

# THE EPOCH TIMES

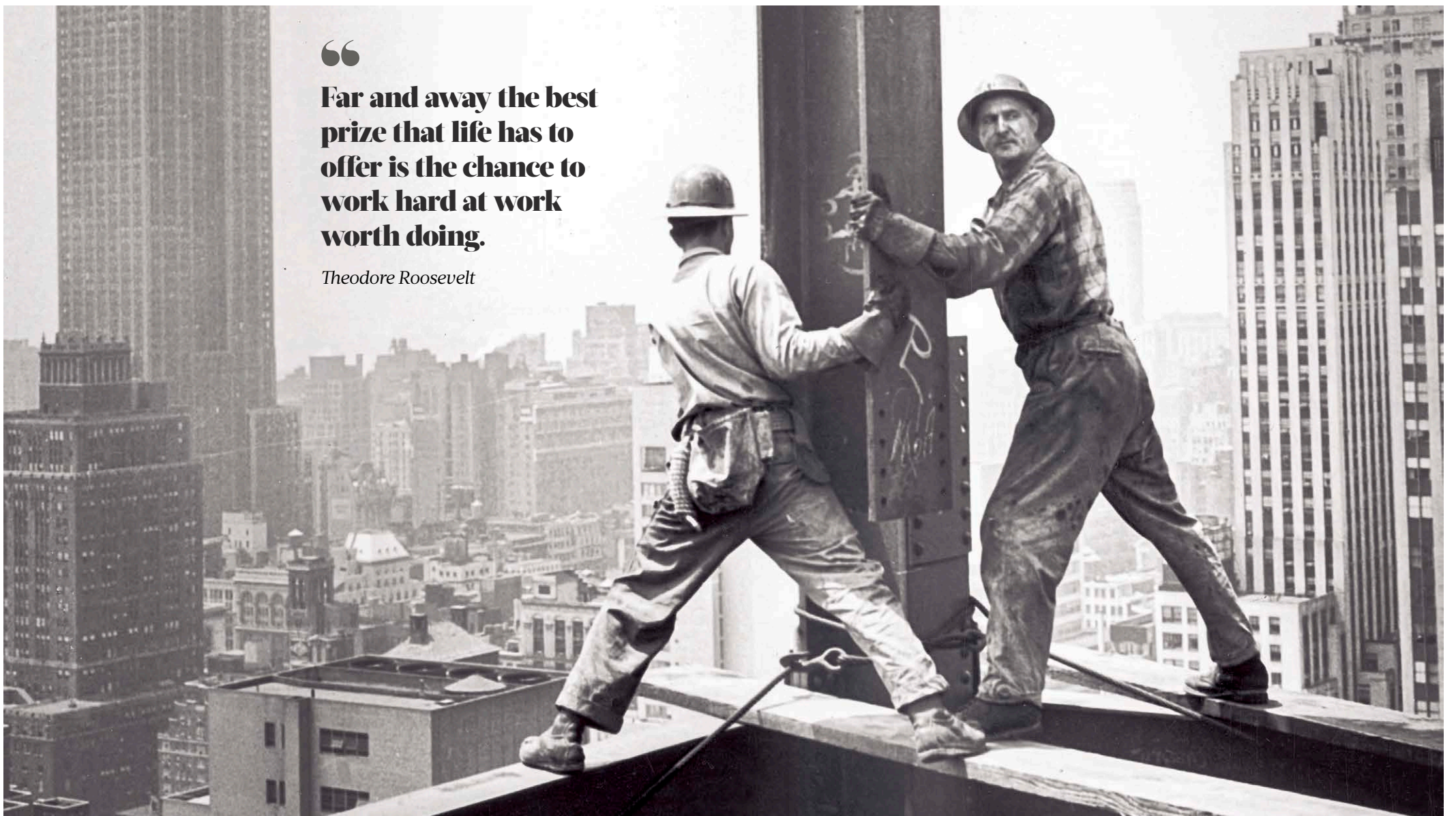
# LIFE &

# TRADITION

BEN MCCALL/FPG/HULTON ARCHIVE/GETTY IMAGES

“  
Far and away the best  
prize that life has to  
offer is the chance to  
work hard at work  
worth doing.”

Theodore Roosevelt



New York construction  
workers, circa 1950.

## A Job Well Done: Manhood and Work

A lobster fisherman in the  
Gulf of Maine on July 3,  
2019 in Deer Isle, Maine.



JOE RAEDLE/GETTY IMAGES

JEFF MINICK

For most men, no matter the task, work is an essential part of life, defining who they are and granting them the opportunity to undertake and complete a task to the best of their abilities.

Men farm the land and fish the seas, build houses and skyscrapers, craft fine furniture by hand and manufacture automobiles on assembly lines. They push brooms and drive heavy machinery. They are plumbers, electricians, and carpenters, soldiers and sailors, doctors and lawyers, teachers and bank managers, cab drivers and insurance salesmen.

In “The Book of Man,” William Bennett quotes a line from a speech delivered by

President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903 at a Labor Day Parade: “Far and away the best prize that life has to offer is the chance to work hard at work worth doing.”

Bennett then adds: “His words still echo today. Work, if pursued correctly, can be one of the most rewarding and fulfilling activities a man can undertake.”

### Chromosomes and Work

Work feeds the souls of men, I suspect, in a different way than it does women for one reason alone: Women possess a creative ability men lack. They can grow a baby in the womb, deliver an infant to the world, and feed that child with their bodies. Lacking that talent for creation, men have since time immemorial turned to work both to

*Continued on Page 2*

## How Postmodern Bad Ideas Have Become Parasitic

Gad Saad implores readers to defend intellectual freedom and challenge harmful ideas

CATHERINE YANG

Evolutionary psychologist and professor Gad Saad was still a doctoral student when he first came across postmodernism, the school of thought that teaches there is no objective truth. It immediately rang false, and, as a scientist, he saw how postmodernism went against scientific principles.

“Truth can change in science—what we thought was true 300 years ago may have had to be updated today, truth is provisional in science—but we do think there are truths,” Saad said. “Postmodernism rejects that; that’s why I call it the granddaddy of idea pathogens.”

In his new book, “The Parasitic Mind:

How Infectious Ideas Are Killing Common Sense,” Saad implores readers to defend truth and intellectual freedom, and provides a guide.

These bad ideas, such as cancel culture, erasing biology, and safe spaces, are part of something Saad has termed an idea pathogen. He takes the idea from brain parasites, which take hold and often lead hosts to bizarre, self-damaging, and fatal behavior—mice that become attracted to cat urine, insects that can’t swim but hurl themselves into the water, humans who develop a fear and physical need to reject water and become dehydrated as a result.

These bad ideas are not good for us, they lead to bizarre and detrimental behavior,

and erode our sense of reality. But social justice warriors will still cling to them.

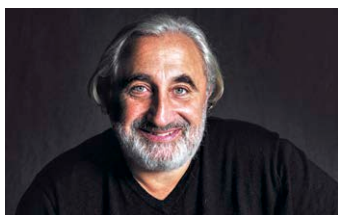
### Not a Mob

Though these ideas originate in the university, Saad said the majority of students are not social justice warriors. In fact, most are likely oblivious, maybe timidly refraining from voicing common sense before persuasive progressive professors, and just trying to do their best in classes while holding part-time jobs. But we don’t need a majority of people infected with bad ideas to cause serious damage.

“On 9/11 it didn’t take 19,000 terrorists, it didn’t take 19 million terrorists, it took 19

*Continued on Page 3*

COURTESY OF GAD SAAD



Professor  
Gad Saad.





## EDUCATION

# How to Teach Your Kids About Personal Finance

Here are some fun and engaging ways to start

SAM BOCETTA

One of the most important skills that parents can pass on to their children is the correct and responsible way to handle money.

Considering how important financial literacy is for navigating life, it's surprising that it isn't generally taught in schools. This also makes it all the more important that, as a parent, you impart these crucial life skills. The family environment is also a great one to teach kids about issues—such as debt and credit cards—that can be sensitive. Above all, talking about money with your kids from an early age encourages an openness that is one of the most important positive impacts of nuclear families.

It's never too early to start, either. Kids as young as 4 years old can start to understand financial concepts. The key is making those lessons age-appropriate. Economic education groups are supporting families to teach financial lessons to their children with free advice and resources. This article will look at ways families can teach their children about finances and how to safely manage money.

## Why Financial Education Is Important

Financial literacy is one of the most important skills for building a successful life, but unfortunately, many adults do not possess it. Beth Koblner, author of the bestselling book "Get a Financial Life" and a member of the President's Advisory Council on Financial Capability, points out that the mortgage crisis of recent years shows just how little financial knowledge most Americans have.

This is reflected in the shocking state of personal finance among individual adults in the United States today. Almost half of all Americans are living paycheck-to-paycheck. Only 46 percent of Americans have set aside any money at all for a rainy day fund. The average credit card balance an American carries is more than \$6,000.

Do you really want your children to make these same mistakes and have financial burdens for the rest of their lives? If you're like most parents, you may respond with a firm no, but you may also argue that schools should teach financial literacy to students instead. Unfortunately, schools and the educational system as a whole aren't going to do your children any favors either.

As we've previously pointed out, the main problem with American education isn't funding, but rather the topics that schools focus on. Financial education is a huge lacuna in our public school system. This means that if you want your kids to grow up to be successful, you'll most likely have to teach them yourself or champion financial education at your child's school.

## How Young Is Too Young?

You can start teaching your kids about handling their finances responsibly from a very early age. The key is to make these lessons appropriate to their level of intellectual development. While a 3-year-old might not understand the complexities of financial derivatives, they can certainly understand that if you give them \$1 they have a choice about which piece of fruit to buy.

The research also indicates that there is a real benefit to starting young when it comes to building good money habits. A child's money habits can be formed as early as age 7.

## How to Teach Your Kids About Finance

The most important principle in teaching your kids about finance is to take it slow, and make your lessons relevant to their everyday lives. This means that your lessons will vary according to how old your kids are.

Below, we'll take a look at the key lessons you should teach to kids of various ages, and how to do that.

### Ages 3-5

The best lesson to begin with, and one that even many adults still haven't learned, is this: You have to save and wait to buy something you want.

This is a key lesson for kids to learn at a



With young children, you can create three jars, labeled "saving," "spending," and "sharing," and have them decide how to allocate any money they receive.

Considering how important financial literacy is for navigating life, it's surprising that it isn't generally taught in schools.

very young age, and you can begin this process when they are still 3 years old. Young children can have a problematic association between going into a store and you buying presents for them.

It's therefore important to point out to them that toys cost money, and that money isn't unlimited. When you go shopping, you can explain to them that you are in the store for a particular item, and therefore you will not buy them presents.

In addition to this basic lesson, there are some great activities that you can do, even with very young children:

1. Create three jars, labeled "saving," "spending," and "sharing." Whenever your kid receives money—even a couple of dollars—they can then decide which jar to put it in. The "spending" jar can be for buying sweets and other small items, and the "sharing" jar is for donations to charities or presents for friends. The "savings" jar is for more important items.
2. You can also have your kid set a savings goal, such as to buy a particular toy, just make sure that they are being reasonable with how much they want to save up. They should be able to afford their present in a few weeks, not a year.

### Ages 6-10

As your kids start to grow up, you can build on these lessons. Between the ages of 6 and 10, you can continue with the "jar system" we've explained above, and perhaps start to give them a little more in their allowance. Just make sure that you supervise their savings goals, so that they don't get overambitious and start to have negative associations with savings.

At this age, it's also important to start to include your kids in your financial decisions, so that they get a taste of what making decisions with money is all about. For instance:

1. You can include your kids in small financial decisions, such as buying products online. The average person already spends five hours a week shopping online, so there should be ample regular opportunities in your life for including your children in the buying and shopping process. You can explain that certain products offer better value for money, or the importance of taking advantage of sales.
2. You can also start to give your child a little more autonomy at this age. For example, when you need to go shopping for new shoes, you can give your child money and allow him or her to select the shoes he or she wants within that price range.

### Ages 11-13

Around this age, you can start to shift from short-term savings goals to longer-term goals. By the time they reach 11 years old, most kids will have an appreciation of how long a month is, and can start to conceptualize how long they will have to save up to afford something.

Children around this age can therefore begin to get a basic understanding of how money and finances in the real world work. For example, children around this age can begin to understand concepts such as compound interest, how credit cards work, loans, debt, and income.

A critically important subject that you will want to introduce to a child in this age range is how to keep track of cash flow, in addition to teaching terms such as line of credit,

operating cash flow, and working capital.

Another very useful lesson at this age is to teach your kid about compound interest. This might sound complicated for an 11-year-old, but most kids will actually grasp the concept pretty easily. You can also help them by:

1. Describing the idea of compound interest with real numbers, and not in the abstract. Research shows that this makes the idea much easier to understand.
2. You can also show your child how to do some compound interest calculations on Investor.gov. Here, they can see how much money they will earn if they invest a certain amount and it grows by a certain interest rate.

As your kids approach adulthood, the lessons you pass on can grow more complex. One of the most important discussions to start having with them at this age is about the cost of a college education.

Most colleges offer a "net price calculator" that will allow you to calculate the total cost of going to particular colleges, and you should start to have this discussion by the time your children are in ninth grade. You can compare how much each college costs, what the employment prospects of graduates are, and how much student loan debt could affect your child's lifestyle after graduation if they attend that college.

Another key lesson for teens, especially as they approach their 18th year when they will become an adult, is to start seriously talking about investments, and their long-term financial goals. If you've managed to cultivate a habit of saving in them, now is the time to explain how to safely start to invest in the stock market.

Stock trading mobile apps such as Robinhood have been great for making investing more accessible to younger people through zero account minimums and commission-free trading. At this age, you can also start to have discussions with them about the way in which finances impact our society and politics. It's important to teach your children not just about personal finance, but about how money in our economy works as well.

A great way to kick off your teen's financial education, whether at home or in the classroom, is FEE's free webinar, Financial Literacy: What You Need to Know About Money Before 20.

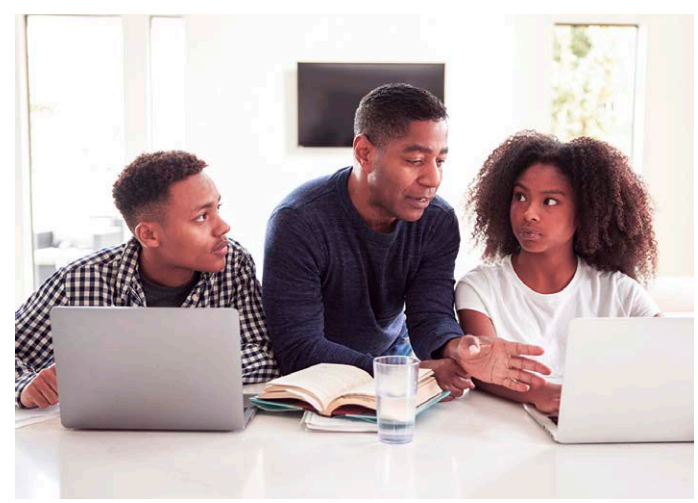
A great way to kick off your teen's financial education, whether at home or in the classroom, is FEE's free webinar, Financial Literacy: What You Need to Know About Money Before 20.

## Start Now

It's never too early to start your kids on the road to success, and that includes teaching them about money and finances. The family environment is a great one for imparting lessons that your kid's school overlooks, but also has other advantages.

Talking about money with your kids from a young age will not only give them the habits and knowledge they need to manage this successfully in the future; it will also cultivate an openness that will mean that money is far less likely to be a source of family tension.

Sam Bocetta is a retired defense contractor for the U.S. Navy and a freelance journalist. He specializes in finding solutions to seemingly-impossible ballistics engineering problems. Sam writes independently for a handful of security publications, reporting on trends in international trade, InfoSec, cryptography, cyberwarfare, and cyberdefense. This article was originally published on FEE.org



As children get older, you can talk to them about topics including income, debt, and credit cards.

ALL PHOTOS FROM THE TORLONIA COLLECTION/COURTESY OF LORENZO DE MASI/TORLONIA FOUNDATION



(Above) Sculptural relief of a port. (Far left) Hestia Giustiniani. Although the statue is named Hestia, the statue may represent the goddess Hera or Demeter, according to the University of Cambridge, Museum of Classical Archaeology Database. (Left) Statues of a nymph and a satyr, replica of the group "Invitation to Dance." (Below) Statue of a billy goat at rest.



LARGER THAN LIFE: ART THAT INSPIRES US THROUGH THE AGES

## THE TORLONIA COLLECTION: Stupendously Marvelous Ancient Sculptures

On Oct. 14, a selection of over 90 ancient marble sculptures from one of the world's most prestigious private collections, The Torlonia Collection, will be on display in an exhibition titled "The Torlonia Marbles: Collecting Masterpieces" at Rome's Capitoline Museums at Villa Caffarelli.

Comprising several important collections, the exhibited marbles are a small portion of the over 600 in the Torlonia Collection, known wholly as the collection of collections, according to the press release.

Rome is particularly important in the history of art collecting—as the birthplace of collecting ancient sculptures for private display. Through the "Torlonia Marbles" exhibition, curators Salvatore Settis and Carlo Gasparri, who are archaeologists and art historians from the Accademia dei Lincei, chart the history of collecting ancient Greek and Roman sculptures.

The exhibition begins with the Torlonia Museum founded in 1875 by Prince Alessandro Torlonia, in an old grain store, to publicly display his vast collection. There it remained until the museum's closure in the 1940s. This section replicates the original museum layout, which only small groups accessed.

The rest of the exhibition explores how the Torlonia Collection came together, traveling chronologically backward. For instance, it starts in the 19th century, when the Torlonia family excavated their vast estates. Some of what they discovered is on display.

Moving further back in time, we see the 18th-century collection of one of Rome's finest art restorers of ancient statuary: sculptor Bartolomeo Cavaceppi. Included in Cavaceppi's collection are rare, ancient sculpture collections from 15th- and 16th-century collectors; most collections from such times had been dispersed.

The Torlonia family also acquired the most remarkable marbles from the 17th-century collection of Marquis Vincenzo Giustiniani. In his collection are the astonishing statues of the goddess Hestia Giustiniani and King Euthydemus of Bactriana, and an astounding array of imperial busts and portraits.

The exhibition ends in the Marcus Aurelius Exedra, a hall displaying sculptures from the Capitoline Museums' collection. Here, the curators connect the privately owned Torlonia Collection to some of Rome's famous ancient sculptures, donated by Pope Sixtus IV in 1471 to be part of a public collection: the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, the Capitoline she-wolf, and the bronzes of the Laterano.

The exhibition is the result of an agreement between the Italian Heritage and Tourism Ministry and the Fondazione Torlonia.

"The Torlonia Marbles: Collecting Masterpieces" exhibition at Rome's Capitoline Museums at Villa Caffarelli runs until Jun. 29, 2021, when it then embarks on an international tour that includes Washington. To find out more, visit [FondazioneTorlonia.org](http://FondazioneTorlonia.org)



(Top left) Old man from Otricoli. (Top right) Girl from Vulci. (Above) Elena Cagnoni restores the Cesi cup, which depicts the Labors of Hercules.



(Above) Group of restored sculptures: Two statues of Isis in gray morato marble stand in front of the busts of emperors and the bust of a drunken satyr. (Left) A group of restored sculptures: In the front row, a statue of a kneeling warrior is next to a statue of Aphrodite, a replica of the Venus de' Medici.

# Choosing Your Child's Education

A conversation with Leigh Bortins, founder of Classical Conversations

**BARBARA DANZA**

One of the many unexpected consequences of the events of this year has been the heightened awareness of the issue of educational choice. Leigh Bortins, a homeschooling expert and founder of the curriculum company Classical Conversations, has been encouraging parents for years to take the reins when it comes to their children's education and consider the options available. I spoke to her recently about those options.

**The Epoch Times:** This year's pandemic, and the measures put in place to combat it, have unexpectedly highlighted issues of educational choice. How do you think this will impact the landscape of educational choices going forward?  
**Leigh Bortins:** I have great hopes for free-market education and the many parents who are now looking for opportunities to be more involved in their children's education in a way that satisfies their family's goals. Usually parents make a decision on education while their child is still young and maybe not demonstrating particular strengths. This pandemic provides an opportunity for parents to re-examine the academic opportunities for even their older children who have specific interests.

**The Epoch Times:** The default educational choice for the majority of parents has long been public school. Do you think the public school system will have to make changes to entice families to stick with it going forward?  
**Ms. Bortins:** The internet and globalization have already changed public schools. I'd encourage parents to look into classical education and see why so many parents are leaving public schools for a historically-proven education that builds a firm foundation for life-long learning.

**The Epoch Times:** You have chosen homeschooling for your family and en-

courage others to do the same. What are the key benefits of homeschooling?  
**Ms. Bortins:** I love the flexibility of homeschooling. We spend about half the year pursuing rigorous academics and half the year with delight-directed activities. We balance expert teachers with amateur teachers. The meaning of amateur is lover. We want to be with lovers of learning the things we love to learn. Discipleship, coaching, and mentoring are hallmarks of education. We find tables and chairs to be a barrier to most forms of learning. Grassy lawns, workshops, playgrounds, church pews, and art studios are excellent places to study with your family.

**The Epoch Times:** What obstacles or misunderstandings tend to stand in the way of families choosing to homeschool their children?  
**Ms. Bortins:** The first perceived obstacle is confidence. I believe every parent already homeschools. Walking and talking are as difficult to teach as reading and writing yet we do the first two with confidence and the last two with trepidation. Experienced homeschoolers have plenty of resources ready for you to use.

The second perceived obstacle is cost. I think a lot of us are learning we can do without meals out and vacations during quarantines and shutdowns. But I also think we are learning what we can't do without—our families. All choices have a cost to them.

**The Epoch Times:** If a parent is just beginning to consider homeschooling as a possibility for their family, what would you recommend they do first?  
**Ms. Bortins:** The first thing a parent should do when considering homeschooling is find a friend to share the journey. It's such an unusual choice to some people, and the pressure to stop homeschooling once you start is enormous. Let me be that friend and say to you: "You got this! You are an amazing parent. I know your love for your family will conquer all fear!"



Homeschooling offers a great deal of flexibility, allowing balance between academics and other pursuits based on interests.

**“The first thing a parent should do when considering homeschooling is find a friend to share the journey.”**

Leigh Bortins

**The Epoch Times:** When parents are deciding what educational option is best for their child, what key considerations should they take into account?  
**Ms. Bortins:** I'm one to ignore the obvious and research the impossible! These are my children after all and I want to know my options. It's easy to stick with the familiar, even if you suspect it isn't really working. Investigation is the real opportunity closed schools provide parents. Please check out ClassicalConversations.com for curated classical curriculum, community support, and how-to videos. CC is a national support organization with local homeschool help across the country. As a Christian organization, we welcome anyone to join our communities.

## 7 Items to Keep at Home to Improve Your Child's Education

**BARBARA DANZA**

While filling your house up with stuff is generally not something I advocate, there are some things worth keeping—things that can improve the educational quality of your home environment for your children. Simply by making these things available to your kids, you may see a decrease in screen time, an increase in reading and creativity, and a more frequent display of that internal spark that lights them up inside.

Now's a great time to stock up on these fundamental learning tools.

**Books**  
 From the tiniest of babies to the biggest kids, books—the physical kind with paper and no backlight—are absolutely essential. Early on, little eyes will light up at bright pictures and the soft reading by their mom, dad, or other loved one. As time goes by, a habit

**Studies about the benefits of good music on the brain have been widely reported. Make music a part of your home.**

of reading to your child will associate positive feelings with the act of reading, enhance your child's understanding of language, vocabulary, tone of voice, and more, and solidify the habit of reading in their lives.

Even if you don't read to your child very often (although, I implore you to do so) allowing your child access to a plethora of books will prove beneficial to them.

**Maps**  
 Hang large maps in your home and allow them to be a constant reference whenever applicable—and you might be surprised at how often they are applicable.

From vacation planning to finding the home of famous authors or sports stars, from identifying where certain animals live to plotting different landforms and waterways that come up, having a map within reach is invaluable for enriching your child's understanding of the world we live in.

**Craft Supplies**  
 Children are naturally creative and the urge to craft can come at any time. Keeping arts and crafts supplies always within reach is helpful so they can put their inspiration right to work.

While making masterpieces, younger children will improve their fine motor skills and older children will master their techniques.

**Math Manipulatives**  
 When it comes to math, visual models can, for some children, make the difference between total frustration and actually enjoying math. The idea of numbers and symbols representing specific mathematical ideas can be challenging for many.

Having physical objects that kids can see, touch, and move around brings these abstract concepts to life. There are many kits available made specifically to represent mathematical ideas. Even if your child is

not struggling, manipulatives tend to make math feel like play and the concepts begin to really sink in.

**Music and Musical Instruments**  
 Studies about the benefits of good music on the brain have been widely reported. Make music a part of your home. Don't simply play what's popular today, but explore different genres from different time periods and different parts of the world.

It's quite possible that for the rest of their lives, your children will connect the music you listen to with fond family memories.

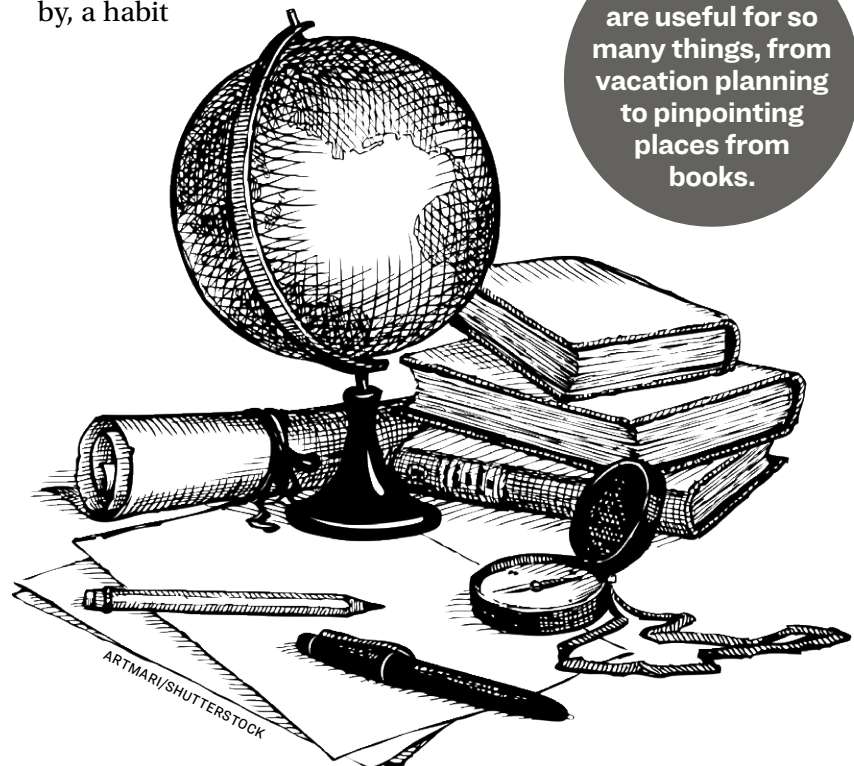
Additionally, provide access to musical instruments. Toy instruments are fine for the very young. As they get older, allow your children to touch and play different instruments. At some point, they may engage in deep study of one or two in particular, but simple exposure to the idea of making music enhances their understanding of music and allows them to see their potential with it.

**Art**  
 Like music, art is an important part of the human experience. Observing art from different parts of the world and different time periods can teach us quite a bit about those places and times.

Books about art and artists, postcard replicas of famous masterpieces, documentaries about art, and frequent trips to the museum are all simple things that can culminate in an enjoyable study of a wonderful subject.

**Journals and Notebooks**  
 Providing a journal or notebook and encouraging your child to write whatever they please can be both soothing and liberating for them. Young children may simply doodle and older children may find it a helpful outlet for their thoughts and feelings.

Along the way, they are writing and drawing (or however they see fit to fill their books) and regularly engaging in the act of creating and organizing their thoughts.



Maps are useful for so many things, from vacation planning to pinpointing places from books.



# FOR KIDS ONLY

THE EPOCH TIMES

### A Life on the Ocean Wave

by Epes Sargent (1813-80)

A life on the ocean wave,  
 A home on the rolling deep,  
 Where the scattered waters rave,  
 And the winds their revels keep!  
 Like an eagle caged, I pine  
 On this dull, unchanging shore:  
 Oh! give me the flashing brine,  
 The spray and the tempest's roar!

Once more on the deck I stand  
 Of my own swift-gliding craft:  
 Set sail! farewell to the land!  
 The gale follows fair abaft.  
 We shoot through the sparkling foam  
 Like an ocean-bird set free—  
 Like the ocean-bird, our home  
 We'll find far out on the sea.

The land is no longer in view,  
 The clouds have begun to frown;  
 But with a stout vessel and crew,  
 We'll say, Let the storm come down!  
 And the song of our hearts shall be,  
 While the winds and the waters rave,  
 A home on the rolling sea!  
 A life on the ocean wave!

### WHAT MADE THE PIRATE SUCH A GREAT SINGER?

HE COULD HIT THE HIGH C'S.

“It is right to be contented with what we have, but never with what we are.”

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH (1785-1832), SCOTTISH JURIST, POLITICIAN, AND PHILOSOPHER

### This Week in History

## WALT DISNEY FORMS A COMPANY

On Oct. 16, 1923, Walt Disney and his brother Roy founded the Disney Brothers Cartoon Studio in Los Angeles, California. The company enjoyed success with the series "Alice Comedies," based on his short film "Alice's Wonderland," and another featuring the character Oswald the Lucky Rabbit. Five years later, the company released the cartoon, Steamboat Willie, introducing the world to a new character—Mickey Mouse. As you might guess, success continued and the company is now known as the Walt Disney Company.

A portrait of cartoonist and producer Walt Disney circa 1942.

By Aidan Danza, age 14

## WOODPECKERS (PART I)

A great spotted woodpecker.

Woodpeckers get their food in a unique way, compared to other birds. They climb up a tree with ease using their long toes. For balance, they have a stiff tail that they press against the tree, almost giving them a third foot. With these tools, they can climb up easily to forage for food.

The woodpecker will listen for any rustling noises in the tree, indicating the presence of a grub. When it hears one, the woodpecker will chisel into the tree with quick, sharp jabs. When the bird gets close to the grub, it will harpoon it with its tongue and draw it into its bill. The tongue is so long that it coils between the woodpecker's skin and its skull to add some cushion while it chisels into a tree with its head. A full forest is like an orchestra. The songbirds sing opera from the trees, waterbirds are the brass, and woodpeckers play percussion. A woodpecker's drum can be any hard surface, including a dead tree, an old abandoned barn, or your metal downspout at six in the morning. When drumming, the woodpecker hits different places so as to create different notes. This will eventually attract a female, and soon they will build a house for their family. One will scribe a circular opening for the house, strip the bark out of the area, and then start chiseling a horizontal tunnel. The tunnel will then dip down to a chamber, a little woodpecker cabin, where the female and the babies will live. Often, especially in the winter, hairy and downy woodpeckers will eat from a suet feeder, if you set one up.

A black woodpecker. A red-bellied woodpecker. A chestnut-colored woodpecker. A pileated woodpecker.

## AMAZING ESCAPES!

USE THE FOUR NUMBERS IN THE CORNERS, AND THE OPERANDS (+, - AND X) to build an equation to get the solution in the middle. There may be more than one "unique" solution but, there may also be "equivalent" solutions. For example: 6 + (7 X 3) + 1 = 28 and 1+ (7 X 3) + 6 = 28

Easy puzzle 1	Medium puzzle 1	Hard puzzle 1																														
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Solution for Easy 1 2 = (1 - 2 x 0)	Solution for Medium 1 4 + 11 = (18 - 9)	Solution for Hard 1 96 + 2 x (6 - 4) = 9 - 2 x 4 + 96																														

### Across

- Indian string instrument (5)
- Fife's cousin (7)
- Bamboo instrument you blow (3,5)
- Percussion instrument (4)
- Drum set (7)
- Chinese violin (4)

### Down

- Kenny G's instrument (9)
- Ballyhoo (7)
- "The ivories" (5)
- Cousin of a bassoon (4)
- Four-stringed Chinese lute (4)
- Six-holed fipple flute heard in much Celtic music (12)
- Autoharp's kin (6)
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# Welcome to a Tradition Two Centuries in the Making

**H**ello there, Epoch VIP! We're thrilled to have you here with us. We hope this paper finds you well—especially in today's world. There are new developments almost every day, with different interpretations coming from all different factions. It's a situation which makes it quite difficult to see what our future looks like as a country, and as a society. In times like these, we believe that the best way to ground ourselves is to look into the past and see what's worked for our forefathers. That's why you may have heard that our motto is "truth and tradition," or that we're bringing back "traditional American journalism."

To us, this means that our work is guided by the same values and ideals that have guided

our nation for centuries: values like honesty, trust, faith, and compassion; ideals like freedom of expression, independent thought, equality, and unalienable rights. We hope that when you read our paper, you'll be able to see these ideals and values reflected in our articles. We hope, as they've done for us, that they can give you strength and tranquility in this trying time. Because to us, you're more than a subscriber, or a reader. You're one of our allies in the preservation of the greatest things that humanity has to offer—our history, our morals, our beliefs, our classics. You're an ally in our mission to ensure that the wisdom of our ancestors can be passed down to our progeny, that generations of Americans to

come will be able to understand the words left to us by our founding fathers. And please don't hesitate to let us know if there's anything we could be doing better—whether it's in our reporting, our design or our customer service. The task of preserving history isn't an easy one and we'd like to get things as close to perfect as we possibly can. With you on our side, we hope to make even faster progress in the right direction. Thank you for being a reader and thank you for being an ally in our quest for traditional American journalism. You give us a reason to exist.

*In Truth and Tradition,*  
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