



Semantography Series No. 99

August 1955

REFLECTIONS AND REPORT

on the Results of all the foregoing issues of the Semantography Series No.1 - 98

Thinking back to 1942

Thirteen years have passed since I started to think and work on my idea. It was back in Shanghai when I realized the great advantages of the Chinese ideography, if only it could be simplified and put into a scientific scheme. I worked for 7 years until I had completed my 3 books on Semantography. Then came six years from 1949 til 1955 when I tried to "sell" my work to the educators. Looking back I think the first 7 years were the "fat" ones. They were rich with the excitement of creative thought, work and success. The following 6 years were the "lean" ones, full of disappointments, bitterness and often despair. It was my firm belief that the educators of the world will take an interest in it. The contrary happened. I have now realized this, and it will take me one more lean year (so I hope) to complete all my plans for going alone the hard road. I hope that the eternal force working in the universe will give me a few years more to live so that I may be able to say what I have to say, in order to make other human beings realize the important tool which I have shaped. They may go on working on it so that it may become a tool for the betterment of mankind.

My boyhood hopes came true.

Since my early boyhood, when I began to read about courageous men who went out to conquer ignorance and disease, dangers of unknown territory and dangers of known forces working to the detriment of humanity, it was my burning wish to become one in the army of pioneers who are revered to-day for the courageous and altruistic deeds they have done. Circumstances pressed me into industry with little to find there worthy of a great cause. Then my chance came in 1942 in China. I set out with great hope, because I believed that I shall find great interest in the world the more so that now 60 years of Esperanto and 25 years of Basic English must have told mankind that a constructed international language will not be taken up by humanity who babble from the cradle to the grave in the thousands of mother-tongues which crowd the earth. But a writing which can be read in all those mother-tongues is surely a new and exciting step, and the least I hoped for was that a few millions of enthusiasts in the world will take it up, and I put my greatest hope on the adherents of Esperanto.

The success of Esperanto.

Dr. Zamenhof was born in much the same surroundings as I found myself from early childhood, member of a despised race, hounded for more than two thousand years and longing for that feeling of universal love which is the craving of all people who are the "underdogs". Zamenhof did not find a publisher. Neither did I hope to find one, and therefore I decided right from the start to do what Zamenhof did, namely to print it on my own expense. This is what Zamenhof did in 1886. It took him 15 years and more to see his idea accepted in international congresses over which he presided. Why was he successful? I believe I know.

The success of Volapuk.

I remember distinctly when I was a little boy, who could barely read, that newspapers and journals around the turn of the century were carrying series of lessons, appearing one by one in the subsequent issues. The lessons were on Volapuk, the new international language, meaning literally "worldspeak". When its inventor Schleyer came out with it about 1879 it caused a world sensation. Here indeed was a great and grand idea worthy to be taken up. If all the schools were to teach Volapuk, why international mutual understanding around the globe would be an accomplished fact. It was a terrific success at first and millions of people

took it up, not waiting for the educators to take it up. In this they were right, as I have found out by now. It takes centuries until a new idea in education is taken up by the educators and taught in schools. But as the study of Volapuk went on, people began to realize its complexities and perplexities and the need for simplification grew stronger and stronger. To this, the inventor Schleyer would not listen and he even resorted to his copyright to prevent improvement. This was the stage set for Zamenhof. He set out to improve Volapuk and he signed his brochure with a hopeful word, namely "hope", esperanto. By this time there were millions of enthusiasts in the world who have realized the necessity of simplification and they became ready supporters of Esperanto. As for me, I made the mistake in believing that the Esperantists will now turn to my idea. Instead, whatever letter I addressed to Esperanto officials was ignored. They were not convinced that Esperanto needs any improvement, least of all through my writing, though I stressed the fact that it is not a competitor to Esperanto, but only a tool which ultimately may help Esperanto along. It was of no avail.

I began to print leaflets.

From 1942 to 1949 I have at one time or another tried to interest educators and professors. The result was dismal. However, I would not let me believe that the fault is with the educators. I tried to seek the faults within myself and my endeavours. Nevertheless, I thought to learn from the success of Esperanto and therefore devised some of my leaflets from the angle of the common man and woman, hoping that they will become interested in my work. It is from this angle that I devised the leaflet no. 1 which served also as the title page for my three books. Later leaflets were designed to come into the hands of professors. They apparently (so I believed) do not like fancy title pages. I shall now report the results of all the issues from no. 1 to no. 98. I wish however to inform the reader that these issues are in many cases not chronological. Indeed, in the issues from 100 upwards I have brought to light some of my earliest attempts in Shanghai. In the issues from 1 to 98 you will find all those items which at the time of writing I found worthy of mimeographing. Consequently I numbered them as issues of my Semantography Series.

Report on the Results of the foregoing issues of the Semantography Series no. 1-98

No. 1. 100 Symbol Elements to overcome Babel in Reading, Writing and Thought.

The design of this ornate leaflet gave much pleasure, and I still believe that it will attract attention. However, the second page in which I followed up the hoped-for attention failed in-so-far as there were no enthusiasts, except a blessed few. However, it may somehow be my fault too. It is like making a mechanical invention. The real creative joy is in the creation. Then comes the drab necessity, trying to sell it. Perhaps I was reluctant to follow up letters of lukewarm-interested people. I had not the time. I was more interested in the creation than the selling. May others after me be more successful in it.

No. 2. The Symbol Elements of Semantography

These pages have been written for the registration of the copyrights in Washington (for the U.S.A.) and in Sydney (for all countries under the Berne Convention). I was struck by the fact of the diversity of traffic symbols in different countries. I realized that if every adherent of Semantography starts to invent symbols of his own, we would soon have another Babel of symbols and symbol systems. At the same time, however, I gave the use of my symbols away gratis to anyone who wants to use them (see inside cover of my 3 books). The only stipulation I made: that everyone should adhere to the symbol which has been designed by the Institute of Semantography and the International Society of Semantography, which should from time to time decide on simplifications which again should be internationally used.

No. 3. Keyboard Designs for the Semantographic Typewriter

These designs form also a series of copyrights made solely to block, if possible, competing typewriter companies from inventing their own Babel of Symbols. As I gave the use of my symbols away free for them to use, there was no need of inventing other symbols, except it is made to outrun a competitor. In order to stave off such egotistic attempts I devised my copyrights on which I spent about \$ 300.

No. 4 What is Semantography?

I designed this leaflet to satisfy the curiosity aroused by leaflet no. 1

No. 5 John Metcalfe, the Librarian, recommends the books on Semantography.

It was natural that I should approach the foremost librarian of Sydney after I had completed my 3 books. My joy was tremendous when he not only bought the first set, but when he, on his own accord, dictated a letter recommending other librarians to do the same. He also approved of the price of £ 5. I thought it will be plain sailing now, and other orders will come in, but in this too I was to be disappointed.

No. 6 What Scientists think of C.K. Bliss's Semantography

After approaching a number of scholars and obtaining favourable comments on my work, the climax came with me meeting Bertrand Russell. I then decided to put all the testimonies into print. I devised No. 6 with an impressive historical part, showing the development of the idea. I made a pathetic appeal which you will find on the backcover. It had no effect whatever.

No. 7 Here is a New World Writing

When Bertram Russell came to Sydney on a lecture tour the Sydney Daily Telegraph brought several articles about Russell and about his lectures. It was only natural that the Telegraph should then bring an article about our meeting and about my work. However, my hopes of finding many people interested in my work were shattered. Only a few wrote to me and later on spent some shillings on my work. Nevertheless, they were the ones who gave me hope of better things to come. I mention here specially Reverend Rhymer of Tenterfield (N.S.W.) who was so much intrigued by my work that his friends bought him a birthday present: my 3 books.

No. 8 Bertrand Russell writes about Semantography

I shall count our meeting as one of the highlights of my life. His letter threw me in "transports of bliss" so to speak. Only later on did I find that publishers, patrons, and professors don't give a damn whether or not to "perform an important service to mankind" as Russell urged them to do by helping my work along. I thought that all my worries are over, when I held Russell's letter in my trembling hands. Only later on did I realize that to other scholars Russell is nothing but a successful rival. His recommendation indeed set them firmly against my work. Publishers want to make money - nothing else. And patrons who hope to buy a baronetcy or a honorary degree are betting on sure things, fostered by universities. They would indeed jeopardize their chances by spending money on a crackpot idea, even if Russell has recommended it. In many eyes, he too is considered a crackpot or dangerous revolutionary. Better keep aloof.

No. 9. Invitation to a Lecture on the Logic and Semantics of Semantography

I came into contact with the Sydney chapter of the Society of General Semantics which studied Korzybski's work. When I believed I had absorbed Korzybski's teaching and had gone forth on an improvement I gave my first lecture there on "A Method to bring General Semantics into Primary School Education" (to be incorporated in another issue). This second lecture is to be found in the notes (Semantography Series No. 118). Both lectures taught me again that adherents of one particular brand of creed, be it General Semantics or anything else, are reluctant to admit (or to hear about) the shortcomings of their creed.

No. 10 A News Item on the Meeting with Bertrand Russell.

I distributed this item to a number of news agencies. On account of it I was interviewed in the News Review of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and John Metcalfe (see no. 5) was interviewed for the Macquarie Broadcasting Network. I learned about this only through accident. Probably other stations and papers brought an item. I don't know, and I started there and then to learn the exasperating fact that ^{some} scholars and journalists will use Semantography (or anything else of newsvalue) without bothering to get in touch with the inventor, and without even sending him afterwards a cut.

No. 11 A leaflet letterhead for Semantography

My troubles started when I experienced with growing disquiet that scholars failed to accord to me the courtesy of an answer or an acknowledgement (by their secretary) of the material sent. I thought then that they might be too busy to

look through leaflets and pamphlets. I then devised a letterhead which would have to catch their eye the moment they opened the letter. I added a few pathetic lines speaking of the duty of every learned man to take an interest in my work. Later on I printed a sticker on yellow paper, recalling the words of Bertrand Russell about the service to mankind and urging the recipient not to let go to waste my letter and efforts. I believe that all this has convinced scholars that I am a crank. In any case, though I got some answers, the result was nil. Only later on did it dawn on me that scholars are mostly concerned in fostering their own cause.

No. 12 Semantography in General Motors Magazine

At that time, General Motors had about 6000 employees in Australia and all of them received the magazine. I hoped then that some of them will come to me or will write to me. None came to me. My hopes were greatest with the engineers, supposed to be interested in new ideas. Today I can only conclude that envy and rivalry was the main cause. Only one man, the medical director of General Motors, Dr. F.W. Cooper wrote to me appreciative letters and even bought my books. I honoured him with directing the issue 28 (see below) to him.

No. 13 An Invitation to the first Lecture on Semantography in Sydney University

One of the greatest disappointments in those early years was the desinterestedness of intellectuals with whom I came into social contact. I hoped of great support from them. However, I judged the people in Australia from my experience with people in Shanghai. There, Chinese and Europeans knew from firsthand experience that an ideography (like the Chinese) has great advantages and that it can and does work. Whereas people who have never been to China think that an ideography is an utterly backward contraption, outmoded by the so simple alphabet. When I had at last got the recognition of a lecture in Sydney University I wanted first to invite the few friends I had, and also to show to the others that after all my idea is not being considered a crackpot idea within the realm of the university. Everyone of them got the invitation and a few of them turned up. I and my wife had worked feverishly for months for this event on which I pinned all my hopes. When a few days before the lecture so many letters arrived expressing regret of not being able to attend and wishing me all success...etc.etc. my wife fell dangerously ill, and I had to go to the lecture alone. About this phase and the text of my lecture I shall enlarge in a later issue. It was a great success as far as the people who attended were concerned, but the professoriate and the senate kept severely aloof.

No. 14 Sydney University Lecture Poster on Semantography

I devised a pamphlet (to be incorporated in a later issue) but the secretary of the Extension Board which staged the lecture was so much afraid of doing something the sensational way, that I had to abandon this and print the short poster instead.

No. 15 A Leaflet for Unesco

By that time I had bombarded a number of Unesco officials with letters and somehow I believed to foster the hope that at the next General Conference my work might come^{up} for discussion. I wanted to help those who professed their willingness to help me and therefore I embarked on an ambitious 3 colour leaflet specially designed to bring my message home to the Unesco people. Of course, it failed. Professor J.A. Lauwerys of London even warned me that my use of the words "The Medium of Unesco" might make them angry. He need not worry. From later letters of Unesco people I learned that they never contemplated to do anything about my work. See later issues of the Series dealing with Unesco correspondence.

No. 16 A Leaflet for Publishers

The same 3 colour leaflet as No. 15 with appropriate words for an appeal to publishers to consider a primer on Semantography. This leaflet I sent to all Sydney publishers (see no. 18) It had no effect.

No. 17 A Leaflet for Patrons.

The same 3 colour leaflet with slightly varied text, appealing to patrons of the arts. It had little effect. Only a few spent some money on my writings. It is true however that I refrained from beggar campaigns. Probably I could have wrangled some money out of intellectuals by bombarding them with letters. I soon got tired of approaching anyone for money's sake.

No. 18 A Letter to Australian Publishers.

I included an invitation to my University Lecture, leaflet no. 8 with Russell's letter and leaflet no. 16, also the recommendation letter of John Metcalfe (no. 5). Now, (as I see it today) underlings of publishers are accustomed to one routine only: to receive manuscripts and to deal with them. Such an outlandish approach, namely a proposal to write a primer, was new to them. Obviously I was a crank. My letter and the material went straight into the wastepaper basket. A few days later when I made some enquiries nothing could be found of my letter in a number of offices. Experiences with publishers overseas confirmed then my conviction that publishers are interested only in sure-fire ideas which bring in money.

No. 19 A Letter to Librarians

I embarked then on ^{an} ambitious promotion campaign and sent this letter and the material mentioned therein to about 700 libraries in the United States. I selected all University and College libraries and those public libraries having over 100,000 books. All in all I received only 7 orders, but one of them was from the Library of Congress through the Australian publishing firm of Angus & Robertson. Later on, the Library of Congress ordered the Semantography Series and the order made it clear that it includes also all future issues of the Series not yet written. Nothing gave me more courage than just this order and it was indeed the stimulant to bring this Series into existence. Later on, other libraries followed suit.

No. 20 Semantography and South East Asia

Dr. Alexander Wolsky of Delhi, a Unesco Official extended me some help in providing me with the addresses of all libraries in South East Asia and even wrote this letter as an accompaniment to my letter (see no. 21). From about 150 libraries approached, 4 of them bought my work, which, I should think, is a much better percentage than in wealthy America where 7 orders came in from 700 approaches.

No. 21 A Letter to the Librarians of South East Asia

The letter was used in the campaign referred to in the foregoing paragraph.
No. 22 (see below)

No. 23 First Lesson in Semantography for Primitive Natives.

The article in the Telegraph (no. 7) brought me in touch with a firm making educational filmstrips. The pictorial presentation of Semantography made them hope that education officials would take to Semantography and order some filmstrips. I then devised the first film strip. But all came to naught, because education officials would not hear of any introduction of Semantography.

No. 22 An Order Form for the books on Semantography

At that stage I still believed that Bertrand Russell's words might have some effect on Librarians and therefore I devised my order form with an appeal. This order form was included in all campaigns mentioned under 19, 20, 21 and later.

No. 24 Semantography and the South Pacific Commission

Being an incorrigible optimist (at least in those years) I was excited by the news that the Research Council of the South Pacific Commission (composed of the 6 nations with interests in the South Pacific (U.S.A. Australia, England, New Zealand, France and Holland) will hold a conference in Sydney. I run around, contacted officials and spent a great amount of material to be submitted to every participant. The assistant secretary showed some polite interest, but later on ignored my letters. Naturally, nothing came of it, not one delegate contacted me.

No. 25 The Gap in prehistoric History.

This condensation of the last part of Book III on Semantography shows the trend of my thoughts from a different and more condensed angle. Later on, I revised it and condensed it even more in no. 85. I tried in vain to interest the professor of anthropology of Sydney University. He would not hear of me. He ignored advances from third persons. He ignored my letter (see no. 113). So did other anthropologists with the noble exception of Professor Kluckhohn of Harvard and Professor Montagu of Rutgers University in the U.S.A. who agreed with me.

No. 26. Semantography and the United Nations Transport Division

This is but one letter which I wrote to many officials and official institutions directly concerned with the safety of the roads and with warning symbols. I shall devote some later issues to publish the whole correspondence, which in my opinion takes on a criminal character. On the one hand more people are dying on the roads of the world than in any war. On the other hand, the men who are directly responsible for this slaughter, because they fail to instal enough safety measures, ^{are} resolved to do as little as possible and not to resort to concerted action, least of all to listen to the proposals of a man from Australia. And this irresponsible attitude is kept up even by the Australian officials on road safety. My intention is to gather the correspondence and the incidents of my approaches and to publicise it then with the demand for a royal commission. Needless to say that the letter of this issue remained unanswered. The officials in question have discussed the matter for 2 years, have travelled all over the world and have come up with the revelation that: "symbols are better than words." Yet, when I offered them a complete system of symbols for every meaning, they ignored all my approaches and letters.

No. 27 Semantography and Scientific Humanism

When I have wailed of my disappointments as to foregoing and following issues of this series, here at last is a point of rejoicing, because the approach to Professor Oliver L. Reiser of the University of Pittsburgh has been fruitful beyond measure. He has given me much of the courage that I needed to overcome the hostility of scholars and learned institutions in general. Until the end of my days I shall be grateful to Professor Reiser, and you will find some of the following issues devoted to him.

No. 28 Semantography and the Medical Man

This issue shows the application of Semantography in medicine. It has been written to Dr. Cooper of Melbourne in gratitude to his response to the article about my work which appeared in the General Motors Magazine (see no. 12).

No. 29 Semantography and Chinese Writing

This is another letter written in gratitude to a man who appreciated my work and bought even my 3 books. He is Dr. Backhouse of Sydney University who is one of the few Western people who knows of the advantages of Chinese writing.

No. 30 Semantography, International Affairs and the Man in the Street

Bertrand Russell came to Australia on the invitation of the Australian Institute of International Affairs. Every year another scholar is invited, and as they are world-renown scholars, it is natural that I bothered them with the request for a personal interview. The laudatory remarks which I received from them, prompted the Institute to invite me to a lecture. This issue contains only the text of the invitation sent out to prospective members. In a later issue I shall bring the lecture notes about this lecture, which however produced no special results, as far as further developments of Semantography is concerned.

No. 31 Introduction and First Lesson on the Semantics and Logic of Semantography

This issue heralds a new hope and a new venture. First, my hopes on the scholars and educators where dashed. Then the same thing happened as to my hopes that popular articles in the papers will bring common people who will take an active interest in my work. Then my third hopes, that libraries will buy so many books as to keep me going were dashed too. In the end I pinned new hopes that people would like to join a correspondence course, not on the graphics of Semantography (nobody so far needs Semantography for communication), but on the Logic and Semantics of Semantography. I thought that logical thought is necessary to everyone, and therefore many would join a correspondence course. I thought first of America, and directed my efforts in this direction. I could get a few people but the money which came in went into advertising. In the end, I wrote a few lessons more (no. 66, 67, 68) and then got so discouraged that I stopped it all.

No. 32 Semantography and India.

This is but one of the many letters which I directed to people in India. If

there is one land on the globe which needs an interlinguistic pictorial writing in order to overcome the Babel of languages it is India, which has some 300 different languages spoken and a population wholly illiterate. They would be ideal material for a common medium like Semantography. Moreover, the example of China could have proved to them that an ideography is possible, the more will be one which is simple and scientifically constructed. I therefore directed many letters to the government, to education officials, to maharadshas and wealthy patrons of the arts, to professors and parliamentarians and to pressmen. The only man who did something for me was Dr. Wolsky of the Unesco office in New Delhi (see 20). This letter published in this issue was directed to a visiting Indian journalist. He did not answer.

No. 33 The World Movement for World Federal Government and Semantography

I pinned great hopes on the men who constituted the Sydney branch. However, they were so hostile that I took the opportunity of a public discussion. I stood up and spoke of the usefulness of my work for the idea of a world government. I had prepared the text in advance. The result was nil. Later on, a prominent member of the branch, Dr. Everingham became much attached to my work. Yet, he was unable to turn the minds of the officials into the direction of my work.

No. 34 Dr. Frank Laubach and Semantography

He is a well-known missionary who concentrated on alleviating illiteracy. His methods were simple. He just devised the letters of the Latin alphabet which should be used for peculiar sounds of peculiar native dialects. This of course did not make them literate. There were no books and papers printed in their language. But it made Dr. Laubach famous. I hoped then that he will take an interest in my work and wrote the letter to him. The result was dismal. He answered with some platitudes. He did not accept my offer of buying the books. I shall (when I find the time) publish his letter and my comment to his points in a later issue.

No. 35 Semantography and James Conant, President of Harvard.

By the time Conant came to Australia on a lecture tour I was thoroughly discouraged and regarded approaches to visiting scholars as a mere waste of time. However, Conant spoke in one of his lectures about the chemists venturing into new fields and this I could not let go pass. I wrote the letter which, however, remained unanswered. Another dismal failure.

No. 36 Semantography and the Physical Society of Sydney University

My lecture at Sydney University was attended by about 250 students and some of them, impressed by my rhetorical ability, interested their societies in my work. Consequently I was invited by a few societies to give a lecture in conjunction with a topical subject of each particular society. I saw in these invitations very hopeful signs. Instead they were but only the expression of those few students who heard me speak. The professors remained aloof as usual.

No. 37 Physics, Semantics and Semantography

This is the leaflet^{for} my lecture, which I distributed. Usually I speak freely without actually reading the paper (a most boring activity). It was a great success, and students valued it as the best lecture they ever heard. Later, I wrangled from the professor of experimental physics Prof. Bailey a laudatory letter (no. 50)

No. 38 Physics, Semantics and Semantography

This is the text of the actual lecture, as prepared in advance. I stressed in particular the ability of Semantography to be the medium for an international science abstract. However, nothing beyond the success of the lecture happened.

No. 39 First Lesson on the Graphics of Semantography

As a few people were interested in the writing of Semantography I wrote for them the lesson 1, then lesson 2 and 3 (see no. 64, 65) but later on became discouraged, because of the small response and the small revenue which did not cover my costs.

No. 40 Semantography, the New Medium of Technology

This is the leaflet which was distributed among students and professors of

the University of Technology in Sydney. However, no professor came to hear me speak.

No. 41 Semantography, the New Medium of Technology

This is the text of the lecture as prepared in advance. About 40 students attended. There were no further developments from this lecture.

No. 42 Industrial Emergency Signs

The Chamber of Manufacturers of N.S.W. published some advertisements on the privileges of a free society in Sydney papers. From the point of Semantics, they were very bad and could inspire workers to have just the opposite thoughts. Indeed, many of the lofty words of free enterprise when considered cynically can have the opposite effect with workers who are inclined towards socialism, because they themselves see no hope to become free entrepreneurs. I therefore directed some letters to the Director of the Chamber Mr. Hall. At that time I was already somewhat desperate and decided to go in for all. I delivered some eloquent talks on the usefulness of Semantography for factories where immigrants are working who speak many languages but English. In the end, he wrote out a cheque for the 3 books. In gratitude I wrote a leaflet showing some industrial emergency signs which I asked him to distribute among the members. Most probably nothing was done. I did not receive a single invitation from any factory.

No. 43 Leaflet for the Lecture "Semantography for Geologists"

I consider this leaflet one of my best. It contains special symbols and a comprehensive outlay of my idea for an international science abstract. Consequently I have sent it to many a scholar - with no effect whatever.

No. 44 Text of the Lecture "Semantography for Geologists"

This lecture was well attended and well received, except for the fact that the professoriate of Sydney University kept completely silent and aloof. As it was with my lecture before the Physical Society, a student of the geology department heard my first lecture in the Wallace Theatre, and arranged for this lecture. There were some good "write-ups" before and after the lecture, which are to be found in no. 50. These notes appeared in the Student's Papers.

No. 45 Text of the Lecture "Semantography for Young Minds."

I was invited to give this lecture before young immigrants on account of my first university lecture. However, as these immigrants were of the intellectual type, doubting and criticising everything without any knowledge of the subject, I felt a great strain throughout, similarly to that which I experienced when speaking before similar young intellectuals in Shanghai. This constitutes one of my great disappointments: I had hoped that among my own people I should find support and comfort. The opposite was the case. These people will only admire worldly success, be it Einstein alive or Beethoven dead. Struggling creative men without success yet, seem not worthwhile emulating. See the first paragraphs of my lecture in which I referred to these facts.

No. 46 Semantography and the Boy Scout Movement

One of my great hopes was the international Boy Scout Organisation. I therefore approached boy scout and girl guide officials in Sydney - with dismal results. This took all the zest for further efforts in this direction. Then a boy scout leader in Queensland read the article which appeared in the A.B.C. Weekly (see no.69). We did some correspondence, but nothing more came of it.

No. 47 The Hyphenated Basic English Word List.

As explained in my first lecture in 1943 in Shanghai (see no. 102) the idea of Basic English with its 850 words (being capable of expressing over 20,000 meanings) gave me great hopes in the beginning. I thought I would follow closely Basic English. Later on, it occurred to me why Basic English has not caught on though it is English and not a foreign tongue like Esperanto. I realized that C.K.Ogden was captivated by the idea of eliminating all verbs and using only verbal nouns instead, or verbal forms ending on -ing and -ed, which however he called adjectives, but not verbal forms. Consequently he does not allow to say: I smile, but I give a smile (give being not a "verb" but an "operator" for Ogden)

or I am smiling, smiling being an adjective, not a verb form for Ogden. Similarly Ogden lists the verbal nouns selection, or advertisement but does not allow the student to say I select or I advertise, because Ogden's first dictum is "There are no verbs in Basic English" (the 16 verbs with which he operates being called "operators"). The student has therefore to say I make a selection, or I make an advertisement. But there are thousands of more ridiculous round-about expressions in Basic English, one of the worst being I have knowledge instead of the simple I know. I have seen how thousands of immigrants in Shanghai turned away from Basic English because of this, and being encouraged by Englishmen. It occurred to me then that a simple way out could be found. The listed words in the Basic English word list should be used as verbs as I hammer, I smile, etc. Those words which, as nouns, have an ending, such as -ment, -ion, -ledge, etc. should be written with a hyphen like advertise-ment, select-ion, know-ledge, etc. (but of course only in the word list) The hyphen should then indicate to the learner that he can use the first part before the hyphen as a verb and say I advertise, I select, I know, etc. In order to have some means for bringing C.K. Ogden into my camp (because I believed that Semantography could be a valuable help in bringing Basic English in this improved form to be accepted generally, the symbols follow closely the words as in I advertise, I select, I know, etc.) I copyrighted the "Hyphenated Basic English Word List" considering this a valuable addition to the Copyright held by C.K. Ogden. I then approached C.K. Ogden. My letter did not find him in England, but his employee thought it worthwhile to order my 3 books. C.K. Ogden when returning to London was apparently furious and wrote to me a ridiculous letter full of scorn, even going so far as to asserting that I have made him an American, because in one place of my book I referred to him not as C.K. Ogden, but as Charles K. Ogden. I shall publish the whole correspondence in a later issue. However, I found again that men working in similar fields consider others as rivals to be fought. I.A. Richards, now Professor at Harvard was Ogden's early co-worker on Basic English. I wrote to him too, received an order for the 3 books, but nothing further came from him. I shall also publish my letters to him.

No. 48 A Letter to Librarians

Though my Order Form (No. 22) contains in small print the information that the 3 books are mimeographed only, I was constantly worried about the effect on librarians who have ordered my works and expected nicely printed books. Instead, mimeographed copies arrived which surely are not so nice than typeset books. I thought then that a letter should accompany my books, explaining and excusing the necessity of sending mimeographed copies only. This is the letter sent.

No. 49 Professor G. Patrick Meredith reviews Semantography

The first review of my work appeared in the London Educational Journal "The New Era". I was delighted and expected great results, enquiries from teachers, and other people. None came in. In addition, the Sydney branch of the New Educational Fellowship (of which I was a member), the "New Era" being their official journal, refused to hear anything about my work. They subjected me to humiliation and later to desperation, when all my hopes with them failed. I then looked at the review with critical eyes, trying to find in it some explanation for the dismal results. This issue contains the story of this event and reflects my bitterness.

No. 50 Professors and Students of Sydney University write about Semantography.

The address by Professor Mitchell was received by me with great delight and hope which turned then into despair when the Extension Board, of which Mitchell was chairman turned my application for inclusion into the panel of lecturers down. I shall deal with Mitchell and his attitude and words in a later issue. Professor Bailey did at first ignore my letter of approach. Then I came in, and demanded an interview. He then gave me the letter, did however nothing else in support of my work. The notes written by students in their papers ^{they} delighted me, because they acknowledged my rhetorical abilities and apparently enjoyed my lecture before the Geological Society.

No. 51 The best Years of my Life

From 1946 to 1950, working on Semantography, I had squandered my savings in working solely on Semantography, and hoping for recognition and employment on this idea. All my hopes came to naught and this issue reflects my plight.

No. 52 Semantography and a Unified Symbolism for World Understanding in Science.

My greatest chance in 1951 and even today in 1955, as far as orthodox science is concerned, came with the news from Professor Oliver L. Reiser of the University in Pittsburgh (see S.S. No.27) that he is scheduled to read a paper on "Unified Symbolism for World Understanding in Science" at the annual meeting of the AAAS. I felt that my great chance had come. At the same time, I was desperate about my own life and the outlook for the future. I had staked all on the hope that orthodox science will acknowledge my achievement and will put me to work on it. Instead I was forced since 1949 to work as a labourer in a factory, refusing to occupy my mind with anything else but Semantography. In a desperate attempt to attract help I then conceived this leaflet with the intense plea on the fourth page. I sent 400 copies per airmail to Reiser, asking him to distribute them at the meeting. As he informed me later, only 40 people attended his lecture and a few only wrote to him about Semantography. I followed these letters up immediately - but received no answer whatever. One of the writers a Mr. Perry from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology wrote to Reiser, saying that he considered me a "somewhat unbalanced person." I wrote to him and Reiser wrote to him too, but there was no reply. Another hope, and this time the greatest one, went down the sink. What disturbed me most was that the officers of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the editors of their paper did not bother the least about Reiser's lecture. Only later did I realize the real cause: the terrific enmity and rivalry in the realm of orthodox science where everyone wants only one thing, his and his only advancement, not that of science.

No. 53 Sir Richard Paget on Semantography

The small book "Babel, or the Future of Human Speech" by Paget attracted my attention at an early stage and I have used extensively his prophetic words about a new symbolism based on Leibnitz's prophecy. We corresponded a lot and his gentle words and manners had a great influence on me. Here is a man who himself has done something outstanding in the field of signs for the deaf and dumb, who has evolved a fascinating theory on the origin of human speech, who is a prominent figure in British learned circles and society, who has money to spend, and still - orthodox science will not take notice of any of his achievements, simply because he himself is an outsider, and even had he been an insider in the profession, rivalry would have made itself felt. As he had no direct possibility to try his ideas out in the institutions of the deaf and dumb, the ones who had were able to put their ideas into practice, certainly not Paget's.

No. 54 Three letters to American Students of Semantography.

When all hopes with regard to orthodox science failed, I turned to a new idea: a private school, a correspondence course on logic and semantics. And as people in the United States are the ones who already knew of semantics and had also money to spend on it, I started to advertise in the United States. A few pupils joined up, and I wrote 4 lessons on the Logic and Semantics of Semantography, which form S. Series No. 31, 66, 67, 68. However, all the incoming money and more went into the ads in American papers, where advertising is a costly affair. All turned out to be a monetary loss, which not only discouraged me, but also stopped me effectively to go on with this kind of activity. These 3 letters reflect the labour I put into it.

No. 55 A Popular Book on Linguistics, Logic, Semantics and Semantography

Then a new hope and a new idea took hold of me: to win a literary award for the publication of a book or booklet on Semantography. I turned again to America and especially to the award made by the publishing firm of Houghton Mifflin. I wrote then these first chapters in which I tried to be interesting and popular even to juveniles. My approach to the judges of the award (see S. Series No. 93) was effectively stopped by the sub-sub-sub editors who sorted out the incoming material and of course, here was a crackpot idea. A similar fate awaited me with the British publishers.

No. 56 A Children's Primer on Semantography.

These chapters are actually a continuation of the foregoing chapters of No. 55. Here I began to explain my symbols. These pages shared the fate of the ones of 55.

No. 57 Publishing Proposals

I have never contemplated to search for a publisher who would be willing to print my 3 large books. They have been written in order to prove to myself and to the world that Semantography can be applied to all human activities. As I started a chapter on, let us say, physics or banking, every meaning in this field was a challenge and I could not find rest until I found the proper symbol. The result was that those chapters grew and grew under my typewriter. I hoped then (after finishing these 3 books) that I shall be able to interest a publisher in a series of small booklets or brochures and the titles of these booklets are suggested in this publishing proposal which I first submitted to Houghton Mifflin (see Semantography Series No. 55).

No. 58 How I came to work out Semantography

On the eve of Professor Reiser's lecture before the AAAS in Philadelphia I sent him a lot of material about Semantography and myself in the hope that someone at the annual meeting will take an active interest and will ask for details. As explained before (see Semantography Series No. 52) I was at that time down and out with regard to my hopes. In fact I was in despair. This issue contains some biographical notes leading up to my hope for active support by some American Institution.

No. 59 The Imagination Formula and Semantography

Professor Reiser has a great friend, a Dutch Engineer, Mr. B.G.H. Vanderjagt of Washington. Vanderjagt has evolved a formula for a "product" in general and Professor Reiser has referred to Vanderjagt's work in a number of his books. In this issue I tried to show to Reiser and Vanderjagt how his product formula would look when written in Semantography.

No. 60 To All Friends of this One Writing for One World

In my desperate search for some revenue in order to cover the great expenses which I had with the publication of Semantography, I fell upon the idea of creating a kind of Society of Friends of Semantography in which people according to their contribution should receive quarterly reports and all publications of the Semantography Series. This is the prospectus. However, my first approaches disheartened me so much that I stopped this sort of begging.

No. 61 The Sydney Morning Herald and Semantography

This issue contains the 2 articles which appeared in the Sydney Morning Herald after Professor Reiser's speech in Philadelphia. I have commented on these two articles in the reprint. An interesting addition are the letters to the editor which appeared in the Herald during the following week. I refer especially to the letter by Professor Griffith Taylor, a retired Professor of Geography which the Herald printed under the heading "Professor's Opinion". From Professor Griffith's letter it appears that he has not the slightest idea about Chinese script. His "knowledge" about it is entirely false. I was incensed about this letter, but was very happy next day when I found an answer to Griffith's letter in a subsequent letter to the editor written by David Donaldson. David Donaldson was a student at the Sydney University who had attended my lecture at the University and has written an article for the University magazine which I shall publish in a later issue. Donaldson gave the professor the right answer.

No. 62 Semantography One Writing for One World - an article by Heaney

David Donaldson (see foregoing issue) could not get his article on Semantography published in the magazine of the University of Sydney. These magazines are edited every year by another person and Mr. Lex Banning who edited that year just did not find Donaldson's article good enough for the magazine. Fortunately the editor of the magazine of the New England University College of Armidale found the article on Semantography of such interest that he placed it at the first leading article in his magazine. Heaney was at that time a student at Sydney University and attended my first lecture. I made the drawings for the article.

No. 63 Bliss and Semantography

Shortly after the articles in the Herald were published (Series No. 61) Mr. Albert Norman, Chief of the Bureau of the Christian Science Monitor, Boston, for Australia and New Zealand wrote to me, expressing his interest in an article on my work. We met

and as he told me that the Christian Science Monitor goes out to many countries in the world my hopes rose high as now at last active support for publications will come from members of the Christian Science Faith. However, I was to be disappointed. The article brought not more than 6 enquiries from people in the United States and when I answered them offering the enquirer some of my literature I received no answer. Furthermore I paid for an advertisement on the education page of the Christian Science Monitor, advertising my correspondence course on the Logic and Semantics of Semantography. In this advertisement direct reference is made to the article. I was amazed when the editor of the educational page (or was it the advertising educationalist) refused to accept the advertisement. Apparently I had appeared to him too novel and absurd. Another great disappointment was the fact that the large community of adherents of Christian Science in Sydney did not take any notice whatever of my article. I thought that, at least, they would invite me to a lecture. But nothing whatever happened. When I wrote about all these disappointments to Albert Norman, he got very cross and I heard nothing more from him.

No. 64 Second Lesson of the Correspondence Course on the Graphics of Semantography

This is a continuance of Lesson No. 1, Semantography Series No. 39. The issue is self-explanatory.

No. 65 Third Lesson of the Correspondence Course on the Graphics of Semantography

See foregoing notes. This is so far the third and last lesson which I wrote on the Graphics of Semantography. As it is with most correspondence course which are taken voluntarily and which do not bring the learner monetary profits, interest slackens and soon correspondence stops. The stimulant for further lessons was not there and I discontinued them.

No. 66 Second Lesson of the Correspondence Course on the Logic and Semantics of Semantography.

This is a continuance of the first lesson which forms Semantography Series No. 31. I spent about \$ 100.00 for advertisements in U.S. papers, but all failed. I wrote then the third and fourth lesson, (see below). Then the stimulant was gone again and I stopped these lessons.

No. 67 3rd Lesson of the Correspondence Course on the Logic and Semantics of Semantography

See notes to 66.

No. 68 4th Lesson of the Correspondence Course on the Logic and Semantics of Semantography

See notes to 66.

No. 69 A New Universal Writing

This article appeared in the Weekly Journal of the Australian Broadcasting Commission and was placed on the youth page. The only result of it was that I made the acquaintance of Reverend W. V. Rymer of Tenterfield, New South Wales. He is a man, greatly interested in linguistics and language planning, and was so much fascinated with my work that his friends brought him my 3 books as a birthday present.

No. 70 Semantography for Aviation Purposes

Professor Reifler of the Far Eastern Institute of the University of Washington, Seattle and an old acquaintance of mine from Shanghai, interested Professor Dodd of the Public Opinion Laboratory of the same University in my work and Dodd wrote to me. He himself has worked out a new international language which he calls Tilp. He also sent me some of his articles on research about the spreading of news and rumours within a population. The United States Air Force, interested in psychological warfare with leaflets, gave Professor Dodd a contract of carrying out experiments by which leaflets were dropped at a certain spot. These leaflets for instance told housewives to deliver them to a certain address where they will get 1 lb. of coffee. The number of people who responded to the leaflets were then computed in relation to the distance from where the leaflet bomb fell. It was found out that the farther away the fewer the responses.

Professor Dodd's interest in my work and his acquaintance with the United States

Air Force invoked in me the hope that he might interest the United States Air Force in my symbols. They should be used as a ground to aircraft signals laid out on the ground. I then wrote this issue in the form of a letter to Professor Dodd. He promptly sent me back the letter, indicating that he cannot do anything whatever. He must have become jittery about the idea of bringing a foreigner into contact with the United States Air Force. It was a time when the loyalty of every public servant in the United States was questioned and suspected. Nothing more came of it.

No. 71 To The Lecture Bureaus of the United States

The United States Embassy advertised in Australian papers that it will receive applications for a travel grant under the Fulbright scholarship scheme. Somehow I became hopeful that I might be able to get a travelling grant and I submitted my application (see S. Series No. 90). I asked one Professor and one Senior Lecturer of Sydney University and one Professor of an American University to write a recommendation as this was a necessary condition of the application. However, I do not know what they wrote and what they recommended because the content of these letters is kept secret from the applicant. At the same time I started to work feverishly on the idea of a lecture tour and I wrote this circular to the most important lecture bureaus of the United States. Of all the people addressed, only one man Mr. A. Handley, a concert and lecture agent of Boston, Massachusetts showed very great interest and went even so far as to write that he would, in recognition of the pioneering character of my work, handle my lecture tour without any personal gain on his side (see S. Series No. 73).

No. 72 The Purpose of my Visit to the United States

In the foregoing notes to No. 71 I have told of my efforts to get a Fulbright travelling grant for a lecture tour in the United States, and in order to inform all people approached, I wrote this short exposé about the purpose of my visit to the United States (see S. Series No. 73).

No. 73 In Support of Mr. A. Handley's Efforts

In the notes to 71 I have mentioned Mr. A. Handley, a lecture agent of Boston, who was ready to arrange a lecture tour on a non-profit basis. He asked me for a leaflet which he wanted to use for interesting colleges, universities and important persons. Previously he informed me that after the article appeared in the Boston Christian Science Monitor (see S. Series No. 63) he approached the President of the University of Boston proposing that he and his University should sponsor the lecture tour. I wrote then a draft for a leaflet showing in an unorthodox way what Semantography is and what the important people should do about it. However, Mr. Handley had, even before the arrival of my draft of the leaflet, approached Professors of Universities in Massachusetts (See S. Series No. 63) and the result was so much disheartening that he had to give up any further effort. He wrote to me deploring this fact, adding that he is convinced that I have evolved an idea of which mankind is in great need.

No. 74 Introduction to the Semantics of Semantography

Professor O.L. Reiser is a great friend of the science of semantics and has fostered among others Korzybski and his adherents, notably Professor Hayakawa, who wrote the book "Language in Action". He then suggested to Hayakawa that he should write a critique on Semantography in his journal ETC. ETC. meaning etcetera, was a favorite semantic device of Korzybski who said that whenever one mentions the aspects of anything we should never forget to add etc. which means; and the rest of the aspects of which we know nothing.

Hayakawa wrote to me inviting me to send him some material on Semantography. At that time I had written the first lecture on the Logic and the Semantics of Semantography for my correspondence course (see S. Series No. 31). As usual, I considered the last thing I wrote as the best, being more advanced than my previous writings. Therefore, I sent him No. 31. However, I wanted to give him a short cut to the Semantics of my Semantography and in special relationship to the semantics of Korzybski and Hayakawa (with regard to his book Language in Action). I wrote this issue and mimeographed it as a letter to Hayakawa, having in mind that other students of Korzybski's and Hayakawa's semantics would be interested. Now the trouble was, that I had absorbed the ideas of Korzybski and Hayakawa and others and have then made a step forward, where they left off. I had in the past seen how some tenets of

Korzybski's general semantics has created confusion and misunderstanding with some people and this I have pointed out in this issue. I have then tried to give an answer on the basis of my Semantics.

One of the main tenets of Korzybski's teaching, and one which I have fully taken over is that not two men are alike and think alike. Korzybski used to express this in some kind of formula saying: man_1 is not man_2 is not man_3 . Hayakawa has tried to put his version of Korzybski's tenet in a different form in his book and he said that we should always remember that: cow_1 is not cow_2 is not cow_3 . Somehow (I don't know what mischievous spirit bedevilled me) I tried to show that the cows are innocent creatures which do not create fallacies in semantics. Apparently, Hayakawa has taken this as an unfair criticism of his maintenance about the cows. He reacted most violently. He returned all the material, refused to write any critique on Semantography and requested that his name should be obliterated from any mimeographed issue. I have learned here again that few people can stand a critique of their own work.

No. 75 To the Patrons of the Arts

Professor Reiser has brought me into contact with one of his friends Mr. L.L. Castetter, who was for a time a lecturer at Butler University, Indianapolis. Castetter was very much taken with my work, brought my 3 books and sent me a number of his writings which show him as a great idealist who can speak about the necessities of man in simple, almost biblical language. He expressed his readiness to look for a patron for my work and I wrote then this letter. However, the man whom Castetter had in mind, fell dangerously ill and Castetter's efforts came to naught.

No. 76 To the Editors of Student Papers of American Universities

The advertisement which I have placed in American papers in order to attract students to my correspondence course did cost me a lot of money and somehow I hoped that student papers in the various University and Colleges in the United States might be inclined to print an ad gratis. I wrote this circular later to prominent papers of a few hundred American Universities and Colleges and received no answer whatsoever.

No. 77 The Societies of the University of Sydney and Semantography

At this time my second application to the Sydney University Extension Board to be included in the panel of lecturers (who lecture to outside bodies like Rotary Clubs etc.) failed (see S. Series No. 50). Professor Mitchell, the Chairman of the Sydney University Extension Board told me later that there is not yet a set body of knowledge on Semantography and therefore the University had to decline my application. It was no use telling him that the problem as such has been discussed in many papers and books throughout the last 300 years without anyone finding the answer. Professor Mitchell, however, was not moved by this and the only advice he could give me was to continue lecturing to Student Societies, in view of the fact that the University Authorities themselves have declined to take any interest in the fostering of my work. I therefore wrote this circular letter which I sent to all the Student Society (see list attached) offering to each Society a special lecture fitted to the special interest of every Society. I received only 7 answers, all of them declining. The other Societies did not bother to answer at all.

No. 78 The Semantographer

An American G.I. Mr. Paul Byers who chose Australia as his country and became a Journalist, was attracted by my lecture at Sydney University. He was at that time on the staff of the picture magazine People published in Sydney which features stories of unusual people. He approached me then and after a number of discussions he wrote the article. In journalistic fashion he distorted and exaggerated one event, my meeting with Professor Washburne of New York, saying that I have snatched Washburne away from the Reception Committee. This simply is not true. The truth is that Washburne told me to meet him at the Airport when he arrives back from Melbourne. He will stay a few hours in Sydney before boarding the plane for the United States. In the meantime we can discuss my work. What happened was that a Committee of the New Education Fellowship simply tried to stop me speaking to Washburne. I have told the real happenings in Semantography Series No. 133.

At the time of the PEOPLE article I was quite desperate about my situation. I hoped to end my work as a spot welder at General Motors and be employed somehow on Semantography by some learned Institution. I asked the editor to put in some words into the article appealing for help. This the editor forgot to do. However, he put in a paragraph under the title "Bliss in Despair" 2 weeks later. It had no effect and I have learned that appeals of any kind in such a situation are of no value whatever. A few letters came in from interested people in different parts of Australia and even New Zealand. Some of the people asked for and bought some of my writings. One business man of Manly, Mr. Cooper went even so far as to send me twice the sum of £5 in recognition of my work and to help it along.

No. 79 An Approach to the Extension Board of Sydney University

In 1950 I applied to the Sydney University Extension Board to be included in the panel of lecturers. They lecture to outside bodies such as Rotary Clubs etc. As the panel of lecturers include persons who are not on the staff of the University, I hoped that my application would be favourably considered. What I wanted was some slender tie with Sydney University. I was aware that I might never be asked to give a lecture to any group but I felt that being on the panel of lecturers would help to enhance the status of my work. I felt quite sure that my application will be granted in view of the fact that Bertrand Russell and other scholars have spoken in favour of my work. However, the Extension Board did not accept my application in 1950. They granted me only permission to give a lecture (see Semantography Series No. 14). Next year I applied again and this issue contains the text of my application. This time I was completely turned down. The Secretary of the Extension Board informed me by letter that my work is outside the scope of the Extension Board. This is too flimsy a pretext in view of the fact that, for instance, Professor Mitchell, the Chairman of the Extension Board offers a lecture on Basic English in the Extension Board prospectus. Other lectures and courses offered by the Extension Board refer to dancing etc. Later on, Professor Mitchell told me another story saying that there is not yet a sufficient body of knowledge concerning my work available. This again is not true. It is also not an excuse. On the contrary. He suggested that I should lecture privately to student bodies (see Semantography Series No. 76).

No. 80 A Logic and Semantics for the People.

A friend of mine, Mr. Fritz Treuer, has done a great deal of work in America as my representative. His son, Bob Treuer was editor of an American Labour Weekly and his father and I conceived the idea that a short article would be acceptable by him. I wrote then this short article but Bob Treuer refused to bring anything in his paper.

No. 81 The American Humanist Association and Semantography

Mr. Fritz Treuer (see Semantography Series No. 80) was Assistant Treasurer of the American Humanist Association and brought me thus in contact with the leading men. Their paper The Humanist brought then a paid advertisement on my correspondence course on the Logic and Semantics of Semantography. By some lucky chance, Mr. Felix H. Frank, a former President of the Ethical Society of Vienna and also a member of the American Humanist Association became interested in my work and subscribed to my course. He informed me that Professor Rudolph Dreikurs (also a man from Vienna) of the University of Chicago has demanded at the last Conference of the American Humanist Association that "our next contest be directed to discover symbols suitable for the extension of Humanism". Mr. Frank informed me too that a World Conference on Humanism will be held in Amsterdam under the Chairmanship of Professor Julian Huxley. I wrote then this issue appealing to the American Humanist Association to promote my work. Somehow I was sure that they will help me. The result was the same as with many other approaches, but this time I almost broke down. In order to get rid of the pent-up emotion, I wrote to them the attached letter of July 23, 1952, but it was, of course, of no avail. A personal appeal to the President of the American Humanist Association, Mr. Lloyd Moraine, remained unanswered. I shall deal with the American Humanist Bunch at a later date.

No. 82 The Magazine "Look" and Semantography

The article which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor of Boston, (see Semantography Series No. 63) attracted a journalist of the American picture

magazine "Look", who approached Professor Reiser with the idea of writing an article about my work. Previously journalists of Life-Time have done the same. In my eagerness to co-operate I have written to the Journalist of Life-Time a number of letters. I did the same with Look and this issue contains this approach. Nothing came of it. Worse even, the journalists did not acknowledge my letter and the vast amount of material which I sent to him. The very same thing happened with the journalist of Life-Time and in fact with a number of other journalists. It took me years to realise that journalists are interested in unusual men only as far as they are material for an article, otherwise they treat him as nothing more but material and resent if that man offers suggestions how the article should be written in order to give a true picture of his work, when misrepresentation is so easy with a novel idea like this. When after half a year no acknowledgment was forthcoming I wrote then the letter of 23rd January, 1953 asking for the return of the material and a word of apology otherwise "I shall protest to the Editorial Board of Look." At last, the material came back and the word of apology. I have found here and in other instances where discourtesy was accorded to me, that the only language those people understand, is the language telling them that their bosses will be informed.

No. 83 Australian Papers and Semantography

When the article in the Christian Science Monitor of Boston appeared, (see Semantography Series No. 53) I was somehow elated about the recognition given to me by an important paper of America and at the same time I wanted to release my pent-up emotion about the dismal treatment of the press in Australia. I wrote first a longer letter and reduced it to a shorter version which I addressed to the dailies in Sydney and Melbourne. Papers in Melbourne showed some interest and wrote that they might consider an article on Semantography. The Editor of the Sydney Herald, was very much annoyed and wrote that ~~this~~ article (see Semantography Series No. 61) gave me full credit. What I meant was actual help, an appeal to the people of Australia to help pioneer a new idea. This was not given to me.

No. 84 The Rockefeller Foundation and Semantography

I appealed for a publication grant to the Rockefeller Foundation and it happened that one officer of the Foundation, Mr. Charles V. Fahs was coming to Australia. My hopes went high and when Fahs was in Sydney I had a long talk with him and demonstrated my work. However, later on I received a letter from him from New York declining any help. At that time I did not yet realise that Scientific Foundations are controlled by salaried scholars who see to it that no outsider should get any grant. The officers of any Scientific Foundation do not want to be accused of squandering money on men who are not acknowledged scholars (that is on the staff of a University). Therefore they turn down any such approach by an outsider. The very same thing happened with my approaches to the Carnegie Corporation and any other scientific foundations.

No. 85 A Possible Proof and Tool for Chisholm's Theory on the Cause and Prevention of Human Warfare.

At the end of Book III I evolved a fascinating hypothesis about the origin of human warfare. I came by it quite accidentally when studying books on the origin of human speech. Later on, I condensed my findings in the issue of Semantography Series No. 25 "The Gap in Prehistoric History". A few years later I met the famous anthropologist, Professor Clyde Kluckhohn of Harvard University and told him about my findings. I told him too that Professor Ashley Montagu Anthropologist of Rutgers University has informed me that he came to similar conclusions. Professor Kluckhohn was very much taken with my idea and he told me that he is associate editor of the scientific journal PSYCHIATRY (Washington). I told him then that I have approached this Journal a few years ago. I did this because my theory is built upon two lectures which have been given by Dr. Brock Chisholm the famous psychiatrist. I told him too that the officers of the journal rejected my material and told me in a letter that they are not prepared to go into my theory. Now Kluckhohn said that I should, nevertheless, prepare the article which I did and which forms this issue.

I was, of course, quite elated about the fact that a famous anthropologist found it worth while to make endeavours to have my article printed. He promised me too to convey a copy of this article to Dr. Brock Chisholm himself (who was at that time Director General of the World Health Organisation). Lastly he promised me also to help me with a publication grant with the Carnegie Corporation.

All these hopes came to naught. Dr. Brock Chisholm answered with a few polite phrases from which I learnt that he had not taken the time to read the article. Mr. Stackpole of the Carnegie Corporation was quite frank in telling me that his job is only to give grants to persons who are on the staff of a University and not to outsiders. And the editor of "Psychiatry", a woman, wrote to me saying that my findings are not scientific and therefore she cannot accept it for publication. The last two experiences were already familiar to me. I have realised before that employees of scientific foundations or scientific journals are most anxious to avoid any accusations of accepting works of outsiders, which works are not yet accepted by orthodox science. In order to play safe they accept only works by Professors who are members of a University. In such a case no reprimands of wasting money or wasting publications are possible.

In spite of all these setbacks, I believe that these my findings are of such importance that, compared with them my work on Semantography must pale into insignificance. I hope that I shall be vindicated in the future in just the same way as new theories have been first not accepted but later on became respectable and were taught in the Universities.

No. 86 Psycho-Semantics Adult Emotion and War

My co-worker, Dr. Douglas N. Everingham of Sydney was so much impressed with my article of the foregoing issue that he himself wrote a letter to the editor of the Australian Medical Journal (see the following issue). He also wrote this issue which I usually attach to the foregoing issue for anyone who is interested in it.

No. 87 A Message to Mortals

This is the text of the letter which Dr. Douglas N. Everingham (see foregoing issue) wrote to the editor of the Australian Medical Journal. It was printed in the issue of December 6th, 1952, page 829. In the last paragraphs Everingham makes a serious appeal to other medical men to contact me in order to learn about the possibilities which Semantography offer to the science of medicine. A few men, among others the Dean of the Faculty of the University of Brisbane wrote (not to me) but to Everingham. When Everingham began to explain to him Semantography, the Dean wrote back saying that he is "too old a dog to learn new tricks". When I approached the Dean asking him to find me a place in his Faculty in which I could be usefully employed on Semantography for science, the Dean wrote back that he cannot in any way influence the employment of new members on the staff of his Faculty and that I should turn directly to the Senate of Brisbane University. This excuse I found very hard to swallow. This was the end of Everingham's endeavours.

No. 88 My First Meeting with Bertrand Russell

The issue No. 8 carries a facsimile of the letter which Bertrand Russell wrote to me after hearing my demonstration and studying my books. At that time I believed that this letter will be the Sesame to the doors of all publishers. Later on after a number of approaches to publishers, I realised that publishers must make money and any recommendation for a work which might be a loss, (though it might be "a service to mankind") carries no weight even if uttered by Bertrand Russell.

As the years went by and I grew more and more despondent, I wrote a desperate letter to Bertrand Russell telling him of my experiences with the publishers and urging him to use personally his influence with some great publisher to have my work published. To this letter Bertrand Russell did not answer at all. Half a year later I wrote to him again and this time he said that he will contact Sir Stanley Unwin, the Chairman of George Allen and Unwin of London. When I received a short letter from Unwin inviting me to submit a manuscript I was quite elated and wrote the letter which constitutes this issue and sent also a copy to Unwin. I had long ago planned to give a report about the meeting which I had with Bertrand Russell in 1950. Reports usually may or may not tell the truth. I, therefore, wrote this letter to Russell as a sort of report about our first meeting. Surely the report had to be truthful as it was addressed to the other partner of our meeting.

No. 89 A Publisher and Semantography

In the foregoing issue I mention my approach to Bertrand Russell asking him to

contact personally a great English publisher. Later on I received a short letter from Sir Stanley Unwin of the Publishing House, George Allen and Unwin, London requesting me to submit a manuscript, not shorter than 30,000 words and not longer than 100,000 words. Here I was faced with my old dilemma. My books contain over 500,000 words. I was of course always ready to give a short account but whenever I approached a publisher I asked first whether he would be interested at all in a publication on Semantography. If he is, then I would like to know for which circle of readers I should write my short manuscript, for the laymen or the learned men, or for the specialists in a particular field of science. In the past the underlings of publishers who got my letter first turned the whole idea flatly down. In this particular case I wrote first my letter to Stanley Unwin trying to interest him in my work and trying very hard to urge him to study it himself, not by an underling, who will be afraid to promote something which might turn out a financial flop. Thinking about the short manuscript, I got then the idea that the manuscript of Professor Oliver L. Reiser would be best in view of the fact that it contains an outline on Semantography for the learned and the laymen and, what is more important, it is written by an established Professor of an American University. Professor Reiser immediately wrote a supporting letter to Sir Stanley Unwin. I submitted my three books and Professor Reiser's manuscript and a number of issues of the Semantography Series and proposed that Professor Reiser's manuscript should get first consideration. The result of all these endeavours was that Reiser did not get any answer at all and I got a short letter telling me in a few lines that the Publishing House of Unwin is not interested. The underling wrote that he had contacted an expert on these matters, who has advised against publication. I thought that Bertrand Russell was an expert of world-wide renown. But apparently Russell might not have thrown his weight in the letter to Unwin. I have found out in the past that all other scholars avoided severely writing to any publisher recommending a publication of my work. The reason may be obvious. When they approach a publisher they want their own writings published and they would not hazard the displeasure of a publisher whom they might drive into a monetary loss. Bertrand Russell is over eighty years of age, and apparently is still dependent on publishers for his livelihood, or at least for getting his thoughts published. In fairness to him I wish to say that I do not know what he said in his letter to Unwin, but it cannot have been a strong recommendation as otherwise Unwin would not have thought it necessary to approach another expert.

When I asked to see the comment of the expert, saying that I am grateful for any criticism which might help me in realizing the deficiencies of my work, my request was flatly turned down. This was the end of the story with Allen and Unwin.

No. 90 The American Educational Foundation and Semantography

In Semantography Series No. 71 and 72 and 73 I have told about my hopes of getting a Fulbright Travelling Scholarship for the purpose of a lecture tour in the United States. This issue contains my first application to the American Embassy which administers the Fulbright Scholarship on behalf of the United States Educational Foundation. A number of letters were exchanged between me and the American Embassy and very soon I was told that my application was not successful. Later on I learnt from the newspapers the names of those who got the scholarships. All of them were members of the staff of an Australian University. None of them had any creative work to his credit. This picture was repeated every year when the scholarships were distributed.

No. 91 Professor David Martyn and Semantography

In 1952 I learnt from the papers that Sydney will be the place where the next General Assembly of the United Scientific Radio Union was to be held. I learnt too that Professor Dr. David Martyn is the Vice President and the organiser of the Conference and I wrote to him at Canberra. At first I composed the letter which is outlined in this issue. Later on I sent off a considerably shorter letter. Professor Martyn answered saying first that he does not believe that Semantography means any help in radio science. "We scientists understand each other very well," he said. Probably he had only in mind those who speak English. Nevertheless he advised me to contact the Organisers in the Radio Physics Department of Sydney University, in order that my books should be placed on view for the visiting scholars and also a notice should be put on the blackboard for those who wanted to contact me.

I immediately followed up the instructions of Professor Martyn. Never in all the foregoing ten years have I been more humiliated by scientific underlings than at this time. The notice which I prepared for the blackboard was not tacked on. My books remained in a shelf whereas books about Australian kitchen dishes and others were prominently displayed in the Assembly Hall. My approaches were all in vain. I intend to make a special issue of the letters exchanged and of the actual happenings.

No. 92 Dr. Everingham's Carbograms

Dr. Everingham (see issue No. 86 and 87) is the inventor of a most ingenious system of simplified symbols for the use in organic chemical formulae. He invented this when a student at Sydney University and mimeographed a small pamphlet which is the basis of this issue. He was also very much interested in a system of symbolic writing and this brought us together. We became friends and exchanged many letters. Everingham wrote to a number of professors, to editors of newspapers and journals advocating the study of my system. He also made a number of most valuable suggestions for simplification of my symbols. Some of these suggestions I have accepted wholeheartedly and I shall refer to them in a later issue.

No. 93 Houghton Mifflin and Semantography

The publishing firm of Houghton Mifflin in Boston offers yearly a literary award for manuscripts which they accept for publication. I told them about my publishing proposals (see Semantography Series No. 57) in which I proposed small books on the various applications of Semantography. I also submitted a number of papers on a popular book on Semantography and a Children's Primer (see S. Series No. 55 and 56) and I composed the letter to the judges which forms this issue. Again the familiar happening repeated itself. I got everything back from an underling declining any interest. Later on, I asked the firm whether they might be prepared to publish a small brochure if I put up a bank guarantee guaranteeing the publishing firm against any loss from this publishing venture. The underlings declined again.

No. 94 Professor Joseph Needham and Semantography

I met Needham in Shanghai shortly after the end of the Pacific War. He was on his way to Europe to take part at the first general meeting of Unesco. We had a long talk on the airfield in Shanghai. He showed some interest and he proposed to me that I should incorporate into my writing all Chinese symbols which contain not more than four strokes. To this I answered that many of these Chinese symbols are most arbitrary and contrary to the system on which Semantography is built. Nevertheless I said that I shall consider his proposal. I gave him all material I had in my possession about Semantography and this was the last I saw and heard of him. I wrote later on a number of letters from Australia but he never answered.

No. 95 Pidgeon English and Semantography

Mr. Sidney J. Baker is the author of "The Australian Language" a book and supplement which deals with specific Australian slang words. Baker is on the staff of the Sydney Morning Herald. In 1950 when the Sydney Daily Telegraph brought an article about Semantography I approached Baker asking him to take an interest in my work and to bring an article on Semantography. He declined saying that the Daily Telegraph has "dugged off the ground" with the first article and the Herald cannot play "second fiddle" with a second article. To this I said that many times the Daily Telegraph brings first an article about a scholar, a beautyqueen, a boxer or a racehorse and the Sydney Morning Herald follows it up with another article. Why not in my case? But Baker was not to be moved. As he writes all the articles on linguistic problems in the Sydney Morning Herald I wrote this letter to him after one of his articles about Pidgeon English. Later on Baker wrote another book "Australia Speaks" in which he made a short reference to my work. Working in the office of the Sydney Morning Herald and although within easy reach of my articles which the Herald has brought in 1951 (after the Reiser lecture in America), he did not bother to find out about the actual name of my work Semantography. Instead he referred to my "Semantology". Whatever he wrote about my work in his book is reflected by the ignorance he displayed even about the name of my work. I shall deal with what he said there in a later issue.

No. 96 An Approach to the Libraries of Great Britain

In 1950 I have sent promotion material to a number of British Libraries, especially Cambridge University. There were no replies and in 1953 I wrote this issue. However, my personal calamities at that time were such that I never sent it off. Later on a personal appeal to Professor Joseph Lowries brought in an order from the University of London.

No. 97 Two Mathematic Professors and Semantography

I have made my letter to two American Professors the content of this issue in order to show that my letters to scholars, who might be interested in my work, were polite and courteous. In this case as in many other cases I received no answer.

No. 98 Explanatory Index of All Chapters in the 3 Books On Semantography

A number of people from different parts of the world asked for information about Semantography. I sent them a few issues of the Series and also additional copies of the index of the three books in which every chapter is introduced by a few explanatory lines. As this index gives a comprehensive view about the content of my 3 books I have made it an issue of the Semantography Series.

No. 99 Reflections and Report on the Results of all Foregoing Issues of the Series

This is the Issue, which I thought it necessary to write in order to complete the foregoing issues and inform the researcher of the results of every issue.

No. 100 Catalogue of the Semantography Series

The previous catalogue made for the first 84 issues has proved too voluminous to be sent to prospective buyers. I have therefore made a short and handy catalogue, using for the first time my new varityper to make a photographic offset print.