, we recognize the limitations as well as capacities of the natural mind and the spirit of God through conversion. Here we are taking the whole aspect and not excluding the spirit of God from our thought. Even though man is not born with the spirit of God, we recognize that man was made intended to receive the spirit of God that would enable him to comprehend what he couldn't on his own. Our point of view differs, then, from those not in the church in that we regard a massive area of education as in some way related to the biblical account which is understood as a result of having the spirit of God. So when we take a look at education and the improvement of the human being, we discover that the Bible tells us a great many things about some subjects and very little about other subjects. Our point of departure will be a recognition that starting with the spirit aspect, we focus in on the Bible. When we look at the Bible, we are impressed by the inadequacy of information in it on some subjects — inadequacy in the sense of what we might have expected — and the immensity of information on other subjects which we wish were not always there to tire us. What we should learn by that, since this is sufficient for the whole man, is that there must be vast areas of knowledge in which the Bible speaks thoroughly that are dangerous to study on their own, and equally so, vast areas of knowledge outside the Bible of which it says little or nothing that are safe to study. The fact that the Bible tells us a great deal about some subjects on which much has been written would indicate that those subjects are dangerous to study on their own apart from scripture. Or God would not have spent that much time in scripture on the subject. For example, chemistry where there is such a great body of knowledge — in the Bible you don't find a single chemical formula, which implies the relative safety in studying this area. If you have this approach, I think you will understand the problem. That is that you can proceed safely in those areas in inverse proportion to how much they are discussed in the Bible.

We do not include, therefore, that because the Bible spends an immense amount of time on some subjects, that makes those subjects exclusively important and other things unimportant. What we should recognize instead is, rather, that there are areas in which the human mind and spirit — even with the spirit of God — must clearly have scriptures as a guide. Because there is some impact in that area that is not discernable apart from scripture or can lead to misunderstanding through the five senses only. Or human reasoning. Thus, we will take the question of law. What one word summarized the three-part structure of the Old Testament? Law. Law therefore represents the most fundamental aspect of the Old Testament. Whether you see it in terms of case history or legal definition. All human experience in one way or another is governed by human law (or custom in societies that haven't perceived law). As a chemist I am likely to be safe as a Christian whether I look into the Bible often or not. But as a lawyer (shall I finish the question?) it would be very advisable to examine the Bible to be sure that I know the basis of my judgments. The differences in which law is defined by men may be seen compared with scripture. Chemistry and law are the two extremes. We can rely on the decisions made in the chemistry field in terms of definition and general practice. Now when it

comes to the application to health, the Bible tells us about health and healing. But it doesn't define chemical formulas. So here we begin to see the interplay of knowledge in all of these areas. What I would like to suggest, then, is that we take the most important areas and move down like you do from the top of a pyramid. We have noted that you start with the Bible as the basic book. And since the subject of books was what I was asked to talk about, I would like to propose the following thought: we all have the Bible as a book that we use. Perhaps we have a favorite Bible or binding or whatever it is that makes this Bible your favorite. If you are going to be effective in studying the Bible, I would offer first the following suggestion: that you make it a practice, besides the Bible that is the favorite one you use for whatever reason, that you add another, different translation that provokes you to read it for some of its differences. Now theoretically I should say to you that the one Bible the church approves first is this, and the second Bible the church approves is this. I do not take that approach because I would say there are those who do feel that God speaks in the manner in which the King James Version is expressed. If you happen to have been reared to find that comfortable, then you will find the American Bible Society's Good News for Modern Man very vulgar, as my wife does. Maybe that's where you started and you don't perceive its pedestrian expressions. Therefore you would find the King James a challenge and a contrast. The point is that if we are going to succeed, we have to recognize that we each have different backgrounds, different comprehension of language, and communication is sometimes expressed better in one version than in another. I started with a King James Version, so I add another. Mr. Armstrong always liked Moffatt. I frankly know that today he uses the RSV more often. I personally more often read one version for the Old Testament and another for the New. I don't always read the same one. I try to find the one that satisfies me most where I have to be least concerned after I've gone over the material. You might find that the New English Bible, which I find effective in some places though not in others, is a nice addition. But you might find it safer to read the RSV. Whatever decision you make, this is the starting point and the proper method. Now we want to bear in mind costs.

We can, of course, run the cost of education up appreciably. For those who insist on the need of finding particular scriptures as distinct from reading scripture, there will no doubt be the value of a simple concordance. There are concordances to the RSV — one to Moffatt I've seen, and certainly to the King James Version. Now you can buy inexpensive used concordances very often in a used bookstore. That is not something I'm recommending, I'm only telling you how you can keep costs down if you want to make the Bible effective. There are many who in commencing to read the Bible, find a Bible dictionary would be of appreciable help. There are different ways of approaching this problem. If I were to address you in 1920, my answer would be one thing. If I were to address you in 1950, it would be another. And if I were to address you in 1979, it would be another, for the simple reason that as years go by, new authors write and new books come on the market. Therefore, in every area as with translations of the Bible, it would be advisable that you take a look at a few such dictionaries that are on the market. There are two ways of doing this: 1) Go to a good bookstore that deals in up-to-date books and has a section devoted to Bible, religion, and so forth. Since we live in Pasadena, I would state that to my knowledge, A.C. Vroman is as satisfactory as any, but there are Bible houses — and I'm not saying you shouldn't examine those — that's wholly up to you. But it is possible in the Pasadena area to make such decisions. There are ways to handle this. The simplest way is to find a one-volume summary. I could name two or three. I would rather suggest that you just remember that you might find as the next best step is a dictionary of the Bible that is one volume. Your budget might well determine your decision.

Your budget might not have to determine your decision. If I found that something was too expensive, and you can be now in the \$25 range, I would make a decision to use the library until I could provide the money. That would be an alternative. A dictionary of the Bible is not inexpensive. Bibles are much more inexpensive. I'm not stating at this point is even that essential, unless you are trying to understand what it is that the Bible is trying to say as a document or a piece of literature. You can pass by such references as the coinage referred to in the New Testament: farthing, penny, talent. You can get the intent, the premise, without ever having to go into a Bible dictionary to find what was meant in the original. Therefore, a Bible dictionary is not that critical. You see the difference? There are things you understand from the Bible in terms of character and general statements, and you might

find the best solution is to go to a library — our own is sometimes available to use a dictionary of the Bible there. But in your own life, there is no doubt that you should have two different translations of the Bible, on the one hand, and you may want to consider either a dictionary of the Bible or a concordance on the other. A modern rendition, one-volume, of Hasting's original is one of the best. Unger is another. But you will constantly find new ones, and it pays to look into this kind of book on the basis of saying, well I am interested in a particular subject. Let me see what it says in this book on this subject. And when you are satisfied that three or four subjects — this is the way I would proceed — are dealt with so much more clearly in expression and effectively in meaning, I would tend to give weight to this volume as distinct from another. This is the way I would approach the topic.

Even though a dictionary of the Bible is not necessary, in terms of your own personal library, as I would determine two translations to be (and you can go beyond that, of course), there is a kind of dictionary that is important. That is a dictionary in the language you speak. Here I feel I would like to make a suggestion: dictionaries, on the one hand, must be updated. You therefore will have to realize that when I came to college with my 1947 dictionary, I do use it for spelling but I do not use it for definitions of new words. I must be sure that I constantly keep up-to-date. As an illustration—I have a reason to introduce it — if you were to examine the word, “blow,” you might understand clearly from such a dictionary what it means when the wind blows. But it would be difficult looking into that dictionary now 30 years old to understand the expression, “to blow my mind,” which is a new expression. I grew up on a 1905 — an original unabridged was issued sometime in that period. And it is amazing the words that are missing and the words that are spelled differently. So be sure that you learn one other thing. If you are 20, your library will look different when you are 60. You will have to keep choosing through life to keep up-to-date, to improve yourself. But a dictionary is so important a function, whether we know it or not, that I would like to recommend that you don't choose a cheap volume that comes apart at the binding or that is a paperback and looks dog-eared two weeks after you have it so that it is unattractive. I suggest that psychologically since man is an artistic creature, that you will find a dictionary of solid binding worth the extra money, because it says something to you that as a book I want to be handled, I want to be used, rather than turning aside to something else.

In this connection, I would like to point out the importance of a dictionary in terms of grammar. You should have a dictionary that does explain both punctuation and grammar in separate sections. For those of you who have those in a book that you have from high school, that's fine. If you don't have a grammar book close at hand, it is advisable to see that you do have a dictionary that contains material (separate category) on punctuation and on grammar (a separate category). And it would not hurt you to consistently review these. Now if you were listening carefully today, you would already have heard bad grammar used in this room. Maybe you didn't catch it. Maybe that also is your problem. But it can happen. We can all make slips of the tongue and begin habits. An educated person is one who properly utilizes the language of his birth or land, and it is advisable that you constantly keep up-to-date. There are expressions that are allowed that 20-30 years ago were not. There are forms of punctuation when you write that would indicate you are a better educated person.

I would like to state one thing about Mr. Herbert W. Armstrong's writing in this connection. Mr. Armstrong, of course, sends many manuscripts through. There's one thing that I find he always does. He writes grammatically correct. I have never found that he has made a grammatical mistake in all my reading. His spelling is average. But he has a habit that whenever he doubts a word, he looks into the dictionary, and when he doesn't have the time, he has the editors take note of the fact by putting a (sp?) meaning spelling in the margin somewhere. Because he regards spelling as important. Now we're not all perfect grammarians or spellers. But it is the importance of it that I think you should recognize. That when you can't walk on two legs you use a crutch; when you don't have a dictionary you still use good judgment — in recognizing that it doesn't embarrass me or Mr. Armstrong to say, well, this is the way it's spelled here but would you please check it out? I have doubts about it. That is the way of approaching life that I would say leads to the fullness of education, as others see you. You are judged often not by just the knowledge and character you have, but by the manner in which you express it verbally and in written form. I'm trying at this point to move down the pillar of the pyramid as

I would perceive in my life and in yours areas of significance. Now I'm telling you how to approach problems not in the sense of a library but of use, and what it means for the whole person. There is little doubt that Mr. Armstrong regards the question of character, which essentially is defined in the Bible, as of utmost importance. Aside from the question of speech which I have dealt with and closely related to it is the subject of etiquette. If you know the history of etiquette in the college, the history of how Mr. Armstrong regards poise and how you deal with other people, your own confidence, making other people feel comfortable. You will recognize, of course, the constant use of the term grace in the New Testament, which most people merely assume means a bloody forgiveness because somebody died for somebody else, without realizing the word has many other meanings in Greek. Paul uses it with other meanings. The grace of Christ be with you has a meaning far more than you realize. I'm using the simple English term "etiquette" because I'm saying the basis of etiquette or poise essentially is to help someone else feel comfortable, you know when you sit in an audience, some speakers make you feel nervous. I know you know it because it happens to me. There are other speakers that I feel are in command and they put me at ease. When you go into someone's home, you sense the same thing. Some people put you at ease, some do not, both by the environment and their personality. Etiquette is a subject that is the closest reflection of love we can have, but dealing with human custom that may vary. The love of God is permanent and defined by spiritual law and etiquette is variable. But it is a way of applying love to the different customs that are permissible. I do not think that there needs to be a book in your library on this subject if money is a factor. I do think you need to read a book on this subject and need to know where you can get it in a reference library in advance of certain specific things you may do. See my approach? I have two books on etiquette, because one is 30 years out of date and what you did 30 years ago was different than what you do today. I do remember that it is still permissible to eat that salad leaf under the salad. That was permissible then and still now. I know a lot of people don't, but I know I have Emily Post, now dead, to back me up. Mind then there are new people who come along. This just gives you an idea that sometimes you think are forbidden, like eating a lamb chop with your fingers which was introduced to the British because Queen Victoria, of German graphic and political background though she was of the royal family of Britain, adopted in England a German custom of doing with the lamb chop what the British had approved for the chicken. The British had never seen this done with a lamb chop and were first, appalled and then, amazed at the judgment of their queen. There are a lot of interesting little things along the way that make for an educated person, that make others enjoy conversation with you.

I was with a young woman who had come from abroad, having been originally born here, and I asked her questions about where she'd been, and she answered all these questions. When I ran out of questions, there was nothing more said. It was a one-way conversation because it always started with me. I have a daughter who keeps me entertained by the questions she asks. To be able to ask questions, to be able to comment, is important. To be able, also, to know when to keep your mouth shut, when you don't know about a subject. I would suggest that as we look at human experience and education, we learn the importance of this area and also where to find that information. I am of the importance that many of the social problems that we have in dating go back to the broad premise of not knowing how to conduct oneself (the ultimate premise underlying good etiquette). And that involves conversation and the lack of experience, through reading primarily, that would enable us to be successful in our human relationships. It is not enough just to have the Bible. It is the foundation of knowledge. We go from there.

Now what areas could we acquire information from? How would we view these areas in terms of our own experience? There is what is called the world of books, but I will put that aside for the moment, even though that was thought to be important when the question was first posed in terms of education. Remember, books are published often five years after the subject has been thoroughly digested, if it is on something new. A book is often a year in the making, unless it is an exception. You will find that books tend to be dated. Where can we find that which is updated and also reasonably safe? We can take a look at other forms of media like radio and television, which, I will not address. Obviously, the most singularly important area is the newspaper.

It is coming out daily. So you tend to have the most up-to-date information. I would regard that the educated world of the west for 300 years and more — and the early newspapers were first issued

by the government of the Holy Roman Empire to define the state of affairs in the 30 Years War of 1618-1648. I happen to have one or more copies of one of the earliest newspapers of the 17th Century in my library as illustrations of the news of the time. They were more in the form of a miniature booklet rather than our gigantic newspaper. There was news in the Roman world, but the modern beginning goes back to a period of about then. How would we look at the subject?

You can use a weekly or daily newspaper. If the job is important, you must have a daily, or more than one. In our home we do not get a daily paper. I am already bored with radio, and I would only be bored more with the daily news. I find I am more satisfied by some other kind of solution. We do have a local newspaper that keeps me informed of local news. I recommend that you be aware of what is a great newspaper. Without any question the *Wall Street Journal* is, the *Christian Science Monitor* is, and then you come to the great newspapers of New York and Los Angeles. And of course the British newspapers. I can't make a decision for you. You have to decide how much time you want to spend. My wife decided she did not want a newspaper because she doesn't know what to do with all the paper. That was the basis of our decision. I don't know why I'd want to buy a stack of newspapers that just move up like that. But I know that there are people who need that kind of information. I prefer to go to a weekly news magazine that digests the material with some more forethought than just the hour between press time and when the article must be written. A newspaper is very important. I never neglect it. We will buy specific issues, but I have to ask myself, is that my primary medium of acquiring information? If it is for you, do it. I've given you some very good names. I prefer, myself, to consider the impact of a news magazine as primary.

From there I would proceed to other areas in which areas we could be specific today. There are all sorts of magazines available today on particular subjects. I subscribe rarely, but I choose specific items to satisfy my need. So we learn that in this human experience as we proceed through Bible, to dictionary, through other media of the printed word, that newspapers and magazines are critically important. Mr. Armstrong does regard the quality of editorial work in *U.S. News and World Report* to be impressive. We do not regard its literary style as impressive. *Time* has style, flair, and vanity. You have to be aware of that. *U.S. News* is more commonplace, and you should learn to note when you read in the *Plain Truth* or any magazine the style and expression. Now for those who have specific serious interest in a topic, there is one other category that I will pass by with one exception, and that is the area of journals. Journals that are devoted to one specific topic of scholarly endeavor.

I'm pleased to say that I was recently given a new publication of which I had no basic prior knowledge. An older gentleman in the church said he thought I would be interested. Indeed I am, having seen it. It's called the *Wilson Quarterly*, a national review of ideas and information. I could bring you any number of journals. That's not the purpose because there are too many specific subjects. You have to define those subjects when we come to an area in mind. But if we are just going to look at the broad areas, I would like to suggest that there may be a simple way of acquiring information as to: where do you find this or that topic? In this particular journal, there is a section devoted to periodicals, one devoted to public opinion, another to religion and society in this issue, race and education, the American military — background books included in that, current books-perspectives, reflections. I spent quite a bit of time going over this before I brought it to your attention. It is well written. "*The Fading Hope of European Unity*" is a book looking at the problem as it is today, and therefore the implications of radicalism tomorrow if it is going to be brought about. An evaluation of the Soviet military and a nice little map in color. This may not be for you, but the idea is that it would pay to know a volume such as this that would probably be as informative as any volume could be, in giving you an in-depth perception beyond a newspaper or magazine. You could find such books on specific subjects in the library, have the library order such books, look for them in a bookstore, have the bookstore order them. I would highly recommend that you take a look at that journal afterward just to see what a journal is like.

I'm introducing now various media which certainly affect the mind of man. Obviously when we introduce the subject of newspapers, books, and journals, we're dealing with the question of mind as distinct from spirit — that is, where intellect and reason are cognitive powers, all playing a role signifi-

cantly more important in this area than one's spiritual understanding. The human being must be satisfied in his mind. Curiosity is one thing we are all born with in an immense capacity, and curiosity tends to shrivel as we also bodily shrivel. Whether we like it or not, as the body shrivels with age, the mind's curiosity shrivels. We come to be less and less curious. One of the tragedies of minorities in the ghetto or in homes where there is little interest in things provocative is the absence of the creative impact of parents to encourage the well spring of curiosity in youth. I had an excellent art teacher for our children, Mrs. Morros. She said, in her experience (the same thing could be said of anybody teaching English) that if I were to go to the home of any of my students who enjoy art, whether talented or not, I would find art in that home in ways that the family may not even have realized. Young people are influenced from early in life by what they see. They have a visual perception of things they perceive in the various art forms. It would be much more likely that if you had played with cats and dogs when you were little that you would have the feel of movement in the art form of a cat and dog if you were in a class than if you had never played with the animal and had seen one for the first time. That is just the reality and importance of experience. The curiosity then that is characteristic of the human mind should not be limited, and we should as parents or whatever our responsibilities attempt to elicit this curiosity in others.

I will at this point introduce the subject of books as the other area or medium of communication, since I think it fits as well here as any. In this area of developing the mind, we have numerous reasons for reading books. Some relaxation. Some clearly necessitated by the job or by having to get a job. Some by the need of satisfying our curiosity. That is, I am a person who might find happiness without concern for the problems chemists face because I have never had an environmental experience that would demand that the questions chemists still have unsolved would be important to me. My wife would find this more important in her interest in nutrition. I might find unresolved questions in archaeology or history more important because of my interest in the Bible as a book. So we all have different areas of interest, and we have different compulsions to have issues resolved. I am not forced in my mind or by my mind to resolve every area of concern. You have areas that for you are more important. Now Mr. Morossis is a chemist. I find it interesting to listen to him. I have to decide in my mind that all the questions he has, I would rather him resolve. I have questions that I must resolve, or I'm not going to be as happy a man as I am. His must be resolved, and we might mutually share the consequences of what we have learned. But we all have to make a decision. The human mind has a far broader capacity than most people admit and certainly broader in terms of what could be fulfilled in the time that is allotted on earth to us. So we have to make a decision with our mind: where do I put the emphasis? How do I avoid being narrow minded and how do I avoid being scatter-brained? You have to come to the place where there are some fundamental areas for you that are more important than others. An educated man is not one who knows everything about everything, but a man who knows where to find the information when he has to — albeit Bible, dictionary, book on etiquette, magazine, library or bookstore, or to pick other people's brains in conversation.

There are particular volumes that might be of some interest. I would draw your attention to the fact that I was asked to address the question of history and geography, on the assumption that if you know something of geography and something of history, you are a better educated individual. It may not affect your job appreciably. It certainly could affect your understanding of the Bible.

I know of no geography book that is just the book for you to buy to use for the rest of your life. If you have any reason to doubt what I say, look at a map of Africa in 1960, look at a map of Africa in 1979, and it is quite clear that something has happened. With this in mind, it is so obvious that you need to be kept up-to-date, and probably in geography more than anything else. I would definitely say this: you would be by far the wiser person to find value geographically in whatever source is most satisfying to you. Maybe it is an encyclopedia, maybe a geography book, maybe a travel guide. Don't spend money needlessly on an area that must be updated every few years. You are better to have a basic book that is suitable, well bound, lasts you a long time, and becomes an historic background of recent date. Then you proceed by taking note of things as they come along. You want to keep up-to-date. Perhaps one of the annuals — I never buy more than one in a decade, but I must buy one now I think, like *Information Please* or *World Almanac*, just to keep up-to-date. I'm appalled at the population

statistics: India, 650 million people — when I first studied India, it had 350 million. Now 300 more million does affect my understanding of the country, and how people are living. One of the greatest tragedies, in my estimation — and I am very happy that geography is listed — is the failure of human beings to know something of the globe that is man's inheritance, even today, not to speak of eternal life. I know that I had to be told where the Lake of the Ozarks was. Mr. Raymond McNair clearly pointed out to me that it is in Missouri. I did not in my experience find it necessary to know where it is. I did have to know where Palestine is to understand the biblical relationships. But it illustrates a point. There is much more to learn, and if you are going to understand anything in a newspaper or magazine, it would pay you to have geography as a basic subject. I would call this one of the most basic subjects because it doesn't have to be elaborate, it tends to be visual, it is something to enable you to understand Bible, world events, history, commerce, trade, food production, where the OPEC nations are, international relations — this is the basis. So if I emphasize it and yet tell you no book, I say there are numerous geographic works. You should find the one for your budget and needs that is nice for you to use, in understanding and attractiveness. Some are not as attractive as others, and it ought to be attractive for you to consistently use it. I know because the first subject that ever attracted me in books was my father's geography book. It was in such pretty colors, when I was little. Nothing like dull greens and browns. Those are commonly used today. I was really impressed. It was so interesting — like a picture book. By the time I was completing the third grade, I had already studied and understood the longitudes and latitudes of all the seas of the world. To understand that, you have to know something of the land masses and islands around. So it is not difficult for me to know that when a crisis occurs in Cyprus, I'm dealing with Creeks and Turks and not Indonesians and Japanese. The picture is clear. From a biblical viewpoint, this is one of the most fundamental areas for the educated person. This is talking about the mind. We're not talking about Psyche or the Spirit. We have moved from the area of character and divine law, etiquette, poise to the area of basic satisfying knowledge to give us a real grasp of the world around us and an ability to converse. I think it would be very awkward for you going to Mauzalon if you decided to go there with no interest in geography and didn't know whether it was on the Caribbean or Pacific side, wondered why it's hot and you need a hat, why you got a sunburn when you came back. You just didn't realize that it's the borderline between the temperate and tropical zones — the line runs right through the city. That should be a warning by the way!

Of all the works in history, one of the best — and I could recommend it far and above every other work — is a very simple conception by William Langer, called *The Encyclopedia of World History*. Obviously when William Langer is dead, you will have a situation when somebody else will pick it up or start it anew, however it be developed. I have both first and second editions. It is a simple way to take a look at all of human experience, to look at the whole thing in a single volume, to be able to say, well, I am either interested time-wise or place-wise geographically in a certain area. I have found it the most useful of all books of this sort. Everything else you use for support. History is covered in a very satisfactory manner. You will not be imposed upon like some works which try to be historic tables. This is a truly remarkable work, respected for what it is. You go to a large work on Islam if that's what you want, you have a simple summary here. It is a starting point. That I can tell you is an absolutely worthwhile approach to the topic and would summarize all the newspapers and magazines you don't have collections for, because it is the rest of the story back through history. Very fine index, heavy bold face to draw attention to some things, varying from the papal budget — showing that during the Middle Ages the papal budget spent over three quarters of the sums of money of the papal states for war. Charity was somewhere in the percent of two or three! One of the tragedies that tell you a lot. If you never read another page, you could tell reams of history by a simple statement of that nature.

There is a book that was drawn to my attention by Mr. John Hopkinson in another area that pertains to jobs. I will rely on his judgment in this case. It's titled "*What Are You Going to Do with the Rest of Your Life?*" I would like to point out that there are books that are cheap and no good in this subject. This book has to do with determining what you are and what you want to do the rest of your life, and how to proceed to do what Mr. Armstrong did when he wanted to know what he should accomplish. John Crystal is the author.

I would like to recommend one other. I would like to keep this very minimal because I didn't feel a list was the way to approach it. I'm adapting to the group I see in front of me. There is a major

problem in economics today, as you should all know. There's one book I would like to suggest that was given to me by the News Bureau as a recommendation for you. It's called "*Economics in One Lesson*," by Henry Hazlitt. It will help you to understand what the issues are and what terminology is used, and therefore to evaluate written material. I happily get written material xeroxed from our Legal Department. Our News Bureau regards this as the single most effective one-volume work that is also effectively written.

Now we have moved, as you can see, through these various areas. Before we move on to soma or body, we need to take note of, in the question of the mind, one of the most obvious things of human experience is that we do tend to be interested in other people, adventures, biographies, autobiographies. My purpose here is not to bring up our own literature specifically — that should be in the area of spirit, when you think of that area, therefore our literature — but there's no doubt that you will learn a great deal from the story of other's experiences. A woman or a man may choose different approaches. I have commonly told people about experiences recorded in some books that I have found fascinating that I think are truly works of character, as distinct from something to sell. I don't adopt the idea that a book has to be naturalistic and vulgar to be correct and expressive. I will not repeat books that I have given in former Bible Studies here. If you want to ask me about them later, I will be available afterward.

But I will draw attention to one publication as an illustration merely to show that AICP, in its concern for people whom we meet, has through Everest House, published a work on the tragedy of King Leopold III of Belgium by the French author Remy. It was translated by Stanley R. Rader, and that's another reason I am mentioning it, because Mr. Rader is an educated man. His purpose in life is not to accumulate money, but to use money. It is titled "*The 18th Day*." Mr. Rader is a self-educated man in French, and rendered this work from French to exceptionally fine English. I would like you to take a look at it afterward. That is not the book in this area, it is a book. But it illustrates an approach. I think it would be interesting to look at the story if you are in one of the Hilton Hotels, to look at a book on the life of Hilton and see that he built the hotels for you and in the process, destroyed his own marriage. Tragedy. It might be interesting while you are in Mexico to know something of the great Mexican hero, Benito Juarez. If you are in Israel, to know something of Golda Heir. To read the experience of a great person in the land in which you are, because travel as with biography is very important. I'm going to put travel later, though it logically belongs under mind rather than body, although I think most people travel for reasons of soma.

Let me get to the area of the interplay between mind and body. Here we come to recognize the importance of health. Health laws will be seen in one light by a housewife who normally plays the role of a cook and mother; it will be seen a little differently in terms of the man who must maintain his health for the job outside the home — of course, there are many women working outside now. How we are effective in mind and body is very important. So in this area of *soma*, we will take the modern view of the term — this vehicle of the mind. In this area it is important to take note of the most critical one, and that is health. What kind of a work would you want? There are different approaches. You might be interested in health in terms of nutrition, in terms of raising food, cooking, exercise. What we really have is a pyramid. There's no way to say, when you get to the 12 most important books you can forget all the rest. You may be so old you'll never get through 12. So we have to take a look at what's important. As a person who appreciates art, nutrition, gardening, cooking, it is obvious that I would find numerous volumes in this area of interest. I would like to suggest that every person who is involved in taking care of food will necessarily have to have besides the Bible, dictionary, newspapers, magazines, and geography book, there's little doubt that you must have some kind of cookbook. This is so logical as to be imperative. You could use magazines, but there's nothing simpler than having a nice book that folds out. Not one that you constantly have to keep the pages from flopping. But something that responds. In the same way that the dictionary must be attractive. What that cookbook is, the decision you must make. You will find at Vroman's, probably no less than 100 sorts. Paperback and hardback, paperbacks lees costly. You should make the decision on the basis of what it is you want. What it is you can do. What are your limitations? These are decisions you make yourself. I am limited,

I want something basic. I've had good training, I want something specialized. You have to feature these things in geography — I'm not going to buy the same geography book you might because my background might be much more extensive. You must make the decision in this area. You take a look at what's available and if you're not satisfied, go to the library and get whatever information you need till you are. That is the best approach I can recommend. You do not choose a cookbook on the basis: does it agree with everything said in the Bible? There isn't such a one. Tailor it to your needs. I don't always agree with the editorial policy in *U.S. News*. I find it is more sensible than many magazines. I certainly don't agree with every book reviewed in here, but found some very good commonsense. A broad perspective in this particular work. I don't agree with every translation of the Bible. I couldn't say that any translation is that perfect, by the very nature that we're dealing with human weakness. So we take the same approach here. Where your interests are, there you should be led, to come to sensible conclusions.

Books are important in the sense that we deal with travel. When I'm in a place, what would I want to know? This is more in the area of the mind. First you want to learn why people want to go there. What do they do when they're there? That tells me much of what I can do. That should be so logical I wouldn't have to expound it further. When you are in a place, it wouldn't hurt to read a little bit about the history of the place. Whenever you are it pays to have a map that gives you a general feeling of what the layout of the community is. If you know the direction of the streets, you can walk without getting lost. Or when lost, you will find yourself. Once you get the feeling of a community geographically, you are freer to move around and to do what people do who know the area. Then you can do the things that tourists don't do! Become acquainted with the people and move in the areas that are not the purpose for which people normally go there. When tourists go to a place, you will normally meet tourists. What you really want to do is to begin to understand what the other people do who live there all the time. What do they do? How do they think? What is life like? To appreciate a country you want to know whom you want to spend the time with, how you want to spend it, do you want to function as a group or as an individual?

I would suggest that somewhere along the line, as an educated person, you will ultimately be better educated by having at least an ability to read, in limited form to communicate, in another language. I'm not suggesting a crash course at Berlitz, you should have taken that before, and perhaps in your home. It is worth putting a little money into a travel guide. A travel guide would be imperative to a trip to Jerusalem and Israel.

I hope that this is some kind of philosophic summary of how to view life through the various media of learning that you can have with you wherever you are. When I speak of body, mind, and spirit, I'm really talking about the fact that when we deal with the question of learning, we are really satisfying different areas. Instead of dividing the human categories of knowledge, character, and experience into succinct limitations and compartments, it is much better to think of the whole man and the basic areas of mind, body, and spirit, and let your mind think of each of these areas, and what seems of interest to satisfy those areas. Then give some weight to what you can most effectively use first. The Bible has its role. The geography book has its role, the dictionary, a travel guide if you're traveling (otherwise not that important but certainly a sensible way to utilize your time and money effectively). And where you go, like to a library on etiquette or feel like you can buy an etiquette book, so that you can be a kind of person that others appreciate being with, and not do foolish, embarrassing things.

— END —