



SEMANTOGRAPHY, THE AUSTRALIAN PROFESSOR
SORIATE AND THE SENATE OF THE
SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

Semantography Series No. 177.

The researcher and reader of these papers will by now understand the motives which comp^el me to print my pleading letters to professors and institutions in Australia, America, Great Britain, and other countries. The motiv^e goes far beyond Semantography. I want to demonstrate that pioneers of new ideas have written similar pleading letters to the professoinal scholars and institutions of their day and thir country - with similar results. I want to prove beyond doubt that something must be done to protect those rare men whose mind has become the unhappy vessel of a new idea. I want to show that the very enemies of these men are not the men in the streets, but the men in the chairs whose own orthodox ideas are overthrown by the new and unorthodox idea of the outsider. The professors refuse to unlearn, refuse to admit that they have taught outmoded ideas all the time.

Now I don't want to be too harsh with the professors. Suppose a man comes to an appropriate professor claiming a new theory about the origin of the Hittites, or a new hypothesis about the distant galaxies, or a new interpretation about some obscure text written in a long forgotten language, or with the new idea about a chemical propellant, or a complex electronic apparatus, or some similar idea - the professor might not have time to study the elaborate theories and papers. Or he might not be able to test the new chemical compound or the electronic set-up for which the inventor claims some marvel - is he to be excused for refusing a short interview with the man, for ignoring his pleading letters and leaving them unanswered, for turning a deaf ear to his pleas and for turning down the little request he brings forth? No, the professor is not to be excused. It is his foremost duty to interest himself in new ideas, and in the men who bring forth these new ideas. He is paid for just this sort of job, to see to it that the university fosters the new ideas and the men who create them.

However, he may feign that he is too busy and too this and too that. Naturally we must excuse him for not going into elaborate laboratory tests when he has little time for his own research. But when a man comes along and tells him "Please Professor, look at this little box, listen to what it can do!" the whole test might not take more than 10 minutes. If the professor still refuses to see the man, to see what the little box can do, there is no excuse whatever. There is only one thing to do, to instal an agency which can investigate complaints against the professors, which can open enquiries - not behind closed doors - and which can reprove the professors who have fallen short of their duty. In other papers I have proposed a Jury and a Court and a Counsel in defence of the pioneer, all men to serve without pay in such enquiries, on which indeed the future of the country may depend.

In my case, the problem is very simplified. I can demonstrate the working of my system within ten minutes. Indeed I can demonstrate it to a child of 8 years of age, and would find his understanding. I can demonstrate it even to illiterates. Since I stated on this idea 18 years ago I was sure of the answer which I would get from teachers and professors. "Sir," I would say, "I have invented a kind of writing which one can read in all languages - without translation!" And I expected the anser "What? Impossible! SHOW ME!" My demonstration would be utterly simple. "This kind of writing", I would say, $2 + 2 = 4$ can be read in all languages without translation. And this means a bend to the right in the road in all languages without translation. Simple, isn't it? Now look at my symbols, please!" Well I expected the exclamation "SHOW ME" from every teacher, every educator, every professor whom I would approach. But the answer almost never came. Either he would refuse to see me, ignore my letter, or when I got into his study with a lot of bows and smiles, he thought of one thing only, how to get me out quickly. When I pleaded with him to look into my books, he usually refused. When I got him to the point to give me a statement, no matter how abstract, to be written down in Semantography, he did not think it worthwhile to listen to my explanations.

Of course, there were some exceptions, naturally, but the overall effect was the same. All this refers to experiences in Sydney. With the scholars in other countries I had to correspond. But with few blessed exceptions the "correspondence" was one-sided. It was a point of no return. No letter came my way in answer to my thousands of letters and pamphlets to thousands of teachers and professors.

From time to time articles appeared in the Sydney papers containing scathing attacks on Australian universities and professors. Usually these attacks were made by an insider, a professor, whose reputation is so high that he can indeed indulge in such an attack. I have collected these articles in boxes, which I empty from time to time, when I feel despairingly that no one will ever listen to me. It happened now that to-day the 13th April 1960 when I started to write this issue the Sydney Morning Herald bought an article written by a most prominent professor of Australian Universities, and the only Nobel prize winner in this country, Professor Mark Oliphant. In this article he reviews a book by a British scientist A.P. Rowe "If the Gown Fits." Rowe was a prominent man in Britain's war-time effort. He directed the scientists who perfected radar and other devices which indeed saved Britain. After the war he accepted the post as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Adelaide, South Australia. He made frantic endeavours to elevate the university to a high level of research and learning. He failed miserably, and he explains in this book the reasons why. Professor Oliphant in reviewing Rowe's book uses his own words and expresses his own opinion in a devastating attack on his colleagues. I can do no better than to print here-below excerpts from his article. However, I disagree with Prof. Oliphant in one point. He loves and because of this he castigates Australian Universities in a despairing attempt to bring change for the better. For this reason he tries to demonstrate that universities in Great Britain and Europe are better. I say, they are not. I have approached many professors of those countries and have invariably found the very same attitude which I encountered in Australia. Indeed I would even counter Prof. Oliphant in saying Professors and Senates of Australian Universities are far more liberal and broad-minded than many Professors and Universities in Europe, America and elsewhere. This I can easily demonstrate with the following proof known to most people.

It is a common fact that Jews have great difficulties not only to get into a country golf club, but also on the payroll of a university. In the Vienna of my day the Roman-Catholic Church was (and still is) almighty. A Jewish scholar who wanted to become a lecturer or a professor had to go through the sprinkler of the baptismal font first. We students, whenever we encountered a professor with Jewish features, asked usually one question, "Was he baptised laying down (as a baby) or standing up?"

When Professor Kluckhohn of Harvard wrote to me and told me of his difficulties in finding me a post at Harvard, he admitted defeat by saying that the institutions of higher learning are governed by "irrationalities". I understood perfectly. But here in Australia there are scores of Jews (many are immigrants and refugees) employed at Universities. Reading the advertisements of universities for lecturers and demonstrators in Sydney papers I was often tempted to apply believing that I could thus get my Semantography across. I would surely have found employment and recognition because my Jewish confreres at Australian Universities excel by brilliant mediocrity. I would have been able to better on that. Students of Sydney University have written in glowing terms of my ability as a teacher (see Semantography Series No. 50) But the apathy and hostility which my Semantography encountered from Professors told me that it would be even more difficult for me to work on it. Better stay independent.

In short, I believe that Professor Oliphant need not point to the Universities of Europe as being better. In many aspects they are worse than Australian Universities. And now herebelow are the excerpts.

Excerpts from the article "The Quality of Australian Universities"

by Prof. Sir Mark Oliphant, F. R. S.
(Sydney Morning Herald, April 13, 1960.)

"In Australia democracy became equality in all things. The predominant second rate swamped the few first-class men in a strange society which, as assiduously as the B.M.A., protected its members from all pressures to excel. Rowe discovered that the majority of his professors performed their tasks of teaching with reasonable diligence, but often without inspiration or even competence, as the average clerk performs his job from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. Few are scholars devoted to the pushing back of the frontiers of knowledge."

"The professor in an Australian university is, like the Vicar of Bray, a law unto himself, appointed for life, and immovable except for the grossest incompetence or immorality. By and large, Australian Universities appoint the best of candidates who apply for their chairs."

"However, these are often young and inexperienced and are certainly not in the general calibre of the applicants for Chairs in Universities in England or Europe. They find themselves in a position of god-like powers, the acknowledged experts in their branches of knowledge within their state, without any competition nearer than the next capital city. They are asked to write articles for newspapers, to appear on radio and television and become known to millions as members of various panels which answer questions with authority, within or without their competence."

"Is it any wonder that they feel successful without the necessity to achieve academic success? It is far easier to find success ^{not} this way, than to sweat long hours in the laboratory or library. Those who do succumb to this easy way to the balm of local success, or who just do not seek ease or indifference, move to posts in Universities abroad, or to C.S.I.R.O. as soon as they can win academic reputations."

It is idle to pretend that the general quality of the staffs of Australian Universities compares favourably with those of universities of England and Europe. There are of course, some very distinguished exceptions to this general state of affairs, but by and large it is true.

The staffs of Australian Universities have for too long pleaded understaffing of universities and the burden of teaching as the reason why they do far less research than their British counterparts. In fact, the number of actual hours of teaching done by members of the staffs of the Australian universities is less than in most universities in England, despite the regrettable low staff-student ratio in this country."

"If anything in Australia has grown haphazardly, blown by the winds of fashion and the popular bandwagons of the moment, it is the universities. Vague of purpose other than that of churning out professional men, almost void of spirit and of academic pride, knocking the heads of tall poppies in the universal game of levelling to the mediocre rather than rejoicing in the achievements of their greatest scholars, the universities of Australia are completely Australian."

"From their ranks have come ^{some} of the greatest men of science, and most distinguished classical scholars, historians and others, scattered throughout the world. If our universities were a little more as Mr. Rowe would have them be, what a harvest of greatness they would reap."

In the following pages I shall bring some letters which I wrote to Australian Universities. These letters are a selection only. There are more of them in my files. Others I tore up in disgust and despair when I received no reply. Often I thought that a professor could tell his secretary to write a short note to people like me, expressing thanks for the letter and material received, "but unfortunately owing to pressure of work, etc." Indeed some secretaries of some professors in some countries wrote such short notes to me - but not here.

Professor Lancelot Hogben is one of the few who wrote letters to me. In one letter to my friend in London he suggested that I should get in touch with his pupil Professor Waring of the University of Western Australia. So I wrote hopefully.

Professor H. Waring
University of Perth
Western Australia.

1st April, 1950.

Dear Professor Waring,

Professor Lancelot Hogben of Birmingham wrote to me, twice mentioned your name describing you as his favourite pupil and indicated that you might be interested in my work. In any case, he is. In his latest book FROM CAVE PAINTING TO COMIC STRIP he wrote about the pioneers of picto-ideography Dalgarno, Wilkins and Leibnitz and said that they "did not see the promised land, which still lies beyond the horizon of intelligent hopefulness," but their work started scientific symbolisms.

In the meantime something came up the horizon - my seven years work - and, I am only sorry that I did not approach Professor Hogben before he wrote the above mentioned book. In any case, in his correspondence, he values my work "fascinating, stimulating, ingenious," and his testimony gives me the courage to approach you and other men of learning.

I attach a strip, which tells you about my work in a few words, furthermore some testimonials, and here is the paragraph which he wrote to a friend of mine.

"Maybe I overlooked something, but I can not anticipate the likelihood of an ideography equal to the task of transcribing the many thousand taxonomical terms of modern biology, including medicine until we construct a numerical code of plant and animal classification on all fours with the International Code of Medicine Diagnosis (W. H. O.). Professor Waring at the University of Perth, Western Australia has given some thought to this possibility and Mr. Bliss might care to take up the matter with him."

In my book, I have given much thought to this, and I have shown in some chapters how the Latin names already in use in Medicine, Biology, Botany, Zoology, etc., could be used with my ideographs to form complete sentences for scientific abstracts and scientific correspondence.

I do not favour numerical classifications, because numbers are wholly arbitrary, whereas my symbols are somehow the outline of real things. On the other hand, a few numbers would not be a heavy burden on the memory.

Kindly let me know whether you are interested in all this. In this case, please tell me if I can find your ideas on this matter in the local university library and under what heading. I would then be able to form my information accordingly.

Hoping to hear from you I remain,

Yours sincerely,

C. K. Bliss.

I received no reply. This was disturbing. But there were more disturbing signs to come. I found it impossible to see some professors - even with an introduction from a learned man. In 1949 I hoped to get a grant from the Nuffield Foundation. I realised however, that I must have some sort of introduction to the vice-chancellor and the professor who is the representative of the foundation. It happened that I went to dinner to meet Prof. Copland there. On the way out I was given a lift by a member of the Senate of Sydney University. We talked in scholarly fashion all the way, and I told him something about my work. When I learned that he was a medical man, and that he might give me an introduction to the vice-chancellor Prof. Roberts I wrote to him a letter in scholarly fashion.

Dr. C.G. MacDonald
Senate of Sydney University
143 Macquarie Street,
SYDNEY.

13th August, 1949.

Dear Dr. MacDonald,

Professor Joseph Needham, the famous biochemist of Cambridge (who met me in China and approved of my work) has enlarged upon a theory, according to which the universe is built on different levels with different laws of nature operating in each level. There is the subatomic level, the next is the world of inorganic matter, the third the world of organic matter, the fourth the "mind world", in which strange phenomena of a physiological and psychological nature are set in motion (psychosomatics and mystics).

Seen from the level of inanimated matter, the molecules which constitute your body and my body happened to approach each other by mere chance when we both left the Savarin after the Hebrew University Dinner.

However, seen from the level of the world mind, in which according to the grandson of Thomas Huxley, Professor Julian Huxley, "extra-sensory perception" and even clairvoyance are now considered a scientific reality, our meeting may take on a rather different significance.

My whole mind is filled with one thought, the approach to the learned world to present my scientific research results of seven years of work, I came to hear Prof. Copland, and he granted me graciously a hearing in September. Then I did not know that among the many guests is one member of Sydney University, you. Somehow we went out at the same time, somehow you kindly asked me to share your car...well, be it as it may, but it may well be, that the meeting with you is fateful for the idea, which is absorbing me and for which I may only be the humble vessel of evolution.

To the outsider the doors of university research are usually barred by minor officials, secretaries, and other people. What is necessary is often an non-obligatory introduction by a university man, who has met the outsider and who has already formed some sort of opinion about him. I hope that you will already think that an introduction to Prof. Roberts would not be wasted and inappropriate.

However, I wish to broaden the basis of your introduction. I told that a large chapter of my work is devoted to the interlinguistic communication of medical men. This I want to show you. Actually the solution is very simple. Doctors the world over form a fraternity through their Latin. But although they know the Latin names they do not converse and write in Latin. My symbols enable them to write, using the Latin words and the symbols only as "mortar". For instance the international ideograms of = + : ? ! etc. can be used to express + meaning and - meaning without. Therefore - appendix means "without appendix (already removed)" Furthermore the line Diagnosis: appendicitis (!) + endometriosis(?) means that appendicitis is a certain (exclamation mark) where endometriosis is doubtful (question mark) It's simple, almost self-explanatory.

Yours sincerely,

C. K. Bliss

I got my letter to Professor Roberts, but he did not receive me. When I asked his secretary when I could see him, she burst out laughing. "You can't see Prof. Roberts," she told me. When I went to the registrar to ask him about the possibility of getting a grant for my work, he too felt like laughing, "You can't get a grant" he told me, with a wry smile. The idea of it!

Somehow the situation looked hopeless. Then an incident gave me some hope. I heard over the radio a discussion between Professor A.H. McDonald (not the doctor of the letter quoted above) with a lecturer of Sydney University, a Jewish refugee from a German university. Somehow this man took pity of me, when I wrote to him and to Professor McDonald following his radio series on A NEW APPROACH TO INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING.

Professor A.H. McDonald

Editor of the series

A NEW APPROACH TO INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

c/o A.B.C. 250 Pitt Street,

22nd August, 1950.

Dear Professor McDonald,

I have listened with great interest to your series and especially to today's series "What must be done now"? I myself have lived for 6 years in the East and I realise more than many other listeners the tremendous difficulties. I was therefore not surprised that little practical advice for constructive action now, was offered.

I am writing to you because I believe to have worked out a simple constructive and practical tool for a new approach to international understanding, especially in the East. The Government of India, the Pacific Research Council and other bodies have shown interest in my work, and this interest is spreading.

Russell said in the beginning of your discussion that illiterate people must be made literate in order to educate them to democracy (see also Carlyle's citation above). But the difficulties especially in Asia with hundreds of different languages and dialects are terrific. Here is where my work comes in.

The letterhead and the attached brochure will inform you about it. If educational centres are established in the Eastern countries, in which this modern ideography or picture writing is taught, then one book, one newspaper printed in Australia could be read in all languages of the East. Australia could thus become the teacher of Asia's teeming billion of illiterates. Read what Bertrand Russell, Lancelot Hogben, Carleton Washburne and others have to say about my work. Will you hear more about it? Will you grant me a hearing?

Yours sincerely,

C. K. Bliss.

He replied that he is interested, but he had to leave Sydney and might see me half a year later. Meanwhile that lecturer has given me one slender advice though as I found out, it didn't mean a thing - but it invoked tremendous hope. "Go to Sydney University Extension Board," he said. This was something new so I had to find out about it.

The Sydney University Extension Board issues yearly a little pamphlet titled LIST OF LECTURES AND SUBJECTS. It tells outside bodies as schools, social clubs, Rotary, Lions and other such organisations who want a lecture or evening speaker how to get one from the lecturers listed in the pamphlet. Most of the lecturers are professors and staff from the university, but a few are outsiders - and these few gave me the hope that I too may be appointed as a lecturer on that list. But I may be on the list year after year and no one would ask or want to hear about Semantography. Not that it means that I would be a financial burden to the University. The lecturer is paid a small fee of a few guineas by the inviting club. But the chance that I might be in some slender way connected with a university gave me the hope that I shall have a better chance with foundations especially in America.

Somehow, I felt that I would succeed. I had in the meantime obtained the favourable testimonials of Bertrand Russell and other scholars. I found that the Chairman of the Extension Board is Professor A.G. Mitchell and that he figures in the list with a lecture on Basic English, and I hoped that Dr. McDonald and Prof McDonald will both support my application. Well, I succeeded so far that I was allowed to give a lecture to students, but I failed in my application to be included in the list of lecturers of the Extension Board. There is no need to print here the many letters I wrote in connection with the lecture, my invitation to all professors, and my great endeavours to make this lecture a great success. I refer the reader to some of the issues No. 13, 14, 50, 77, 78, 114, and 165. The lecture was a success - in the words of the chairman Prof. Mitchell. But my renewed application to the Board to be included in the list of lecturers (see S.S. issue no. 79) was a total failure. I received the following letter.

Dear Mr. Bliss,

16th October, 1951.

At its usual Annual Meeting on 16th October, the Extension Board decided that it could not appoint you in its Panel of Lecturers.

The Board is pleased that it was able to arrange a public lecture on Semantography for you, and asks me to express the good wishes for the future of your subject. The Board did not feel, however, that the furthering of such a subject came within its scope of activity as a University Extension Board.

Yours sincerely,
H. J. Oliver.

I was crestfallen. Indeed I was near a mental breakdown. I had pinned my hope on this slender possibility, I felt my heavens coming down on me. I requested a meeting with Professor A.G. Mitchell. He would not let me into his study. He saw me only between the doors outside. He told me in so many words that my idea is yet too novel. It must have first a set of literature about it, until the university will take an active interest in it. I said that the idea had been discussed in many books and papers during the last 300 years. This however, made no impression on him. On the contrary, it was annoying, because I have exposed him as an ignorant in this matter. He said that nothing can be done, and that I should continue to lecture student societies as I had already done.

So ended all my hopes with Sydney University. It took me one long year to overcome my deep unhappiness. I decided to concentrate on American foundations, and thought that it would be a good idea to have the goodwill and favourable testimonials of some Sydney professors.

Professor Bailey,
Department of Physics
University of Sydney.

3rd September, 1951,

Dear Sir,

Some years ago a man at the Tech. said to me: "Bailey - Professor Bailey, is your man. He will get enthusiastic about your work."

So for some years you have been one of my hopes. But I couldn't approach you because my work was not yet finished. Then I got credit from Professor Lancelot Hogben of Birmingham, Professor Carleton Washburne, of New York and others. I took heart then and rang you up. I asked your secretary for an interview with you, and referred to the scholars mentioned above. After a few minutes I was told: "Put it in writing," I was crestfallen. I couldn't tell you about it in less than ten pages; it can't be said in a few words. Moreover, the idea is so "outlandish"; I felt that only a personal demonstration could be given. Sending you my work of three volumes might have the opposite effect. It is a monstrosity of 500,000 words. So I gave up.

A year later when there was a chance that the Sydney University Extension Board might consider my work, I took heart again and came directly to see you. You were out, and so I showed my work to Dr. Fraser and some assistants. I spoke to your secretary and asked again for an interview, and came back the next day. She said "Put it in writing." I gave it up again.

Then at last an opportunity came to put it in writing. The Physical Society invited me to give a Lunch Hour Address, and I decided to write it down, and here it is in writing.

Hoping to hear from you, and that you will put me and my work under a personal examination and rigorous test,

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
C. K. Bliss.

He did not answer. Half a year went past and then I went again to see him. Again his secretary told me that I could not see him. This was too much. I raised my voice and said something about the neglect that a man with a new idea has to face at the hands of the professors. I went away. But I was recalled in the corridor by his secretary. Professor Bailey had heard my outburst and had told his secretary to call me back. He excused himself and listened to my story and indeed did write a few good words about my work (see issue No. 50). When I needed a recommendation for the U.S. Educational Foundation I wrote to him again. At that time he was in Adelaide.

Dear Professor Bailey,

21st March, 1952.

Kindly excuse me haunting you so far away in Adelaide, but I heard that you are coming back in April, and there is a most urgent matter on my mind.

The United States Educational Foundation in Australia c/o the American Embassy in Canberra, has agreed to accept my application for a travel grant under the Fullbright Act. The application must be submitted before the 1st April.

Three University men recommended my application. The man in America is Professor Carleton Washburne, of Brooklyn College. He toured Australia in 1949 on a lecture tour. The second man is Senior Lecturer H.D. Black, who promised that he will go to all lengths to support my application. He spent much time with Bertrand Russell and discussed my work with him, and he has known me for more than 5 years. As you know Earl Russell wrote that assistance in my work means "performing an important service for mankind."

I am now approaching you and asking you to fill out the attached official form. You have already said very good words about my work, and therefore I am coming to you, hoping that you will agree with my wish. The form should be directly addressed to the United States Educational Foundation c/o The American Embassy, Canberra. I enclose a pamphlet, which you might find interesting, as it contains some news and aspects of my work. I enclose also some leaflets, hoping that Professor Huxley, might be inter-

ested in my work. Your good words are on p. 3 of the enclosed pamphlet.

If you think that you could not recommend me, please send the form back by return. I should be very unhappy about this, and I sincerely hope that you will help a struggling and straggling pioneer of a new idea along. I remain with thanks in anticipation.

Yours sincerely,
C. K. Bliss.

Of course, I don't know what Bailey, Black and Washburne wrote to the men who handed out the Fulbright Grants. The result was nil. My application was rejected (see issue No. 90). Similarly my application to the Australian Literary Fund (which gave various publication grants for subjects in sciences including language) was also rejected, (see series No. 145).

But what irked me most was the attitude of the two professors of philosophy at Sydney University. Professor Anderson and Professor Stout, I had taken special care to invite them to the lecture and to tell them that it is the first practical realisation of the problem posed by the great philosopher Leibnitz. They all know about Leibnitz. They lectured on Leibnitz. They should show a little interest in what I have to say. But they and their staff kept severely aloof. I wrote one and a half years after my first lecture to both professors the same letter.

Professor John Anderson
Professor of Philosophy
University of Sydney.

23rd September, 1952.

Dear Professor Anderson,

I have heard and read so much of you that I believe you will accept this letter in the spirit it has been written. Maybe you have read or heard about me. If not, this letter will inform you about my work.

For nearly 300 years, a speculation of the great philosopher Leibnitz - his *Characteristica Universalis* - was considered to be a mere philosopher's speculation impossible to realise. Now, scholars in Great Britain and in America have agreed that I have realised Leibnitz's dream. Professor Oliver L. Reiser, the Professor of Philosophy, University of Pittsburgh, found it worthwhile to inform the

Association for the Advancement of Science at the last Annual Meeting in Philadelphia. Bertrand Russell, Sir Richard Paget, and other British scholars too found good words for my work.

Last year, I gave a few lectures in the Wallace Theatre, etc. I enclose the invitation leaflet of the Physical Society. I hoped that the news would reach the Department of Philosophy. Believing that this was not the case, I am writing to you and Prof. Stout, feeling sure that you will be interested.

In our times where specialised technicians are bent on constructive destruction the philosophers are accused that their work has no "practical" value. I am writing to you - not to gain your recognition - but in an endeavour to interest you in Leibnitz's idea of an "Algebra of Thought" which has immense practical value in the widest sense, indeed is able to offset the destructive effect of the War of words which engulfs mankind. The simple logic and semantics embodied in Leibnitz's idea enables anyone to become aware of vague and ambiguous words, deductions and conclusions. This should interest every philosopher, and as I am a Sydney citizen, it seems only natural that men of the Department of Philosophy of Sydney University should be informed about it.

I propose a short cut to my work: an informative lecture to you, your co-workers and students, in which you may propose any counter-arguments and any challenge that you can think of. Sydney University Students have written of me in enthusiastic terms in *HONI SOIT* and *UNION RECORDER*, so my talk won't be dull, and surely the discussion would be most exhilarating. I am writing to you feeling sure that you will refute in my case the old proverb: *Memo propheta in sua patria honorem habet.*

Yours sincerely,
C. K. Bliss.

Professor Anderson ignored my letter, but Professor Stout answered.

Dear Mr. Bliss

18th October, 1952.

Please forgive us for the long delay in answering your letter. I did discuss it with Professor Anderson, a fortnight ago and we agreed that at this stage in the academic year it would not be possible to arrange a lecture by you with any type of a worth-while audience. The local Branch of the Australian Association of Philosophers has already completed its meetings for the ^{term} season with only one more to come and we have found attendances in the third below normal. It would not be much use trying to arrange an additional lecture this year.

I am therefore passing on your letter to Mr. Paul Faulker, Department of Physics who is secretary of the local branch, with the suggestion that he might get in touch

with you near the beginning of the next session (about the middle of March).
 What philosophers would be interested in (and perhaps sceptical about) is the power of a
 "unified symbolism" to clear up vagueness and ambiguity, and make clear the obscure,
 where their language far failed.

Yours sincerely,
 A. K. Stout.

Needless to say that no one got in touch with me, including Professor Stout himself. And he is a professor of moral philosophy. I think that he has a moral duty to concern himself with this idea.

Herebelow are two approaches to a professor and a lecturer in other Australian Universities.

Professor
 Walter Murdoch
 Blythedale
 Perth W.A.

16th January, 1951.

Dear Professor Murdoch,

I am - among hundreds of thousands - a fervent admirer of you and your wonderful essays. I have cut them out from the Sydney Morning Herald, and the fact that the paper has discontinued publishing them, has made the value of the S.M.H. lower in my eyes. Now I cling to the Daily Telegraph, which brings your answers very irregularly.

This unusual letterhead will inform you about an unusual idea, and I feel sure that you will be greatly interested. I did not dare approach you before. During the last 7 years when I laboured on this work, I was assailed by the feeling that I should go down the grave a crank. Opportunity came my way when Bertrand Russell visited Australia. He had words of highest praise for my work. I hope that you too will become a friend of Semantography.

I have used in my manuscript some quotations from your answers in the Sydney Morning Herald. I asked permission to quote from the Sydney Morning Herald, and was told, that they do not hold the copyrights out of New South Wales and they gave me your address. I attach the excerpts and hope that you will give your consent. Naturally full credit is given to you. So far, all the publishers and authors without exception have given freely permission to quote.

I should be glad to send you more about Semantography. At present this large letterhead is full of interesting items and almost unbelievable claims. I do not want to weary you too much, and remain for the time being,

Yours sincerely,
 C. K. Bliss.

Of course, he did not answer. So after nearly a year, I wrote to him again, referring obliquely to something he had written in the papers about the deterioration of courtesy among teachers. Here is an excerpt.

"Why has our civilian education deteriorated so far as to produce the present wave of discourtesy?"

About the general falling of manners I fancy most people who keep their eyes open will agree.

Whatever the cause of this lamentable decay of manners the cure rests with our education system. When our teachers begin to realise that our education in courtesy is more important for the well-being of society, than arithmetic and history or geography and or grammar, there will be some hope of general improvement."

Dear Professor Murdoch,

8th November, 1951.

I have written to you on the 16th January, and have told you that I am an old admirer of you, and that I have used a few quotations from your replies in the Sydney Morning Herald in my work SEMANTOGRAPHY.

During the year I feared that failing health has prevented you from answering. I concluded this, because your famous THE PROFESSOR REPLIES had almost vanished from the Sydney Press. Then a few months ago some replies re-appeared. Having waited so long for a few words from you, I felt rather disappointed. In my case THE PROFESSOR DOES NOT RELY. This was my conclusion, it was rather a disillusion.

Today I read in the Telegraph your reply to the Question "What is the cause of deterioration in our manners?" and I was especially touched with the memorable quotation from Edmund Bourke, and by your mention that teachers must "realise that courtesy is more important....etc."

Now there is one explanation open: my letter to you, written in January, must have got lost in the mail. Shall I write it again? I enclose two printed leaflets which I hope will make you interested in my work.

Yours sincerely,
 C. K. Bliss.

Back came a lame excuse - but no request to see something of my Semantography. And this is a professor who is teaching logic.

I thought that I might have better luck with a refugee immigrant Dr. Leonhard Adams who worked in the Department of History in the University of Melbourne. I was intrigued about a Penguin Book "Primitive Art" written by him in which he also referred to paleolithic art. Also he taught Chinese. And so I tried to interest him in Semantography, and in my discovery in the cave paintings of paleolithic man. It was all in vain. As our letters were written in German I refrain from translating them here, being a waste of time. The result equalled the result of other university men.

In 1952 the International Scientific Radio Union met in Sydney. I wrote to the Vice-President a letter asking him to allow me to draw the attention of the delegates to my work. My first letter (issue no. 91) I reduced considerably in size and sent it off. Dr. Martyn was kind enough to answer.

Dear Mr Bliss,

21st July 1952.

Thankyou for your interesting letter of July 16th. I am sure there is a valuable field for this kind of symbolism in international affairs.

However, I do not think that it is so necessary in radio science, which has a universal language in mathematics, the symbology of which is universal. We find that we all understand each other very well because of this, and as our programme is specialised and very crowded, I would ask that you hesitate to contribute on this general field. However, it is possible that room might be found on the notice boards on the Assembly Room ^{for some of your leaflets} together with a letter from you inviting our visitors to contact you if interested. I know that a well-known bookseller will have a display of Australian books in the Reception Hall and I imagine it would be convenient to have a copy of your book on display there.

Would you contact Dr. Bracewell at W 2484 if you wish to follow up this suggestion?

Yours sincerely,

D.F. Martyn.

Hon. Sec. & Convenor, A.N.C.O.R.S.

Now came the greatest humiliations I experienced at Sydney University. Although I had Dr. Martyn's letter in hand, the staff treated me in the most shameful manner. Whatever I asked to be pinned up on the board, was thrown into the dustbin. My books were not displayed at all. Instead, there was a display of Australian books including books on Australian dishes. But my books were not there. No-body can imagine my unhappiness about all the humiliations I suffered.

Meanwhile the only friend I had in my endeavours was Douglas N. Everingham. He approached two professors. Seeing that I had no luck in Sydney, he wrote to professors in Melbourne and Adelaide Universities. Here is one answer. The University of Adelaide, Department of Anatomy and Histology, Adelaide, S. A.

Dr. Douglas N. Everingham

Mental Hospital

Kenmore, N.S.W.

10th November, 1952.

Dear Dr Everingham,

Thank you for your letter about Mr. C.K. Bliss.

Unfortunately I have been ill for some months, am still in hospital, and regret that I am not in the position to be of much help.

It seems to me that if the various authorities you quote are so impressed with Mt. Bliss's work, they should be ready to give him the assistance that his work entitles him to.

Yours sincerely,

A. ABIE.

Professor of Anatomy.

This is simple logic, isn't it? Half a year later a professor of agriculture in Melbourne delivered a great oratory about "The world food problem - technical or social?" As it had direct implications to medicine and was reprinted in the Medical Journal of Australia, Dr. Everingham took heart and wrote to him.

Dear Professor Wadham,

14th February, 1953.

I congratulate you on the breadth and balance of your approach to the "World Food Problem" in your Stawell Oration. (Medical Journal of Australia Vol. 1. p. 209, published today) I am sure that a lot of people can save themselves the time of wading through books on this topic by people who know all about "birth control", "nutrition" "agriculture" or "economics" but who cannot relate their knowledge to the other disciplines involved, as well you have done.

I wish to draw your notice to a suggestion for one of the remedies you have recognised in your conclusion for Asia - mass education. The problem may be a simpler one than that facing Britain in the eighteenth century (p. 214 col. II of your article) Radio broadcasts in the native dialects, posters with illustrated propaganda written in several languages, and local classes using visual aids on the spot should offset the disadvantages of dialects varying as they often do from village to village (more so I believe, than in Britain in the eighteenth century) But the same lack of transport which is part of the feeding problem strengthens the problems of isolationism, distrust of outsiders, and the hampering age-old use of languages which number hundreds, I believe, in the area to which the Colombo plan ministers.

China has long subdued this cultural "compartmentalism" and created one of the oldest, perhaps the oldest, continuing nation, and culture, in the world. Tartars, Eurasians, and other unrelated language groups, besides Mongolian, stocks with dialects, not mutually intelligible, all in China pay local scholars for the benefit of literacy and obtain the nation's common cultural heritage carried on for centuries without obsolescence for the most ignorant reader in a common literature. To bind together all races of the globe, to overcome babel, under one cultural tradition, it seems that we would need to replace all works dear to each nation with cumbersome transcripts, teach this ageless but laborious script to everyone and destroy their knowledge of the simpler phonetic records of their parochial speech, and then promote the change of classical scriptures between countries...for, whatever is one's mothertongue it can be written and read as such in Chinese ideograms.

This hopeless idea has become, in some limited applications (but covering the whole of written or spoken information as required) a practical possibility. A multilingual Australian (Chas Bliss 5 Maroubra Bay Road, Pagewood NSW) has evolved a script based on international mathematical and scientific symbols plus simplified "pictographs" (resembling a child's drawing) which can be constructed with 17 simple line characters on a typewriter keyboard. It can be read in Swahili, English, or Hindustani etc. to taste, and has greater flexibility and range, and is far more logical, than Basic English. This to my mind is the first medium which should be exploited under the Colombo Plan for putting directions on seed packages - when to sow, water, reap - for posters, projection slides, films used for local education, etc. Unfortunately UNESCO is going through elaborate phases of considering this system (there are other applications for science abstracts exchanged in simple cyclostyled form between all participating universities) and referring back and forth which may take years. If you would ask the Author for some details of his scheme, which has been praised by Bertrand Russell as having good logical analysis of words and being of great potential benefit; and even if you have no time to assess it yourself, pass on the idea of investigating its claims to someone in a position to do so, you would be joining several other visionaries of the world and doing yet another service, I am sure, to the cause of human co-operation on this planet.

Hoping to hear from Mr. Bliss about your interested inquiry to him, I do not expect an answer but would appreciate return of enclosed article on his work through him, when you have finished showing it to anyone who may wish to see it - it is the only copy I have and I have enclosed a stamped addressed envelope for it.

Yours sincerely,
Douglas N. Everingham.

Did Professor Wadham write to me? Did he ask to see something of my Semantography in an application for illiterate farmers? Of course not. In fact, the incredible thing happened, as it happened many a time with many a scholar. He rejected the practicability of my system without seeing anything of it.
Dear Dr. Everingham, 20th February, 1953.

Thank you for your letter which raised a very important point. I fear that the real trouble is the difficulty which everyone is going to experience when trying to influence another who is only developed to a stage of semi-literacy. In the old days, the dispensers of religion of whatever kind were practically the only channel through which this could be done. Nowadays it is not so simple because of this general atmosphere of doubt which pervades thought in most parts of the world. I am afraid that any organisation which comes from outside and tries to change the life-long habits of the people has no chance at all.

If we want to get the Chinese and other Asian countries to use a simplified system of recording thoughts and distributing them we should appear to them to be doing so for our purposes. They have to develop the idea themselves. One knows from experience how hopeless is the task of influencing Western people in this way. The fate of Esperanto and Ido and Basic English is much the same. Unfortunately the more literate sections of the world's people regard their national literature as a priceless treasure to be defended, and a great number of them would rather die than change their attitude.

The task therefore, of introducing a new form of notation in enormous and based as it is on the desire for international peace, I shudder to think of its chances of success.

Yours sincerely,
S.M. Wadham.

Professor of Agriculture

However I refused to despair. If Professor Wadham did not want to see something of my work, I can at least push it before him to see. And so I made out the following draft of a letter.

Professor S.M. Wadhan M.A., Dip, Agri.
 Professor of Agriculture
 University of Melbourne
 Carlton N.3. Vic.

3rd March, 1953.

Dear Professor Wadhan,

You have been kind enough to answer Dr. Everingham's letter in which he drew your attention to my work. I have read your letter with deep regret, because I cannot understand how you can deny any practicability of my work without having seen anything of it. Other scholars, who have seen it, have used eulogistic terms for it. Nevertheless, I do not presume that anything will be done in my lifetime, this being the usual fate of any pioneer of new ideas. Unfortunately letters like yours tend to shorten the life of a pioneer, resulting in abysmal bitterness. The only remedy of modern psychology is to abreact, to answer such letters, and in doing so I rely on your ability to show the same great human quality which you have admired in Sir Richard Stawell - "great patience, great understanding and a tolerance of human frailty and weakness, both mental and physical."

Your arguments concerning Esperanto, Ido, Basic English and the priceless treasures of national literatures are perfectly valid, but they are valid only for Esperanto, Ido, Basic English and national literatures. They are however invalid for Semantography, which has nothing to do with the above mentioned items. Indeed, it can be said that Semantography is the "opposite" (so to speak) of Esperanto, Ido, Basic English and literature in any language. The simple sentence $1 + 2 = 3$ is independent of any language including Esperanto, etc. All the national treasures of national languages can be preserved, and indeed are not endangered by the use of these symbols.

Now it is true that the countries of South East Asia to which the Colombo Plan refers, have many diversified languages and scripts and a variety of numerical symbols different in different languages. The Chinese have small and capital symbols for the numbers. You suggest that the Asiatic people "should develop the idea themselves". If we try to induce the Asiatic people to use a simplified system of notation, you said, "we would appear to be doing so for our own purposes". This argument is again valid - in theory only. In practice it would work like this:

When the Colombo Plan comes into full operation, the peoples of South East Asia will receive tractors, and trucks, and farm machinery and other engineering products. They would then - whether they want it or not - have to learn the Western symbols 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 and their operations. It is true that some nationalists or communists might then try to show that the Western peoples are trying to induce the adoption of Western symbols for their own purposes. But would anyone maintain that the Asiatic peoples should do it for themselves, that is develop their own numerical notation?

This, of course, is leading the argument ad absurdum. It is obviously absurd when we think of the symbols 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 arbitrary as they are. But the argument becomes even more absurd for anyone who knows the symbols of Semantography, which are less arbitrary than any symbolisation ever attempted by mankind. Here is one example of semantographic symbols

—
 earth

—
 ..
 seed

This symbol for seed, showing the little dots under the earth line, where they belong, means seed in all the languages of South East Asia, in all languages spoken on this planet, and in all the languages yet to come. If this simple line and the two dots are painted on crates, boxes, packages, envelopes, etc. it means seed, seed and nothing but seed. Indeed, any illiterate whom this symbol is shown once and the word of his language is said, will understand it and will have great difficulty to forget it. It is too simple and too obvious. If the experts of the Colombo Plan would only be brought face to face with my symbols they would have great difficulties to attain that the adoption of them is not feasible. Indeed, nothing would be simpler than using them instead of painting the words "seed" in hundreds of languages spoken in South East Asia.

You are an agricultural expert, and I believe that you are connected with the Colombo Plan, or you have connections with agriculturalists directly connected with the Colombo Plan. Writing this letter to you means therefore bringing my work before you in connection with the world food problem. Any tool which could help the undernourished peoples produce more food, whether it is a mechanical tool or a tool like Semantography should be of interest to any agriculturalist, and especially the agriculturists of Australia, directly under the threat of the Asian countries.

Now, once we have a simple international symbol for Seed, how about the abundance of variety of grains, vegetables, fruits, etc.. How many hundreds of symbols (or are there thousands) are needed for the symbolisation? Let us assume that grains of foremost importance and let us make a simple scale, 1 for wheat, 2 for barley, 3 for oat, 4 for maize, 5 for rice and a few more. Then we would symbolise

— 1 wheat seed	— 2 barley seed	— 3 oat seed	— 4 maize seed
-------------------	--------------------	-----------------	-------------------

But how about the symbolisation of varieties of these grains? Here again we adopt another symbol of Western symbolisation the dot (.) Varieties of wheats are then symbolised on seed packages.

— 1.1	— 1.2	— 1.3	— 1.4
-------	-------	-------	-------

Using a few numbers, less complex than any telephone number, we can thus effectively symbolise all varieties of grains, including those still in experimental stages.

Now one question. The deliverers of the Colombo Plan tools will use the nos. to number all spare parts, all tyre dimensions, all dimensions of anything needed in agriculture. Is it so far fetched to use the numbers for agricultural products in connection with a few symbols of Semantography? Here are a few more:

 fruit	 vegetable fruit below earth	 vegetable fruit above earth
--	---	---

Adding the number 1 to our symbol showing the fruit below the earth line may then mean potato. No. 2 shall mean carrot, 3 for onion, and so forth. Using a few more symbols one is surprised how few numbers are needed for subdivisions. All symbols can be typed.

In the first paragraphs of this letter I have shed my bitterness about your letter. As you see, I have proceeded to explain Semantography to you in simple terms and it is now for you to shed any bitterness about my first paragraphs. Are you now prepared to say: This guy's has got something. He should have my help! Are you ready to join those scholars who are for Semantography? Are you prepared to go further and bring my work to the knowledge of the Colombo Planners. Are you prepared to induce Melbourne University to be the first University in which this new idea has been developed. I am ready to accept the lowliest wages of the lowliest attendant, if only I could devote my whole time to Semantography. I have given a few lectures at Sydney University, but I have not been taken seriously. American Universities and Libraries have been kinder to me. Harvard University and the Library of Congress in Washington have given standing orders to Angus & Robertson to buy anything I have written or am going to write on Semantography. One day, I shall be driven away from here to the lasting discredit of the Australian Universities. Here is not an insignificant contribution to science, here is a new mode of communication based on the success of the international symbols used in mathematics, chemistry, highway warning signs etc.,

There is no space here to show you the application of Semantography as the realisation of a 300 years old dream of the mathematician Leibnitz, a simple "Algebra of Thought" which even simple people can grasp. It is indeed simple for me to show how the knowledge of Semantography would have made outright doubtful the prophecies and the theories of Malthus and Crookes, or for that of Riccardo and Karl Marx. Are you ready to listen, or what is more to help a new idea along? I hope you are.

Yours sincerely,
C. K. Bliss.

But then doubts came into my mind. Most probably my letter will go straight into the dustbin. Perhaps I shall try to arouse his interest; to make him realise that after all he cannot reject something without seeing it. And so I sent off the following short letter.

Dear Professor Wadham

5th March, 1953.

You have been kind enough to answer Dr. Everingham's letter in which he drew your attention to my work. I read your letter with the deepest regret because you denied practicability to my work without having seen it. Other scholars who have seen it, have used eulogistic terms in their recommendations.

I wrote a letter answering your arguments and demonstrating my work in connection with the food problem. When I re-read my letter, doubt came upon me, whether you will be interested in it. It seems to me that your letter to Dr. Everingham, signed "Yours regretfully" wrote off and closed incident. If I am wrong, and I hope I am, kindly let me know.

One passage in my letter reads "Any tools which could help the undernourished peoples of the world produce more food, whether it be a mechanical tool or a tool like Semantography should be of interest to any agriculturist."

Yours sincerely,

C. K. Bliss.

Did he elect to see my elaborate letter? Of course not! Did he accord me the courtesy of an answer, and be it from his secretary? Of course not.

Meanwhile Dr. Everingham decided on a frontal assault on all medical men in Australia. He wrote a Letter to the Editor of Medical Journal of Australia. He titled his plea "A Message to Mortals" (see S.S. No. 87) and he implored the medical men to take an interest in my work as a prophylactic semantics in the treatment of mental disturbance caused by words and in conjunction to a theory of the great psychiatrist Dr. Brock Chisholm (see semantography series no. 85, 86)

How many enquiries came in? Exactly three. One from a doctor. The second from a mentally disturbed patient. The third from a dean of the faculty of medicine in Brisbane.

Dear Dr. Everingham,

9th December 1952.

I am responding to your appeal "to would-be positive workers in Preventive Mental Hygiene as a general public health project to contact you."

You mention that "you have a positive tool to overcome the difficulties that Brock Chisholm referred to." I would like to hear more about it.

In the leader that you have criticised it is stated that "Curran's views are healthy corrective to certain extreme tendencies in Psychiatry, tendencies that have done no good to this speciality."

Our examiners here in Fifth Year Medicine have found that certain Psychiatrists issues reports about students sitting for their examination and these reports do not do any good to the speciality of Psychiatry. Naturally I am interested in this angle.

Yours faithfully,

E.S. Meyers.

Dean, Faculty of Medicine.
University of Queensland.

Everingham obliged with an elaborate letter.

Professor E.S. Meyers
Dean, Faculty of Medicine
University of Medicine.

13th December, 1952.

Dear Professor Meyer,

Thank you for your enquiry of the 9th inst.

Your main interest, I take it, is to assess how far Curran's criticism (the psychiatrists should stick to their clinical work - as if to say "cobbler stick to your last") can be applied to certain psychiatrists who enter "The Personal Selection Field" as applied to prospective medical graduates.

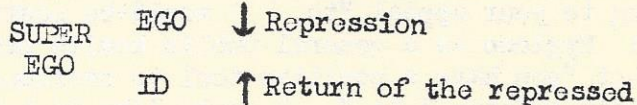
To assess how much "dabbling" is just or useful using the semantics discipline which I referred to as a tool, would naturally require some knowledge of the data and techniques used by the psychiatrists criticised. Perhaps the first step would be for you to send me one of their reports (an anonymous or fictional case) - preferably with a short account by the reporting psychiatrist as to the objective cases for his conclusions, in terms intelligible for the general run of psychiatrists. My criticism of the report would then indicate my method of dissecting out ambiguous contentious and subjective concepts and arguments. Semantographic methods are much like those of the statician but applied in a more far-reaching manner, going to the objective and subjective bases of every concept. You will no doubt agree that there is a lot of vague terminology and illogical thought used by even the most conscientious and capable psychiatrist (I include for example, Sigmund Freud - and certainly do not claim to have overcome the difficulty myself). It is the unfortunate fact which not only hampers psychiatric thought, but as Curran put it, "does no credit to this speciality."

The logic and semantics of Semantography is available as a correspondence course from the Institute of Semantography, 5 Maroubra Bay Road, Pageewood, N. S. W. Professor Meredith (Psychiatrist of Leeds), commenting on the "comprehensive" work of Semantography, wrote that he was so fascinated that he spent much more time on it than he could reasonably afford, and as I have a Diploma to study for, I feel much the same way just now. But I have used semantograms to explain simple mental mechanisms to not-so-bright neurotics, and I feel sure that it is worth a hundred times as many words

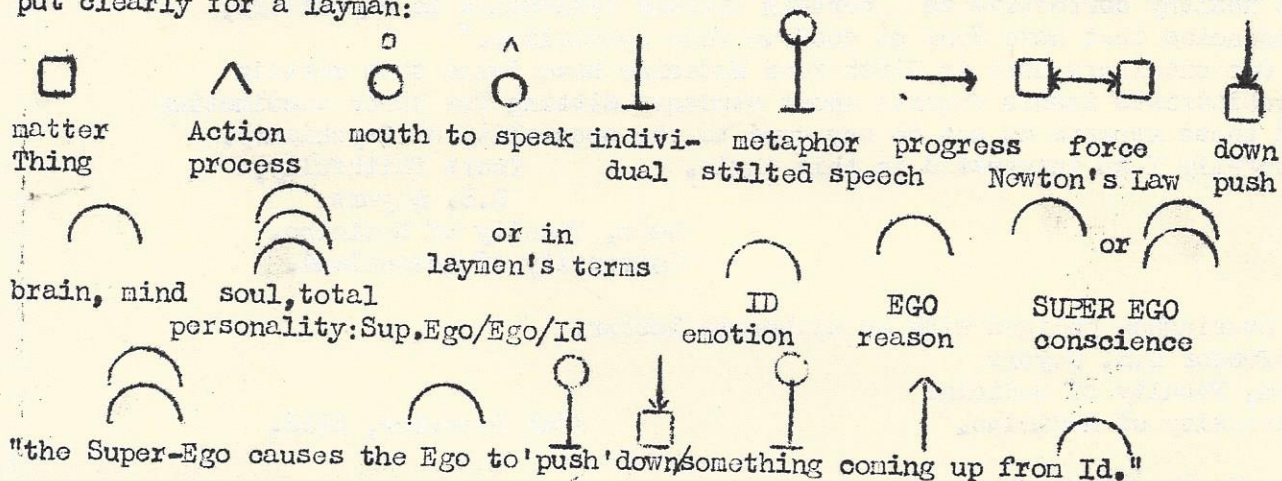
if these symbols can be put down on a paper for such patients. I also feel that they would be a boon to students particularly if their tutors were skilled in the system. But as Chisholm points out, the crying need for this simplification of psychology is in the vast preventative field presided over by parents, teachers, politicians and others whose duties involve influencing human thought, and Chisholm's appeal seems to be for psychiatrists especially to take the lead in this direction, particularly I assure through professional and other social groups.

In the absence of any systematic attack so far on theory of psychology with this "Symbolis Universalis" I will attempt here a rough analysis of one complex psychological term: REPRESSION.

The word by the derivation (after German *zurückdrängen* - to push back) is a metaphor. This in itself causes so many arguments, frustrations, bitter words, harmful judgements, and other ill effects of confused thinking that the designer of Semantography prescribed a special symbols for METAPHOR - FIGURE OF SPEECH - Beware! Don't take this too literally; and he made it purposely like a traffic warning sign. It must precede all metaphoric expressions as a splint for the incisive, as well as a dull intellect. Freud says the Ego represses at a signal from the Super-Ego; causes the Ego to push back something pushing forward from the Id. This may be transposed into a scheme (metaphoric expression) using Freud's topographic scheme reconstruction of the personality.



Here are a few symbols of Semantography to illustrate how the issues can be put clearly for a layman:



I have left out the less material symbols here for cause, the, an action regarded as a noun - another pitfall of common parlance, and from.

Of course, this needs further elaboration; we have not distinguished Rivers' usage of the term repression which resembles Freud's suppression - and it does not help us to follow the word roots here. It would only confuse the novice in the subject to use: repress (push back) and suppress (push under). But even the limited analysis shown above often would suffice to stop arguments due to confused subjective differences in terminology. As it is elementary in scope it could be disregarded when going deeper for the sake of more advanced students - to discuss Freud's scheme, and how it would be interpreted differently perhaps by Rivers; and so on. It is on such deeper levels that I expected to find weaknesses, if any, in the "Personel Selection" reports, and these weaknesses can be clearly brought out with the aid of perhaps four symbols at the most, quickly inserted over the contentious terms and opinions and categories.

Looking forward to your more detailed enquiry, I enclose a stamped envelope for your reply.

Yours faithfully,
Douglas N. Everingham

P.S. Would you kindly return the enclosed literature as I have no spare copies? I have sent your letter to the Director of the Institute (Chas. K. Bliss, author of Semantography) who may be able to let you have more details immediately.

Dear Dr. Everingham

24th December, 1952.

Thank you very much for your reply to my enquiry and also for the cutting in the Christian Monitor which is most interesting. I am returning it in this letter. Appreciating all the trouble you have gone to in explaining to me something of Semantography.

I am afraid you and I have got our lines crossed somehow, and you may say this illustrates the need for Semantography.

The type of report that I referred to runs something like this.

"Mr. John Jones student in the fifth year is suffering from an anxiety neurosis. Then follow certain symptoms of which he complains and the statement ends with an opinion that he is not able to do himself justice in the examination, and should be given a supplementary."

Invariably these reports are given after the examination, and not before, as provided for by regulations.

I am afraid that these reports are very often not worth the paper they are written on, more especially as the examiners know from experience that John Jones has been loafing or drinking or such like, and of course has anxiety neurosis, which is just a means of escape. Of course, I realise that here and there ^{you} do get a genuine certificate for a genuine case.

What ^{you} have to say about Semantography is very interesting and reminds me of the time when I was a medical student and one of our members was very interested in Esperanto, which has the same object in view as Semantography, but of course the method is very different.

I quite agree that there is far more need for accuracy in expression and no doubt that this method which is somewhat akin to the Chinese method of symbolic writing, has much to commend it, but I think that the attempt to introduce it bristles with difficulties. For my part I am afraid that I am much too old a dog to learn new tricks, the past sixty years or more the methods I used through then I will have to go on with, but nevertheless, I do appreciate your efforts to introduce me in the matter. Strangely enough too, I have contact with Kennore, for in 1915 during the locums tenens which I did for the late Dr. Buchanan of Goulburne I had the duty of visiting Kennore to see a patient when Dr. Hogg was Medical Superintendent.

Yours faithfully,

E.S. Meyers.

So the dean is "too old a dog to learn new tricks!" Then he should not be dean of the medical faculty of a university where new tricks are constantly to be learned, and under his guidance and supervision. The dean in comparing himself with a dog, uses a word trick "time-honoured" for thousands of years. The Greek called it metaphora, a carry over, a transfer of certain characteristics from a dog to a man (in this particular case). In my logic the metaphor is dealt with by carrying the metaphora to its absurd conclusion. If the dean is much too old a dog, then he should be retired to the dog house. He should not be dean of a university.

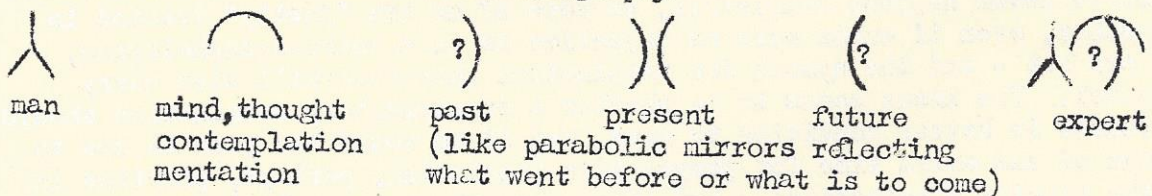
Dr. Everingham, nevertheless went to great length to explain to him the symbols of Semantography as applied to the sample given to him by Prof. Meyers.

Dear Prof. Meyers,

Kennore, 28th December 1952

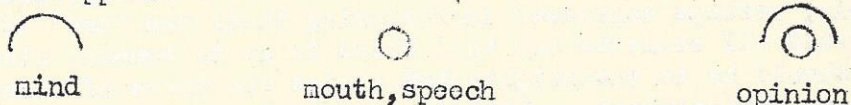
Your letter suggests commendable industry - working on Xmas Eve. I am interested to hear that you have been here. I never met Dr. Buchanan, but I met Dr. Hogg at a clinical group meeting before he died, and of course, there are lots of stories going the rounds of the State Mental Hospitals of his doings as Inspector-General.

The sample report you have given me has several subjective defects, open to unintentional bias. First, like all medical opinions, it is the report of an expert, whose statement often goes for absolute truth because of his expertness. The expert (French experience) means experienced person, one whose mind has much in its past. This is shown in Semantography



The question mark in the time symbols reminds us of the fallacies of any observer's evidence or prediction, and this is specially important in the symbol for expert.

Second, you quote the conclusion of the report as an opinion. Once again the mind symbol appears



Even if you omit calling an opinion, this mind symbol should come in over the verb to be.



sun

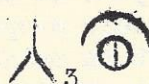


individual

life
existenceto live
existto be
"is" of identity "is" of prediction

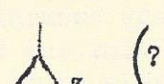
to be

If we form the statements



he is

or



he will fail

we get either a question mark or the mind symbol. The mind symbol is something of a warning like the question mark, a warning of a human judgement which is fallible, and of which different persons may have different opinions, judgements, etc. According to the first mind rule of Semantography

= ≠ 1 ≠ 2 ≠ 3
equal not equal mind 1 differs from mind 2 differs from mind 3
different

or in other words "Not two minds are alike and think alike." The second mind rule of Semantography says that a person may "change his mind" Mind 1 of yesterday (past) may differ from the same mind 1 of today, and again differ from mind 1 to-morrow

1 ? 1 (1 (?
mind 1 (past) may think differently from mind 1 (present) and (future)

or in other words: Any given mind is never the same from moment to moment.

Third, the student's symptoms are also an opinion (showing the symbol of mind) of a special kind, an expression of the mind's belief that the experience complained of is abnormal or unpleasant. Symptoms are thus a bad basis for diagnosis, unless they can be correlated in syndromes which are not likely to be "cooked up", artificial. Further, it is debatable how far examination situations are to be looked on as normal; it would seem reasonable to establish that the anxiety for exams has been morbidly exaggerated by special fears (either rational, such as having to under-educate or poorly clothe one's dependents for another year if the exam is not passed, or irrational fears, such as might follow overstrict insistence on good exam passes by parents in the patient's school days). If there is no special reason for exam phobia one would be inclined to suggest that the student who can't take such a stress is justly eliminated from proceeding to the anxiety-producing practice of medicine.

Fourth, "to do himself justice" is too vague for a literal transcription into semantography - it would read as follows (by combining the following symbols)

balance mind judge +! right 3 3 +!
he does himself justice

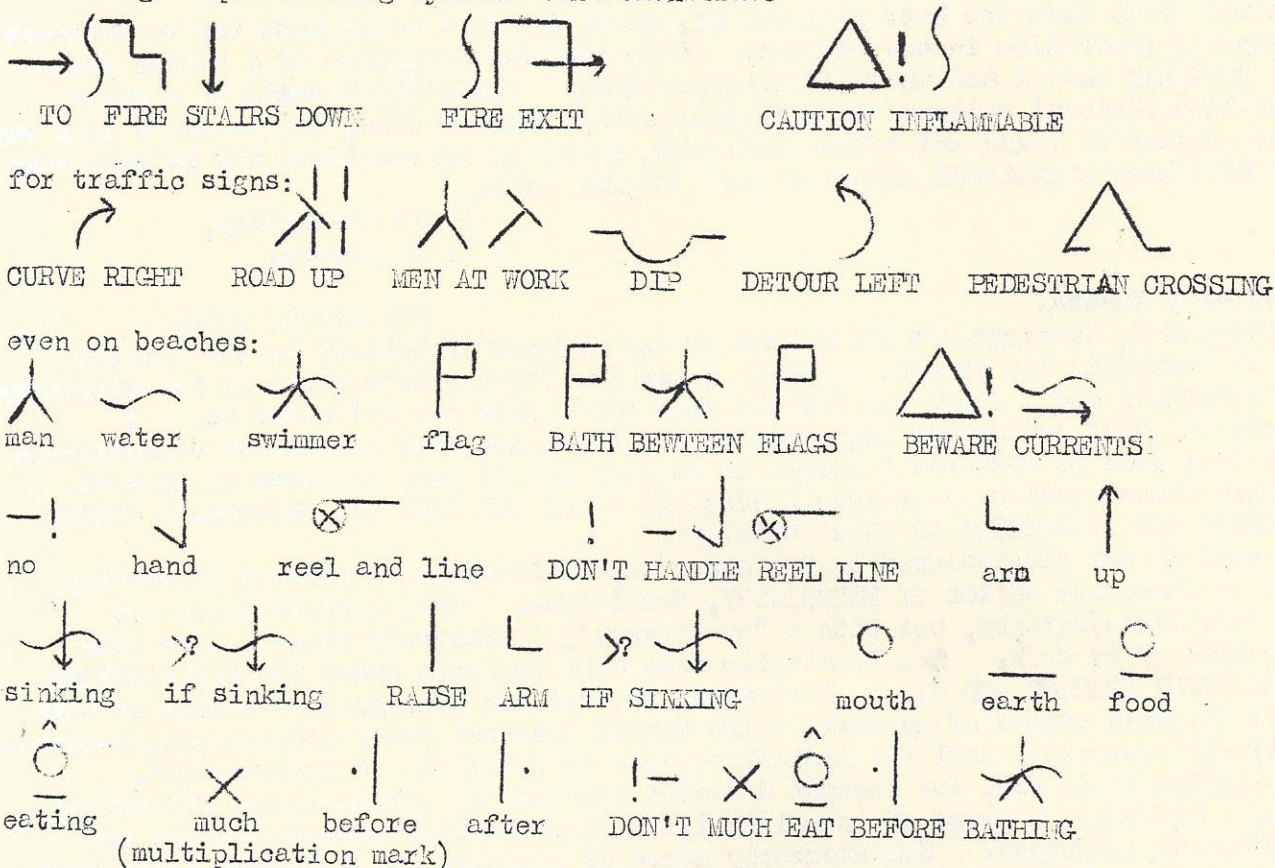
We use, of course a metaphor, as we don't know how the mind "judges". What is meant is that "he does what he should justly be considered usually capable of" or:

3 (= 3 ?) = 3 (?

his present mind corresponds with his past and future mind which of course never happens completely, so none of us are "justly" treated in exams altogether, even if exams were as objective as an electro-encephalogram, which they are not - and the symbol for examination therefore will also carry the mind symbol. The issue seems to be whether a supplementary examination should find the student in better condition to pass, and if so would the pass be due to the advantage of the extra time for preparation (including, perhaps, practices in answering the regular examination) - and if so, are there special circumstances justifying the student in gaining that advantage? I assume that the full cost of the supplementary exam is borne by the student.

You have excused yourself courteously and fairly from further work on Semantography, and that is appreciated. Most of the celebrities Bliss has approached do not deign even to reply, perhaps engrossed in fostering their own "new" ideas ... or in their replies avoid all comments and tell Bliss to go to someone else. Those whose province it should be to investigate such claims are worse offenders - educationists, publishers, philosophers, politicians - all too often they praise his work and then politely ignore his demand in the name of humanity, that he be put to work full-time, on a sustenance wage, to work on his brain child, especially

among children. As you wrote "the attempt to introduce it bristles with difficulties!" The main difficulty seems to be to get a fair "trial by jury" which Bliss himself is not in any position to organise. Once some advantage is demonstrated for semantography (the manager of this hospital has already put it to good use for traffic signs - a small but not unimportant beginning), used along with the local language - so helping foreigners to learn the local tongue - its use would be taken up by industry as the following sample warning symbols can demonstrate



There are other avenues of more interest to us - as a medium for a universal science abstract, the semantograms to be typed (with an adapted typewriter) over the native tongue of the writer, without transcribing international technical terms like "intussusception" (or if in doubt they can be replaced by terms known to be international thus

ileum  colon
intussusception

Thin cards could be duplicated for a few pence and by agreement between participating universities, libraries, individuals everyone in the world, whether he speaks Chinese Mandarin, Swahili, Hindustani, or Spanish could follow the latest developments in every country in return for his own abstracts. It needs two universities using different languages to make a start on this - then forward the scheme could snowball.

The application which interests me most at present is as a tool for logical analysis of contentious material, professional, political, or interpersonal in a more limited field...and linked with this the unexplored possibilities of making that metaphor "psychodynamics" clearly apparent for what it is to the merest lay student of psychology. Other sciences burdened with abstruse technicalities should be also vastly benefited by such applications.

Yours faithfully

Douglas N. Everingham

Reading and typing these words of my friend Everingham, after 7 long years have passed, makes me feel thankful to him. He is one of the few persons in the world who has taken my work seriously and who has acquired an amazing knowledge and proficiency in my symbols. He is the youngest of all my friends and thus he is one of my greatest hopes. When I am not more he will surely go on with the idea and carry my work forward. Herebelow is the answer of the dean who, of course, tells me to go to the new generation.

Dear Dr. Everingham,

It is the unfortunate job of the Dean to work right up to Christmas so as to get all examinations, etc. completely finalised. However, I am leaving almost immediately for a holiday at South-port.

I am very interested to read your statements about the certificate and imagine you must have spent a good deal of time on the studying of Semantics. Probably one of the reasons I see difficulties is that there is some mathematics precision required to become expert in this subject, and I am not good at mathematics. Moreover, I suspect the reason many people are not keen on taking the subject up is, as Wilfred Trotter says, "The mind responds to a new idea as vehemently as the body does to a foreign protein."

I should think that the best plan for Mr. Bliss to adopt would be to try to interest the on-coming generation in the subject. They have the advantage of a better educational training than I and those of my generation. Undoubtedly it would be a great gain for international science to have some system such as this, but we are a long way off being guided by logic and rather deal with things in an emotional way in very many matters that have a profound effect on our everyday life.

Yours faithfully,
E. S. Meyers.

Dear Professor Meyers,

5th March, 1953.

Dr. Douglas N. Everingham's initiative in his MESSAGE TO MORTALS in the Medical Journal of Australia has brought my work (and Dr. Everingham's work) on Semantography to your attention and I thank you for the good words that you had about it. I have received other interested enquiries from medical men, and one was so enthusiastic about my work that he enclosed a cheque in support and to meet expenses in my work. He did this after reading my article A POSSIBLE PROOF AND TOOL FOR CHISHOLM'S THEORY ON THE CAUSE AND PREVENTION OF HUMAN WARFARE.

This article was commissioned by Professor Clyde Kluckhohn of Harvard University, who is an associate editor of PSYCHIATRY, Washington. This article deals not with my work Semantography, but with a "by-product", a discovery which I have made in the course of my work. Dr. Everingham made some comments under the title PSYCHO SEMANTICS, ADULT EMOTION AND WAR. I am ready to send you mimeographed copies of both.

Apart from this aspect of my work, which should interest every medical man, Semantography itself presents a tool for medical science in a variety of applications. Firstly a prophylactic tool for thought disorder provoked by ambiguous and fallacious meanings. Secondly, a means of interlinguistic communication between doctors who speak different languages. Semantography makes it possible for 2 doctors (who need not learn Esperanto) to read the same paper or an abstract in their own different languages, and to correspond with each other. Thirdly, for medical men who do hygienic work in illiterate countries.

You have been kind enough to suggest that I should try to interest the "on-coming generation". This refers to the students, the new leaders of the on-coming generation. They are gathered in the universities. In order to interest them I have to be on the staff of a university. The Sydney University Extension Board sponsored one of a number of lectures and I enclose herewith a number of my Series, Semantography Series No. 50, which contains the speech of Professor A.G. Mitchell, who was chairman of my address in the Wallace Theatre, and extracts from the student papers. Nevertheless, I have not been asked to join the staff of Sydney University. The reason may be age-old Recognition and a call comes usually from the outside. The man who pioneers a new idea has his greatest difficulties in his home-town.

May I ask you kindly to consider an approach to the Senate of Brisbane University. Already Harvard University and the Library of Congress in Washington have given a standing order to Angus & Robertson to acquire whatever I or other men are going to write about Semantography. Other Libraries in the U.S.A. too have collected my manuscript which appeared in book form. Sooner or later I shall receive a call to go abroad, and I would regret this very much for the sake of Australia and her Universities. I am ready to accept the lowliest wages of the lowliest attendant, if only I could devote my whole time to this idea. Indeed, I am ready to prove that within a few years this idea will be self-sustaining as financial support (see first page) is coming in from anyone who really gets the idea and realises its world-embracing aspects. Bertrand Russell wrote that financial assistance of my work means "performing an important service to mankind".

Two years ago another man gave me financial assistance when I demonstrated to him the application of my work for Medicine. I feel sure, as pointed out above, that great assistance will be given once I am on the staff of a University. At present, I can only use the late evening hours to work on Semantography or to write such letters. It is already past midnight. In later years, people will not understand how I have been left unaided by the Australian Universities. It will be the old story of "Nemo propheta in sua patria honorem habet!" Should it really be so in my case? Shall my call remain unanswered? In the field of medicine alone, in the interest of world health, I should be given a place to work, and you are the Dean of the Medical School of the University of Queensland. Kindly consider my plea. I have the required academic qualifications, and have lectured extensively.

Yours sincerely,
C. K. Bliss.

He answered in so many words that he cannot make any appointment, nor get it approved by the Senate. I think that if the dean wants to engage a man who can give vital knowledge to his school of medicine, he should have no difficulty in getting his appointment approved. But what's the use. His are only shilly shally words to say "no"! It really does not matter if the argument or excuse is flimsy or fallacious.

Meanwhile my old acquaintance Dr. McDonald became Deputy Chancellor in 1953 and so I wrote to him in a forlorn hope.

Dr. C. G. McDonald
Deputy Chancellor
University of Sydney

15th July, 1953.

Dear Dr. McDonald, This informal letter is to address you in your capacity as Deputy Chancellor of Sydney University. You might remember me. You gave me a lift after a function, and you gave a letter of recommendation to me for the Vice-Chancellor Professor Roberts. I am the author of Semantography, and in my previous letter to you I referred to its application to medicine.

In the meantime I have lectured at the Wallace Theatre, also the Physical Society, and Students Geological Society of Sydney University. I attach excerpts from the speech of Professor A.G. Mitchell as Chairman of my lecture in the Wallace Theatre, and also reports from the students papers, which are highly laudatory. However, my application to the Extension Board that my name be included in the panel of lecturers was turned down, and the Chairman of the Extension Board Professor Mitchell, though he acclaimed my work, explained to me why my application had been turned down; because my work is too novel an idea, and there is not a set body of literature about it.

This explanation is tragic, and similar tragedies have befallen most men who pioneered new ideas. Their history has shown that they were not given any help during their life-time. With regard to the fate of Australian pioneers I refer to one name only, Hargrave who was considered a crank. Today he is an acknowledged pioneer, and every university in the world has at least one department of aeronautics. Everyone who studied my work said that it will be in use in say a generations time and will have a place in every school. As you know, Bertrand Russell, and other eminent scholars have spoken in the highest terms about my work.

It was my hope that Sydney University would take kindly to my work and will indeed become the foster mother, the alma mater of this new world-embracing idea. In this my hope, I have been bitterly disappointed. I still refuse to accept the age old proverb Nemo propheta in sua patria honorem habet. Yet, it is abroad that my work has found recognition. The Library of Congress, Harvard University Library and others are collecting all my writings. Professor Kluckhohn of Harvard has been so impressed about the medical aspect of some of my findings concerning the theory of Dr. Chisholm, Director General of World Health Organisation that he has commissioned me to write an article for PSYCHIATRY Washington, which is now with the editorial board of this journal. The draft of this article has found acclaim with other medical men in the universities and one of them wrote a letter to the editor of the Medical Journal of Australia which closes with the words:

"Unless groups of working enthusiasts can be formed among students of the humanities, Unesco and other bodies can be expected to go dealing with Semantography politely with a deaf ear, smoked glasses, red tape and pigeon holes."

Medical Journal of Australia,
December 6th, 1952, p. 829.

As you see, already in my life time voices are heard which protest against the treatment meted out to me. I shall be pleased to forward to you my article for PSYCHIATRY, which surely ^{will} find your interest, and will show that I and my work deserve recognition from Sydney University.

However, I do not want lip service. I labour under the fact that most of my time is taken up working in other fields. I feel that my mind (in which this idea is well ordered) is wasted on anything else. I should be put to work on this idea only, elaborating on its details for application to medicine, science, engineering, etc. Much research is going on at this and other universities, which may never attain any practical value. Here however is a worthy field, and I have already built up a simple system laid down in three volumes which have found praise abroad. I am ready to accept the lowliest wages of the lowliest attendant, if only I could go on working on this idea. This plea might create the unfavourable impression that I am out for a job. I am a factory man, who can and does earn money. But I want to work on this idea, and I believe that Sydney University could easily provide me with the facilities for my work.

This idea should be developed in Sydney University and should go out into the world from here. The alternative is that Sydney University will turn down my plea,

which would be of lasting discredit. Already the historic significance of my struggle has been recognised by eminent librarians and they have given standing advance orders to a Sydney Book Co. for all my writings, including future ones. I beg you therefore to treat my approach to you as a historic step. I beg you to discuss it with your colleagues and to inform you in what way I should make my formal approach to be sure of favourable consideration. Please take my thanks in anticipation.

Yours sincerely,
C. K. Bliss

What answer did I get?? None. Not even the meanest courtesy of an acknowledgement by a secretary.

My growing unhappiness about my failure to achieve any recognition, and with it employment on this work, moved to a terrible climax. When I finished the three books on Semantography in 1949 I found that I had to take on employment or go bankrupt. I had strained my resources to the limit. I still had some securities, but they were almost impossible to realize at short notice. And so I began to look into the papers. There was one ad which intrigued me. The finest private highschool in Australia, the Scotts College advertised for a teacher of physics and chemistry. I thought that I would have to lecture perhaps three to four hours a day and still would find time for my Semantography. Then I learned that 7 to 8 lectures had to be given each day, plus the hours for preparation of experiments, etc. etc. And the salary? It was less than the basic wage which an unskilled worker gets for the same amount of hours of work. I went then into industry as an unskilled worker, operating presses in a tile factory. Unfortunately, I made one mistake. I told the managing engineer that I too am a chemical engineer with a university degree. What made it worse, I had some ideas with regard to some baffling problems. We were both glad when we parted, because General Motors Holden, the factory just opposite my house had a vacancy for me as a spot welder. I worked there for nearly 3 years. At 4 o'clock I crossed the street to my home, took a bath, a meal and went to sleep. At 6 o'clock my typist came and we worked till 9 p.m. Then a slight recession brought dismissal of nearly half the personnel, including me. 6 weeks later, they recalled me, but it was too late. I had got an overdraft of £ 650 from my bank and bought a small shop, a drycleaning agency. My idea was that there will be a number of hours each day with little or no business, and this would leave me time to type more letters to foundations and institutions and professors. But in the beginning I earned less than the money for food. My good wife insisted that she had to help me, and so she came every afternoon in the shop and worked there, which was a great help to me. What I did not see was that her health was slipping. She felt very tired. And we knew that her heart is not the best. In Shanghai already she had to take digitalis. In Vienna she had some heart trouble at times. Then came the terrible morning of October 2, 1953.

When she went up, suddenly she couldn't breath. She struggled for air. I called two doctors, who diagnosed a severe heart attack. It looked like the end. The ambulance took her to Sydney Hospital where she had more attacks. These were terrible days and nights for her and for me. I would go up at 2 in the morning, unable to sleep. I would go to the hospital, slip through the gate and into the ward. I bribed the night sister to look after her every hour. Fortunately, her condition improved a bit and I brought her home. But she was too weak to do anything - and I had to go to the shop. There was nothing else to do than to bring her into a convalescent home, and to sleep with her in the same room week after week, until she was better to be taken home. The doctor had to come every day. Specialists visited her, and suddenly I was financially at my wits end. I had to cancel all my activities and expenses on Semantography. And I faced the end of all my hopes for my work on it.

But I would not give up. Somehow the accumulated bitterness about the treatment meted out to me by the universities and their professors had to be abreacted. New and rebellious ideas began to fill my mind. I began to examine the fate of others who like me were opposed and rejected with their new ideas. And I began to write rebellious manuscripts, accusing the educators and professors of neglecting their duty towards mankind and towards mankind's best sons, the pioneers of new ideas. Some of these manuscripts will be included in later issues of this series.

In any case, sitting in my shop when there was nothing to do and typing away on my new manuscript gave me a feeling of hopefulness. I believed and still believe (now writing these lines 6 years later) that there is a job for me to do, a job which far surpasses my job on Semantography. I hoped that I shall be able to show to mankind that the men who profess that they work only for the progress of mankind, are in fact the worst hindrance to progress. Then I decided on one last approach to the professors of Sydney. Perhaps - something good will come of it. Of course it was a madcap idea, this circular which appears on the next two pages.

A LETTER TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE OF SYDNEY UNIVERSITY AND THE COUNCIL
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney, 15th April 1954

Dear Sir,

This personal and informal approach to you and other representatives of Sydney's scholarly authorities may be evaluated differently by different minds as being "bold" or "impertinent" or "courageous" or "desperate". For a proper evaluation it is necessary to know that this is a last approach - after nearly eight years of polite and patient approaches to a number of Sydney's scholars and scholarly authorities, after a number of successful lectures about my work to students and students societies of Sydney University and the University of Technology.

Uninvited approaches are usually ignored - unless they offer a donation or a disadvantage not to be ignored lightly. My work can offer both, in an unusual way and I beg you therefore not to ignore this, my last approach.

Having a university degree and having worked in industrial scientific research, it was my firm belief that any new (that is unorthodox) advance in science would be examined, tested and acknowledged by professorial authorities and educational bodies - even if it comes from an outsider. In this belief I have been cruelly disappointed. New ideas are in contrast to the old and established ideas. Their history shows that their first promoters have suffered ridicule and worse at the hands of the authorities of the day.

One instance may be cited here: atomic energy. William Prout, the man who dared to proclaim that atoms are not atoms (indivisible) and elements are not elements - the man who led the others on the trail - was not a professor, not even a qualified chemist. He based his assumption correctly on the fact that the atomic weights of the elements are almost whole numbers (multiples) of the atomic weight of Hydrogen. Fearing ridicule and danger to his livelihood, he published his thesis under an assumed name. The outsider is not forgotten, but not forgiven. A recent proposal to change the term proton into prouton was rejected.

With all the moral strength at my command, I dare to ask for some opportunity to prove that my scientific advance is far, far greater than that of atomic energy, without having any destructive potentialities. On the contrary. It has the widest and most beneficial applications for all human activities and especially for scientific research. This is supported for instance by Bertrand Russell, who wrote that assistance to my work would be "performing an important service to mankind." This is acknowledged by the fact that some of the most important libraries, Harvard, Library of Congress, and others have given a standing order for all my past, present and future writings (even in typewritten form). If there is another Australian scholar whose future writings have already been ordered, I want to meet my equally honoured colleague.

At the 1951 Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor O.L. Reiser of the University of Pittsburgh proclaimed that I have solved a problem, known to all mathematicians, logicians and linguists of the last 300 years - Leibnitz's idea of a "Symbolis Universalis" - considered unsolvable. A dispatch from Philadelphia about the honour bestowed on an Australian scholar was printed in the Sydney Herald. But the scholarly

bodies ignored it. The same fate befell my lectures to students at Sydney University and the University of Technology. Even more cruelly - my application to the Sydney University Extension Board to be included into the panel of lecturers (to outside private organisations) - an acknowledgement which does not involve a penny of expense and which has been given to a number of people without a degree and working outside the university - was turned down. On other occasions some of Sydney's educators treated me with contempt and worse. I could have applied for a number of conventional teaching jobs, but I wanted to keep my mind free for my creative work. Besides, even professors' ideas have been ridiculed.

Five years ago a high-ranking Australian educator said to me verbally:

"As for organising university committees to study your scheme, I can only wish you luck. There are no bodies, I think, harder to penetrate with a new idea than the universities, except through individuals. Your attack, therefore, would have to be on individuals."

Well, I did not believe him and I continued my approaches (not attacks). Every scholar whom I have approached in the past will testify that I did so with the utmost deference. I have done this for nearly eight years, years which often saw me sinking deeper into despair. I refuse to be resigned to the old saying: *Nemo propheta in sua patria honorem habet*. I say that, on the contrary, the scholars and their institutions have a duty to take an interest in the work of a scholar residing in the same town, even be he one who does not make a living by his scientific work. I appeal, therefore, to your sense of justice and to your duty. I beg you to give me an opportunity to meet you informally and in private. I want to inform you about my work personally (not by submitting literature). This is necessary because new and unorthodox ideas raise so many counter-arguments that the inventor must be on the spot to answer them immediately. I beg you to enable me to prove to you that a fostering attitude by Sydney's university authorities will bring in great financial aid, notably from America. The reverse will be of lasting discredit to Sydney's institutions.

What do I want? For nearly eight years I have only asked for an opportunity to expound my work before a body of scholars, a cross-examination and a judgement. I ask for the same treatment which any criminal gets: a hearing, a trial, a counsel for the defence and a judgement of my creative crime. I never dared to ask for the same treatment which many a murderer gets - to be relieved of all earthly worries about the next rent, the next meal, the next pair of shoes, and free paper to work it out in detail for primary, secondary and tertiary education in all spheres of human endeavours, notably science, industry, commerce, communication, education, etc., so that mankind may benefit by my work - as Bertrand Russell wrote.

I ask you Sir, to invite me to an informal discussion in your home or anywhere you like. For your convenience I enclose a stamped envelope, or you may ring me up FJ 5901 evenings only. Please realize that the treatment meted out to me by your institution is best characterized by a German word "totschweigen". As often as not - linguistics without semantics produces a false translation. It does not mean "to hush up" and does not mean "conspiracy of silence" (as some dictionaries have it). It does not mean "deadsilence" or "deadening silence". The real meaning in this and similar cases is "to bring a man into his grave by being silent about his meritorious work." This has happened to nearly all promoters of unorthodox ideas. As for me, I shall not accept this fate. I shall fight for all those whose work is of great benefit to mankind and who are suffering the same fate, as others have suffered it in the past. It is a good cause.

Now, that you have read so far, how do you evaluate this approach - "bold" or "impertinent" or "courageous" or "desperate"? An evaluation has already taken place of my work before an august body of scholars. "Bliss's heroic work...." said Prof. Reiser to the AAAS. It deserves an "unconditional eulogy" said Prof. Meredith (Leeds). Other scholars have followed Bertrand Russell and have lauded it in the highest terms. I ask you Sir, to avert lasting discredit to Sydney's scholarly institutions. I ask you to give me an opportunity to see you in private. I close this last approach with the words of another man: Here I stand. I cannot do otherwise. May God help me!

Yours sincerely

C. K. Bliss, B.Sc.

Encl. Envelope

I talked the matter over with some friends, who told me that it would be utterly useless to approach them with a circular. What I need is that a University in Great Britain or America should honour me first. Only then will Sydney honour me perhaps afterwards. Nemo propheta in sua patria honorem habet. So I dropped the circular idea.

Another year came around. Studying the names on the new Senate List I came upon the name of a woman who was no doubt a Jewess. Perhaps she might listen to a fellow Jew.

Miss Fanny Cohen, M.A. B. Sc.

Fellow of the Senate of the University of Sydney,

6th July, 1955.

Dear Miss Cohen,

This is an extraordinary approach about an extraordinary matter. It is about a man whose scholarly work has earned him ^{the} distinction that great libraries abroad as for instance Harvard University, are collecting all his scientific writing and have given him a standing order for any future writing and be it in typewritten form only. He has solved a scientific problem, which was considered unsolvable for 300 years. He has made an archaeological discovery of great anthropological importance. Both his achievements have been recognised by scholars abroad, the first by British scholars, as for instance Bertrand Russell and Julian Huxley, the second by American scholars. His work has been presented to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Only here in Sydney where he lives have the scientific authorities treated him with silence and worse. He found the old proverb Nemo propheta in sua patria honorem habet still true, even here in Sydney. And so now he tries an extraordinary approach to you. And I am the man.

Your name Cohen on the List of the Senate has attracted my attention. The Cohanim were the people who in the past (and now) blessed the community. I feel sure that your working on the Senate has blessed the community of Sydney. As for me I am a graduate of the University of Technology in Vienna, a forced graduate of the German Concentration Camps of Buchenwald and Dachau and a graduate of the Japanese Ghetto in Shanghai. Now that I have found a new life in Australia, my happiness would be complete were it not for the fact that I am forced to work in fields which have nothing to do with the one in which I have achieved scientific distinction.

Bertrand Russell wrote that assistance of my work means "performing an important service for Mankind". Other scholars have used similar terms and the librarians are already collecting every scrap I write for future generations. But I am still alive. I can do useful work which would enhance the scientific esteem of Sydney University. Instead, I feel that the treatment meted to me would be of lasting discredit to Sydney's scientific institutions. My bitterness has grown over the years and has given way to a desperate and rebellious mood. I make therefore this extraordinary approach to you. I am willing to send you the latest brochure of Professor O.L.Reiser about my work (prospectus enclosed) should you request it. and I hope that a personal meeting would convince you about the worthiness of my cause. In the meantime I am

Yours sincerely,
C. K. Bliss.

I received the usual answer. None. Two months later I wrote again.
Dear Miss Cohen, 18th September, 1955.

More than two months ago I wrote to you and tried to interest you in my work which has won distinction abroad. I offered to send you the brochure containing the paper which Professor O.L.Reiser of the University of Pittsburgh read about my work before the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Having not received any reply from you I assume that you have not had the time. Please do it now. A short yes or no will be appreciated and I enclose a stamped addressed envelope for your convenience.

I remain with thanks in anticipation

Yours faithfully,
C. K. Bliss.

To make sure that she does reply I enclose a stamped addressed envelope. And indeed it came. I got my original letter back with a note scribbled on the back.
"Sorry - I am not able to help you."

F. Cohen.

Not even the courtesy of a letter. This appeared to me worse than no answer. But what could I do. Nothing but bow my head in deep unhappiness.

And then a devilish plan came into my mind. I am going to make a test with all

Australian Universities. I want to prove beyond doubt what I knew already, that professors are not interested in new ideas coming from an Australian outsider, even if his work was the subject of a professorial address to a learned organisation in a foreign country. I conceived a short letter offering the address of Professor Reiser to the American Association for the Advancement of Science free for study within 2 months.

First, I sent the letter printed here below off to all professors of Sydney University. Then I secured the names of Professors in other Universities and the names of senior lecturers in the relevant subjects. Here below was the draft that I designed for the series.

AN APPROACH TO THE PROFESSORS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.
AND ALL OTHER AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES.

Since 1946 I have approached a number of Professors of Sydney University, trying to interest them in my work and hoping for active support. Except for the few good words of Professor Mitchell and Professor Bailey, (See Semantography Series No. 50.) the effect was nil, in some cases hostile. After the testimony of Bertrand Russell I was allowed to give a lecture in the Wallace Theatre (See Semantography Series No. 14) Though the response of the students was enthusiastic (see excerpts from the students papers in Semantography series No. 50), the professors as a body remained silent and continued to remain silent even after the lecture to the Physical Society (See Semantography series No. 37 and 38) and the Students Geological Society (See Semantography Series No. 43 and 44). Worse even my application to the Sydney University Extension Board to be included in the panel of lecturers (which panel contains names of people not on the staff of the University) was turned down twice (see Semantography Series No. 79). The article which appeared in the Sydney papers (see Semantography Series No. 7, 61, and 78) the article which was published in the Magazine of the New England University College, Armidale, (See Semantography Series No. 62) and the frequent references to my work in letters to the editor of the Herald - all this again had no effect with regard to the attitude of the Professors.

This was 4 years ago and it took me these 4 bitter years to overcome my disappointment and my dependency. Now that Professor Oliver L. Reiser has written his paper "Unified Symbolism for World Understanding in Science" on his lecture before The American Association for the Advancement of Science in Philadelphia 1951 (which was brought to the knowledge of the people of Sydney in articles of the Herald as mentioned above.) I again made an approach to the Professors of the University of Sydney. This time I approached every professor by sending him the letter printed below. The letter was written as an approach by the Semantography Publishing Co. and signed by my secretary. Later the same letter was sent too all professors of other Australian Universities.

Dear Professor.....
This letter is sent to you in the hope that you might become interested in the scientific work of a Sydney Scholar, C.K. Bliss, B.Sc. who has two creative achievements to his credit; the solution of a 300 years old problem of far-reaching consequences, acknowledged by British scholars among other Bertrand Russell and Julian Huxley; and an archaeological discovery of great anthropological importance, supported by American scholars.

If you are interested, the paper of Professor Oliver L. Reiser about Bliss' work (being an enlarged version of his lecture before the American Association for the Advancement of Science) will, on your request, be sent to you free for 2 months. Then you may return it or acquire it (12/6).

Hoping for your favourable response, we are

Yours faithfully,
for Sem. Pub. Co.
Secretary.

Out of 200 letters sent out only 5 requests were received, namely
from the professor of obstetrics at Sydney University
the professor of civil engineering Melbourne University
the professor of biochemistry "
the professor of semitic studies "
the professor of psychology University of Western Australia.

No request from any archaeologists, anthropologists, logicians or mathematicians and biologists - though my letter indicated that these sciences are involved (re Bertrand Russell, Julian Huxley). I leave it to the reader to formulate his condemnation and then to recall professor Oliphant's condemnation of Australian professors. However as I stated before many professors in other countries (with a few blessed exceptions) acted likewise.

Those five blessed exceptions at Australian Universities, who asked for the Reiser paper were balm to my mind. And the name of the Professor Godman, being professor of semitic studies, indicated to me that he is a Jew. Perhaps he would be of some help, if for nothing else but to induce the librarian of Melbourne University to order my Semantography Series (he already has the books). And so I wrote.

Professor M.D. Goldman
 Professor of Semitic Studies
 University of Melbourne. MELBOURNE,

9th October, 1955.

Dear Professor Goldman,

Many thanks for your request for Professor Reiser's publication ~~only~~ symbols. As you are a scholar of semitic studies, I want to draw your attention especially to page 27ff where Professor Reiser relates my findings with regard to a fascinating theory of a psychiatrist of world repute Dr. Brock Chisholm, until recently Director General of United Nations Health Organisation.

Chisholm pointed out that a relevant passage in Genesis has been misinterpreted throughout the centuries and throughout all denominations of the various churches. I have elaborated on Chisholm's theory, who had no proof for his theory and had no tool for his proposed re-education of mankind. I believe I have found the proof and the tool.

Professor Clyde Kluckhohn of Harvard, whom I met in Sydney was so much fascinated with my findings that he commissioned me to put my findings in a precise form. This I did in Semantography Series No. 85 under the title: A possible Proof and Tool for Chisholm's Theory on the Cause and Prevention of Human Warfare. I shall be happy to send you a copy if you wish so. My findings are also contained in the 3rd book on Semantography, the whole set (3 books) is to be found in the Library of the University of Melbourne. However, there it is put into a form which might take too much of your time to read. I recommend the shorter version. Another angle of the same theory is to be found in Semantography Series No. 25. The Gap in Prehistoric History.

Should you find the reading of Professor Reiser's brochure interesting I would be much obliged to you if you would interest the librarian of the university library to put in a standing order for Semantography Series. Harvard University and the Library of Congress and others too have done so. In Australia, the National University in Canberra has two standing orders and keeps complete sets of my writings. Other great libraries in Sydney and abroad have followed this example. I have not approached the librarian of your library, waiting for some chance of recommendation. It should be easy for you as my three books are already in the library.

I am putting to you this request, because I feel that my idea is ahead of its time, and all my endeavours are now to put as many copies of my writings and the writings of others (as Prof. Reiser) about my work in libraries, in order to enable further researchers to take advantage of my work and go ahead. I myself am now 59 years of age, and it might interest you to know that I am a graduate of the University of Technology in Vienna, a forced graduate of German concentration camps of Dachau and Buchenwald and of the Japanese Ghetto in Shanghai. Being now for nearly ten years in Australia I devote most of my time (apart from making a living) to the furtherance of my work. I have lectured at Sydney University on Semantography and I enclose a few leaflets which are part of the Semantography Series.

What I am asking you is only to interest your librarian that he may give a standing order for Semantography Series. This will surely not be too much to ask and I sincerely hope that you will help this work along. With my thanks I am

Yours sincerely,
 C. K. Bliss.

Did he answer to my intriguing reference to the passage in Genesis? Of course not!

By 1957 I knew for sure that I could nurture no hope as far as the professors of Australian Universities are concerned. I was particularly offended by the silence of the Professors working in the same field as Reiser. Then the day came when I could get even with a new test. Whereas the previous test (with the letter to all Australian Professors, and an offer of a gratis copy of Reiser's paper) has only dealt with Australia, I embarked on a proof in which my work plays no part whatsoever. I made a monstrous predication when the International Geophysical Year was announced by the Australian chairman Prof. Bullen.

Professor K. D. Bullen
 Professor for Applied Mathematics
 University of Sydney
 Dear Professor Bullen,

24th February, 1957.

This letter is addressed to you in your capacity as Chairman of the National Committee for the Geophysical Year, set up by the Australian Academy of Science in conjunction with the International Council of Scientific Unions (see Herald article of 20th Feb. 1957).

This letter contains a startling prediction as to the results of the activities of the Australian Scientists as well as the scientists of all other countries during the International Geophysical Year. Their activities will cost an estimated 125 Million pounds. (Herald)

I trust that you will give this letter your serious consideration. Of course, you may ignore it. It would not be wise, because I am going to give it wide publicity. Already important libraries abroad are collecting whatever I write.

There will be a bitter undertone in this letter because you thought it wise to ignore the one that I sent you one year ago in your capacity of Professor of Applied Mathematics. This letter informed you about (and offered it gratis too) a paper presented by an American Professor to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This paper said that a logico-mathematical problem posed by the great mathematician Leibnitz 300 years ago has been solved at last. The man who solved it - that's me. I felt confident that you would ask for the paper. Every mathematician, and especially every teacher of applied mathematics has a duty to interest himself in every new work in his field. But you did not ask for the American paper and you ignored my letter. My great disappointment is reflected in this letter. I have made a study of the fate of every new idea in science. On the basis of this my study I make my prediction as to the result of all scientific activities during I.G.Y.

Your prediction is as you said to the Herald writer "There are bound to be some discoveries which will capture the laymen's imagination. No one can guess at everything the year will disclose. And that is the beauty of science."

My counter prediction is: "There will be no new discoveries whatever. And that is the futility of orthodox science."

Of course there will be terrific activities. Everyone will be a busy busybody, will write up reams and reams of papers. But there will not be new discoveries whatever. How can I say such a monstrous thing!

Every student of the history of new ideas in science knows that a truly new idea overthrows the old theories which are taught and defended by the insiders inside the universities. And consequently, new and startling discoveries are usually made by outsiders, that is by non-salaried scholars outside the universities. The new discoverers have to fight a life-long battle for the recognition of their new theories, which were violently opposed by the orthodox university insiders. Usually recognition ^{came} after the new pioneers had gone down to the grave.

The consequence of orthodox activities in orthodox theories is: sterility. I have watched for nearly 11 years the activities in scientific research in Sydney University and other universities all over the world. With rare exceptions the result was nil. Of course the writing of reams and reams of paper was terrific, but the result was nil. Take Unesco. It has all the scientific and educational brains of the whole world at its disposal. After 12 years not one single new idea has emerged. But the activities were terrific. The same thing is going to happen with International Geophysical Year.

Of the many many instances as to the fate of pioneers in science I shall cite only one. Who was the pioneer of atomic energy? Who overthrew the accepted theories? Who said that elements are not elements, and that atoms (indivisibles) are not atoms, and that they can be divided? Was he a Professor of Chemistry or Physics? No! He was a b-amateur in chemistry. The Romans called a man who did something for the love of it (not money or to make a living by it) an Amator (lover). That amateur who ^{ed} pioneer and predict atomic energy was so much afraid of university men that he published his theory under an assumed name. His real name was William Prout. This amateur is not forgotten, but not forgiven either. A recent proposal to change the name proton to protoun was turned down. No glory for outsiders.

Take your special hobby, the study of the earth's crust and its interior. Who drilled for oil in the face of laughing university men? Who gave the jitters to the professors of geology who saw all their theories overthrown? The pioneers were usually ignorant farmers, obscure engineers, business men and the like. Only afterwards came the professors, with what? Why of course with words only. In my case, mathematicians and philosophers have talked and written for over 300 years about Leibnitz's speculation (who was an amateur mathematician to be sure). Now, I an outsider come along and solve the problem - do I get recognition? Of course not. I am not a professor of applied mathematics. And of course I can't get publicity. The miserable helpers of orthodox science, the science writers tell what the professors are telling them, and the taxpayers (who have to foot the bill) are fooled efficiently. How is this trick done?

The trick is done by inventing new words to stand in place of the old unexplained mystery. What causes air flow? It's the blablation they are going to say. Blabla means in semantics high-sounding sounds for newfangled words. But what is the blablation? Well that is a particle of cosmic rays. But what is a particle? Well, a wave manifestation. And what is a wave manifestation? A disturbance in the space-time continuum. And so "in continuum!" Yes the professors talk and we obscure pioneers overthrow their theories.

Yours faithfully

C. K. Bliss.

Of course there was no answer. And so now three years later I am sending off the following letter to Professor Bullen, in closing this sorry chapter.

Dear Professor Bullen,

You may be pleased to know that I disagree with the vehement attack which Prof. Oliphant made against the professors of the Australian universities. He is utterly wrong in one decisive point. He thinks that Australian professors are mediocre whereas those in British and European universities are not. Having dealt with them throughout a long life, I have found that there is practically no difference. The universities of all countries excel in brilliant mediocrity. I have been able to prove this conclusively twice, and in both cases you have been my unwilling witness.

My first proof was in 1955 (see below). My second proof came in 1957 when you had a great interview in the Sydney Morning Herald (20th Feb. 1957) as chairman of the Australian committee for the International Geophysical Year. I wrote to you then on the 24th Feb. refuting all your claims.

Your prediction was: There ^{are} bound to be some discoveries which will capture the laymen's imagination. No one can guess at everything the year will disclose. And that is the beauty of science.

My counterprediction was: There will be no new discoveries whatever. And that is the futility of orthodox science.

Well, the IGY is long over, and all the reams and reams of papers have been sifted, studied, reported, and elaborated upon. And the result; your prediction has been proved wrong and mine right. Many thousands of paid professionals have travelled many thousands of miles, and have gobbled up more millions of pounds dollars and other currencies which the taxpayers of most countries have been forced to cough up in order to support all those scientific busybodies who were busy all over the globe during the International Geobusical Year.

And the result? Little differences have been measured in the crust of the ice, in the crust of the earth, in the crust of this and that. Crusts and crumbs of scientific mediocrity - but no really great discovery has been made, no overthrow of accepted theories. And why? I told you why.

Because organised, orthodox scientists are barren, sterile, and incapable to lift themselves above their own ingrained orthodox theories they are teaching. At all times the great discoveries have been made by young men, too young to be a professor, or by outsiders of universities, unburdened by professional theories.

These outsiders searched for truth, but not for money to make a living by it. They searched for the love of it. The Romans called them Lovers (Amator). But the professional wordmongers have been able to tell the taxpayers that amateur means even less than professorial mediocrity.

In my first letter to you I cited only one example of many hundreds. Who is the father of atomic energy? Who overthrew the accepted theories of atoms and elements, being as the name says, indivisible? He was not paid professor. He was not even a qualified chemist. He was a bloody amateur only. And he was so much afraid of professorial ridicule that he published his theory under an assumed name. His real name was William Prout of London. The outsider pioneer is not forgotten but not forgiven either. A recent proposal to change the term proton to prouton was turned down. Outsiders must stay outside!

Coming back to the IGY, you might point to the missiles and satellites. Unfortunately here too Professor Oliphant gave the answer recently. They have nothing to do with the IGY. They are military matters, pursued for military purposes and military prestige. The professors are allowed to profit on the sidelines by giving TV interviews, by writing newspaper articles, and by other wordmongery, which made the taxpayers believe that the professors did it all.

The men who made the missiles were those engineers who found that they cannot stay on at the universities where advancement can only be obtained by obeying one great law: Conform to Conformity or get out! So they went into industry, as I did too. And yet, I was naive enough to believe that once I have accomplished a scientific achievement the professors will be ready to acknowledge my advance in knowledge. I believed the professors who always talk that they are working their heads off for mankind, whereas they work their heads off for their own advancement, first, foremost, and hindmost.

Well, I succeeded in solving a logico-mathematical problem posed by the great mathematician Leibnitz 300 years ago, a problem which all mathematicians and logicians believed impossible to realise. In 1922 Ogden and Richards of Cambridge University stated that Leibnitz's speculation "still remains where Leibnitz thus left it." But in 1951 Professor Oliver L. Reiser of the University of Pittsburgh (and a black sheep among his own colleagues who shun and shunt him because he believes that outsiders have good ideas too) read a paper about my work to the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Philadelphia. And he said "Bliss realised the ambition of the great mathematician Leibnitz." The Sydney Herald brought a report from America (1st January 1952) and one day later a leading article. But the professors of Sydney University took no notice. Bertrand Russell, foremost authority on mathematical logic, examined my work and said that

it means "performing an important service for mankind," But Sydney University refused to support it.

I applied to the University Extension Board for the meanest little thing: to be incorporated in the list of luncheon and after-dinner speakers to the Rotary, Lions and other clubs who pay a few guineas in order to help their peris-taltic and mastigating interest in heavy meals. But the professorial board turned down my plan in two consecutive years. I asked the reason and was told that the university can support new ideas if the idea has accumulated a ~~st~~ of literature. This means in plain English: "Into the grave my friend. Get first into the grave." When I said that the idea had been discussed in papers for 300 years and also in books, it made the matter worse, because I touched on their ignorance in this matter. But worst of all, the professors directly interested in the field, the mathematicians, logicians, philosophers and linguists kept severely aloof from my lectures to student bodies, in spite of my invitations and pleading letters.

I should have known that this was going to happen, because one Australian scholar who realised my plight wrote to me already in 1949

"As for organising university committees for studying your scheme

I can only wish you luck. There are no bodies, I think, harder to penetrate with a new idea than the universities."

Mind you, he didn't mean Australian Universities. He meant the universities all over the world. Of course, I did not believe him.

After six years and thousands of approaches to thousands of professors in a number of countries, I decided to make off great experiment. I wrote to all professors

on all Australian Universities and offered everyone a gratis copy of Professor Reiser's paper for study. And the unbelievable result! Of more than 200 letters sent out, only five professors asked for the paper, and none of them were professionals in the fields involved. And you too ignored my offer. Although the paper was yours for the asking, you never asked for it.

Here is the devastating proof of Oliphant's assertion. But as I said before, he isn't right in thinking that Australian Universities are more mediocre than the others. I have made the same experiment in other countries - with the same sorry result.

Today, a letter to the Editor was published in the Herald, written by a man at Canberra University College. He must have known that he has signed his own "death sentence" as far as his academic advancement by conformity is concerned. Here are a few excerpts from his letter.

"Professor Oliphant's criticism of Australian Universities is perfectly correct. There are few genuine scholars and original thinkers in our universities as there are genuine Christians among the clergy - and for the same reason. By definition an original thinker is at least in the first instance unorthodox. He is also likely to be non-conformist, temperamental or even eccentric."

That's me, professor. But I am not eccentric. I am just plain mad about the great fraud that professors have put over trustful humanity. They make the taxpayers believe that the professors foster human progress. The opposite is true. They are the greatest obstacle to human progress. They drive original thinkers and discoverers into bitterness and even into death - even if they happen to be one of their own colleagues. It takes 50 to 100 years until they are ready to extol and exploit the pioneer. Max Planck, one of the greatest scientists of our age, said that a new theory does not gain ground by convincing its opponents, but rather because the opponents die out. one by one. Planck lived well over 90. He saw his theory gaining ground, but most other original thinkers are not so lucky to live so long. The stresses of bitterness over professorial antagonism are often too strong. Their bodies, weakened by worry and neglect, give away.

Leibnitz's idea of simple "Algebra of Thought" which even children can learn to operate was considered an impossibility through 300 long years. It may take another 300 long years until the teachers of applied mathematics will make a good living by teaching my work in schools and universities. Some of them may even make some harsh remarks about the shortsightedness of Sydney professors who have meted out harsh treatment to the Sydney man who invented it all. When Lawrence Hargrave laid the foundations of modern aeronautics in Sydney more than 60 years ago, he said that there is no one in Sydney who does not smile at his childish work of flying kites. Today we have a Lawrence Hargrave Chair of Aeronautics at Sydney University, excelling in mediocrity. Lawrence and all other innovators of new ideas knew in their hearts that they are not cranks. They knew that later generations will profit by their ideas, including later generations of teachers and professors. My greetings go to the Bliss Chair of Applied Mathematics, to be created some 300 years hence.

You ignored my first letter to you, and I do not expect better treatment from you this time. For me, this letter will close 14 years of begging and pleading to professors in Sydney and elsewhere. Professor Oliphant has finally convinced me that the scholar is right who told me 11 years ago

"There are no bodies harder to penetrate with a new idea than the universities."

Yours sincerely,
C. K. Bliss.

In closing this issue I must confess to a gross inaccuracy which I committed in previous years and which I did not mention therefore on the previous pages. I said that I sent off the letters to all the professors of all universities in Australia. I bought the calendars from all universities except the University of Tasmania, not knowing that Tasmania has a university. My excuse is: throughout the years since 1946 I have read any scrap of information in the daily papers of Sydney, which refer to Australian Universities. But never did I see anything about the Tasmanian University - until much later than 1955 (the year in which I sent off the letters). I learned that there is a university there, but the occasion was a most infamous one. Indeed, in my opinion it is the most shameful chapter in the history of ^{the} Australian professoriate, as far as I know it. It refers to the Orr case.

Professor Orr came out from Great Britain to teach Philosophy in Hobart. Then he sinned against the Law of Conformity. He was appalled by certain conditions at the University and wrote a letter to the Premier of Tasmania, demanding an appointment of a commission to look into these conditions. This was bad enough, but it became worse when the commission was appointed. And the worst came to the worst when the commission confirmed the complaints of Prof. Orr. Orr had signed his "death sentence". All that was needed now was some sort of pretext to fire him. Four different dossiers were prepared by the Senate, containing possible damaging evidence. Then he was fired.

Professor Orr sued the university. In court three dossiers were dismissed as meaningless. But the last one stuck. A girl had kept a diary containing the lurid story that Orr had seduced her. Orr protested his innocence. He maintained that the girl had concocted the story out of imagination, typical to the behaviour of girls in the puberty stage. He lost his case. He lost his appeal to the high court. And he lost his livelihood and all his possessions because of the terrible cost of the court cases. In fact, he became a pauper.

Later fresh evidence was brought forth. Orr could not have been together with the girl at the time stated in her diary. He was away from Hobart. The Catholic Archbishop of Tasmania, members of the Protestant clergy and other citizens and organisations demanded the re-opening of the whole case - but not in court, because Orr had not the money for it. They asked the Senate to examine the new evidence and realise that grave injustice had been done to Orr. But the Senate remained adamant. If Orr thinks he has been wronged, he should sue. The Senate had not forgotten Orr's letter to the Premier, the commission and the vindication of Orr's complaints about the sorry state of Tasmania's University. And there was no professor at this university who dissented the cruel injustice meted out to Orr. They all feared for their seat and their salary. Really it would have been a waste of time had I sent my letters to them.

The End.