

BLISS INSTITUTE
(Formerly Semantography Institute)

2 Vicar Street, Coogee
SYDNEY, N.S.W., AUSTRALIA
Telephone FX 8140



Semantography Series No. 180.

SEMANTOGRAPHY AND THE COMMONWEALTH
SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH
ORGANIZATION. (C. S. I. R. O.)

This issue deals with my futile attempts to interest the COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC and INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION (C. S. I. R. O.). There was one special hope which motivated my approach, namely, the following few lines in the information sheet issued by the Tax Dept. It reads

A rebate of tax is allowable in respect of gifts for scientific research to a University, college, institute, association, or organisation which is an approved research institute for the purposes of section 73A of the Income Tax Assessment Act.

No research institute will be recognised as "an approved research institute" for any of the purposes of Section 73A except on the certification of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization or the Secretary to the Dept. of Labour and National Services, or the Director General of Health.

I hoped to find private citizens who would support my efforts and publications by donations. I felt sure that if I could secure a Tax Rebate on donations given to my institute, I would have no difficulties in finding sponsors. I embarked them on a series of letters by which I hoped to arouse the interest in the chairman of the C. S. I. R. O. Dr. Jan Clunies Ross. I used leaflet-letterhead S.S. No.11.

Dr. Clunies Ross, Esq.,
C. S. I. R. O.
314 Albert Street,
East Melbourne, Vic.

Sydney, 14th November, 1950.

Dear Sir,

For years friends kept telling me: "The man most interested in your work will be Dr. Clunies Ross." Yet, I hesitated to approach you or any other man of learning. I had to make a good job of it first. It took me exactly seven years.

Now that the greatest authority on symbolic and mathematical logic Bertrand Russell has found words of praise for my work, I dare to approach you. However, I have found it is unwise to send off a heavy letter containing all the evidence to the phantastic claims made here. No one has the time to read or study long letters.

I shall send you therefore one-page-letters from time to time, containing more and more evidence, until your interest has been aroused and you will agree to meet me on one of your visits to Sydney.

I wish to add that governmental institutions have already shown interest in my work as a possible aid to overcome the illiteracy problem in New Guinea, where more than 100 different languages are spoken by a population of less the numbers of Sydney. (see number 3 on this letter head.)

Yours sincerely,
C. K. Bliss.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 6th January, 1951.

Last Wednesday I heard you in the "Forum of the Air" and this reminded me that you might be interested to hear more about Semantography. I am using once more (but not more) this letterhead, thinking of the probability that you haven't had the time to study the first letter.

This letterhead alone, with its phantastic and unbelievable claims might easily lead to the conclusion that here is another crackpot idea.

To counteract this, I include herewith my Brochure No. 6, which shows the history of the case. As you see, the honour to have the first pioneers in this new field goes to Great Britain. The Scotsman Dalgarno and the Englishman Bishop Wilkins were the first pioneers.

I beg to draw your attention to the third part of this brochure, giving you the favourable comment of Bertrand Russell, Lancelot Hogben, Carleton Washburne, James Hemming, John Metcalfe, Henry Brose, and others. No one can say now that this is a crackpot idea. On the contrary. It deserves the serious attention of every scientist.

Meanwhile a new voice has been heard. Professor G. Patrick Meredith, of the University at Leeds, has now published a review of nearly 2000 words in the noted British educational journal THE NEW ERA (November 1950). I am now preparing a reprint, but here is the last sentence of his favourable review:

"Semantography is such an important creative advance in language design that the strategy of its presentation to the world merits as much as care the author has devoted to the system itself."

You Sir, and your comment are very interesting and very important to me, and I hope therefore to have your understanding with regard to this presentation in single leaf letters. It is my "strategy" in the words of Prof. Meredith, and I am trying to give it much care.

In my next letter, I shall send you actual examples of this new writing in a field of the utmost importance for Australia.

Wishing you a very Happy New Year,

Yours sincerely,
C. K. Bliss.

My hopes went up when I received the following short letter.

Dear Mr. Bliss

16th January, 1951.

Thank you for your letter of 6th January. I am afraid that so far I have not had a very clear idea of what Semantography is but perhaps your next letter, giving a few samples, will make this clear.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) J. Clunies Ross.
CHAIRMAN

I wrote therefore:

Dear Sir,

Sydney 20th January 1951.

Your letter of January 16, has proved that your interest in this new idea has been awakened, and I beg you to accept my sincere thanks for this. I enclose today two leaflets containing samples of Semantography.

The first is a reprint from the Sydney Daily Telegraph. Someone said once, that the newspapers of today are written for the office boy by the office boy. Exaggerated as this may seem, the newspaper has to cater for the simple minds of its readers, and this is reflected in the article. Nevertheless the examples chosen from my work show the simplicity of the symbols.

The second sample in the form of a draft for a film strip is an application of Semantography in a field most vital for Australia. It is now commonly recognised that the Territory of New Guinea is of utmost importance for the defence of Australia. This fact has now been aggravated by the clamouring of the Indonesians for Western New Guinea. Moreover, nations hostile to the Western Democracies have attacked Australia time and time again in the U. N. O. for her failure to "educate" the natives, to make them "self-governing," etc.

The fact that a U.N. Commission has toured the mandated Territory is ominous. Any day, a surprise motion may be sprung in the United Nations Organization, and may find support and majority of the nations, which term themselves "non-colonial" New Guinea may be taken away from Australia, we would be left without the moral support for the continuation of the Mandate.

Only a spectacular innovation could rebuke the accusation that Australia does not do anything for the natives. Yes, we know that Education is the answer, but the difficulty in New Guinea in this respect is almost as surmountable as the mountain ridges which separate the natives in more than 100 different linguistic stocks.

It is quite out of the question to print more than 100 primers in more than 100 different languages. Some of these linguistic stocks comprise of only a few thousands souls, according to the Current Affairs Bulletin of the Commonwealth Office of Education. Two adjacent villages have often different languages. If they were to get two different primers this would tend to separate them more, instead of bring^{ing} them together.

Semantography offers now a mode of writing, which is of the utmost simplicity being in fact a picture writing. Please follow the picturegraphs, as they are shown in the filmstrip sample. They are simple enough, and there is no doubt that natives would easily learn them. One Primer printed for all the different native stocks of New Guinea could be understood by all of them. Not only would they become literate; the new mode would represent a truly universal mode of communication. They would read the same paper in different languages, they could even communicate in writing with each other, even if they could not understand each other in speech.

But more than that. A booklet printed in Australia about some agricultural advice, some technical instructions, about hygiene or education in general could be read and understood in all native languages and dialects of India, Asia, Africa the whole globe.

AUSTRALIA COULD THUS BECOME TEACHER OF ASIA, OF ALL THE BACKWARD PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

This would be a spectacular innovation which would silence the hypocritical accusations of hostile nations in the U.N.O. And time is pressing.

However, I realise that much time would pass until the educational authorities would take action. Being myself an industrial chemist full of energy and accustomed to doing things efficiently, I have now decided to start the first primer "SEMANTOGRAPHY for the Children of the World." In about two weeks time I shall be able to send you a sample of the title page. I feel sure to be able to interest missionaries in New Guinea, in Asia, in Africa and elsewhere.

All this needs money. I have now thought up a plan which would cost nothing as far as the authorities are concerned. If I have your interest, I feel sure to be able to find some public spirited private wealthy citizen, who would provide the money for the printing of the various primers. Bertrand Russell wrote (on page 9 of the brochure which you have already received) "Any man or men who will spend the money necessary to get your work printed will, in my opinion be performing an important service to mankind."

Another great application of Semantography is an international universal scientific abstract card index, which could be read in all languages. The leading men of Sydney University have decided to sponsor a lecture on Semantography before Professors and students. No more for today, and many thanks for your kind interest.

Yours sincerely,
C. K. Bliss.

Dear Sir,

Sydney 30th March 1951.

I beg to submit to you photostats of the following letters from

- (1) The Minister for External Territories, Mr. P. C. Spender
- (2) Professor Joseph A. Lauwerys, Head of the Institute of Education University of London, informing me that he has sent a personal letter to the Director General Of UNESCO, Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet.
- (3) Professor Carleton Washburne, New York, informing me that he had a personal Talk with the Deputy Director General of UNESCO, Dr. John W. Taylor.
- (4) The Secretary of the Sydney University Extension Board, preparing my lecture about Semantography, sponsored by the University.

However, governmental and supra-governmental agencies are themselves frustrated and curtailed in their plans, and years may pass by until something can be done. Enthusiasts are needed. Every new idea, even the bicycle and the motorcar, the wireless and the flying machine have been carried forward by amateurs (Latin Amator = Lover).

The money for a primer as drafted, would be gladly supplied by wealthy citizens if - and this IF in your hands, Sir. Please study the attached Memorandum, and be thanked for all your consideration you will give to this new and world-embracing idea, which would come from Australia and enhance her name.

Yours sincerely,

C.K.Bliss.

I enclosed the following memorandum.

M E M O R A N D U M
submitted to the C. S. I. R. O.

A S I M P L E P L A N

to start a new world-embracing idea, which could be of great value

to Australia
to Great Britain
to the British Commonwealth
to the world.

without asking a single penny from the government.

The Idea is Semantography. "One Writing for One World,"

praised by Bertrand Russell as an "important service to mankind," praised by Lancelot Hogben, Carleton Washburne and other scientists.

A new and truly universal pictographic Writing, bridging and unifying all the languages spoken in the Territories of Australia, and also in Asia, Africa and anywhere in the world.

The Advantages to Australia

- (1) It would silence the hostile powers in the U.N.O. who demand that New Guinea should be taken away from Australia, because we fail to "educate" the natives (who speak more than 100 different languages.)
- (2) It would make Australia the Teacher of Asia. Any book or primer of educational, agricultural or technical value could be read in all languages spoken in Asia or elsewhere.
- (3) Great Britain could use every primer printed in Australia in her territories in Africa, the Near and Middle East, etc.
- (4) A short training in Semantography is the antidote to the fallacious word-propaganda waged by the enemies of Democracy. Vague words, which mean anything, are demasked in a picture writing, which shows the real things.
- (5) Semantography could be a boon to science and industry, which are greatly handicapped by books and journals printed in too many different languages. Now, a scientific abstract is possible which can be understood in all languages without translation.

This new idea, coming from Australia, would enhance her name and prestige.

Bertrand Russell urges men to spend money on the printing of works on Semantography, telling them that they "would be performing an important Service to Mankind."

However, (as tests have shown already) nothing is to be expected from wealthy private citizens in our egotistic world, unless the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, follows Bertrand Russell's advice and "performs an important Service to Mankind" by approving for a limited and controlled period of THE INSTITUTE FOR SEMANTOGRAPHY so that donations would become an allowable deduction with regard to Sections 73 and 78 of the Income Tax Assessment Act.

The Chairman of the C. S. I. R. O. may name a public chartered accountant to control all expenditures, etc.

Section 78

Provides that gifts are allowable deductions, when given to an Institute as approved by the C. S. I. R. O. according to section 73.

Section 73

refers to "any activities in the fields of natural or applied science for the extension of knowledge,"

"which is or may prove of value to Australia"

THE UNITED NATIONS APPEAL FOR CHILDREN

has received gifts under Section 78

The Semantography Children's Primer is an ideal gift to the Children of the United Nations, bringing them mutual understanding in a new and unheard of way.

I attached to it S.S. No. 6 and the title page for a children's primer shown in S.S. No. 15.

I was of course aware that I must have other men who are favourably inclined to my work, and who will use their influence with Dr. Clunies Ross. It happened that I made efforts to interest also the South Pacific Commission. This commission was formed by representatives of the following 6 countries which administer territories in the South Pacific: Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain U.S.A. France and Holland (see Semantography Series No. 24.) I met in the Sydney office of this Commission a young lady Miss Sheils, who was delegated by the Sydney Director of the South Pacific Commission to listen to an exposition on Semantography. She invited me and my wife to her home in Manly where I met her father who worked in an office of the N.S.W. Government. His aim was to stimulate new ideas in industrialization. I believed, (and still do) that my Semantography symbols should be used and would be of great use for fire warning signs in Australian factories and public places. Tens of thousands of new Australians are living here for years who still cannot speak English.

The meanings INFLAMMABLE, FIRE EXIT, FIRE EXTINGUISHER, are incomprehensible to newcomers who can speak (apart from a few words of every day English) only Italian, or Lebanese or other languages. (see Sem. Series. No. 42 "Industrial Emergency Symbols in Semantography.")

I therefore gave a fervent demonstration to Miss Sheils and Mr. Sheils on the practicability of my symbols. Needless to say I did not convince any of them. But I learned that Mr. Sheils knows Dr. Clunies Ross well. He promised me to write a letter to him. Soon afterwards he handed me the following answer.

J.J. Sheils, Esq.,
119 Phillip Street,
Sydney, N.S.W.

3rd April, 1951.

Dear Mr. Sheils,

Thank you for your letter of 28th March, in which you refer to the interesting proposals of Mr. C.K. Bliss for the development of his semantographic writing.

I am afraid that the study of linguistics does not properly come within the Terms of Reference of this Organization. But it appears to me that the ideas Mr. Bliss put forward for the use of his system as a means of promoting understanding, particularly amongst the backward peoples, might well be considered by the Australian National Committee of UNESCO.

I am accordingly referring his communication to them.

Mr. Bliss,
For your information.
J.J. Sheils.

Yours sincerely,
(signed) J. Clunies Ross.
CHAIRMAN.

This letter was a great disappointment to me because, from similar experiences I knew what it meant. "Go to UNESCO!" I was told time and time again by scholars and officials who could do something for my work in their own sphere but didn't want to do it. The reader is kindly asked to look into S.S. 167, 168, 151, etc. which deals with my many futile attempts to interest the officials and director-generals of UNESCO. I turned again to Dr. Clunies Ross with the following letter.

Dear Sir,

Sydney 11th April 1951

Your decision to pass my work to the National Commission for UNESCO has struck me like lightning. You are my last hope for active support and I hope that you may reconsider your decision in view of the following facts.

The Unesco People in Sydney have turned my work down two years ago. They even refused to send my work to Unesco Paris. One year later I had the most favourable statements of Earl Russell, Prof. Lancelot Hogben, Prof. Carleton Washburne and others, and I made another approach, with the same results.

This prompted Dr. Volkov, Editor of THE NEW ERA, London (in which journal the favourable review of Prof. Meredith appeared) to propose the study of my work to UNESCO Paris. Prof. Lauwerys did the same and addressed a personal letter to the Director-General, Dr. Bodet. Prof. Washburne of New York, had a personal talk with the Deputy Director General of Unesco, Dr. Taylor.

Unesco Paris wrote that they would make some language studies in 1951 but all they did was to pass the matter on from one dept. to the other. They informed me now that the Australian Delegates must propose it at the General Conference in June. I have tried in the past to contact Prof. Mills and Mr. Weeden, but was frustrated. I have tried to get the addresses of the UNESCO co-operative bodies, but again in vain.

But even if I would succeed in convincing the Australian Delegates, and even if they propose it, it may be turned down by the General Conference. And even if they would accept a study of my work, years may pass until something positive emerges. The blame goes to the set-up of UNESCO, which is depending on the Delegates of fifty-nine nations.

I don't blame anyone realising that every educator is himself frustrated and curtailed in his own plans. I realised that I cannot count on any financial assistance with regard to my work, although I was hopeful when Bertrand Russell wrote "Any man or men who will spend the money necessary to get your work printed will, in my opinion be performing an important service to mankind" I cannot imagine stronger words and I cannot imagine any man, who is more qualified than Lord Russell to judge my work. He is the foremost authority on Logical Symbolism, and one of the greatest men of this century.

The idea then occurred to me, that my work is not only an important service to mankind in general but also in particular to Australia. The United Nations are sending commission after commission into Papua and New Guinea, and a spectacular innovation in educating those natives may be most welcome. Seeing however, that my work was not accepted by the Office of Education, I turned my thoughts to financial support by private wealthy citizen, who would finance a children's primer, of which I have sent to you the title page.

Private wealthy citizen however, give money to charitable or other agencies if it means a tax deduction for them. I looked up Section 73A of the Income Tax Assessment Act, and found the following agencies who can give a certificate for tax deductions:

- (1) The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization
- (2) The Director General of Health
- (3) The Secretary of the Department of Labour and National Service.

You then were the obvious choice, and I was told that you are indeed the man with a vision to recognise a new idea and that you have in the past helped new ideas along. Therefore I addressed a number of letters to you, and was overjoyed about your response. But now, your decision to pass my work onto the UNESCO Commission has put an end to all these hopes.

I have in the foregoing letters stressed the use of my work for Papua and New Guinea, because it seemed to me the most urgent and pressing problem. But if you think that this problem "does not properly come within the Terms of Reference" of your Organisation, I wish to turn to scientific and industrial problems, which come within your sphere. There is for instance the most urgent need of an international scientific abstract, informing about new scientific and industrial research. However, I shall enlarge upon this theme only if you wish.

I shall give a lecture before the Professors and the Students of the University of Sydney on Tuesday the 15th May 4pm in the Wallace Theatre. This lecture is sponsored by the Sydney University Extension Board, and I shall lay special stress of the use of Semantography for scientific abstracts. May be you are in Sydney and would honour me with your presence.

During the last two days I have received an order for my work from Prof. I. A. Richards of Harvard University, and from Prof. O. L. Reiser of the University of Pittsburgh. Prof Reiser ends his letter with these words: "Do you see any way in which we could enter into some programme of collaboration?" Apart from Prof. Washburne, whom I met in Sydney, these two men are the first whom I have approached in the United States. Look at the response!

I don't want any post, I don't want that any officer of the Commonwealth should do any work for Semantography, I don't want a single penny from the Commonwealth. There are a number of private wealthy citizens, who want to get rid of money, provided it does not go to the Tax Commissioner. Therefore they make their contributions to any organisation which has the certificate for tax reduction.

Give to this Institute for Semantography a certificate for say £2500. I shall find the citizens.

I feel sure that you would not have turned over my work and plea to the Unesco Commission, if you would have known that I have made strenuous efforts for two years to get their support.

You Sir, as Chairman of the C. S. I. R. O. are the foremost authority to care for the "brains" of this country. You see what profound interest my work finds with great men of learning. If you give me this certificate then in Earl Russell's own words you "will be performing an important service to mankind."

Don't let this new world-embracing idea down. You are here my last hope for active support.

Copy Mr. J.J. Sheils.

Yours sincerely,

C.K. Bliss,

But now Dr. Clunies Ross had handed the matter over to his secretary and I received the following letter

Dear Sir,

9th April, 1951.

In reference to your letter to Dr. Clunies Ross of the 30th ult., I would suggest that as a first step you should make an application for income tax remissions to the Commissioner of Taxation, Taxation Office, Canberra; he will then refer on your correspondence to us.

I am sorry to have to worry you in this way, but the foregoing is the procedure laid down, and, after all, we are merely advisors to the Taxation Office which is administering the legislation. Your letter to the Commissioner could be on similar lines to yours to Dr. Clunies Ross. In that connection, I am returning herewith your copies of the photographs and letters you sent to us. If you have other copies, perhaps you could send us these back; otherwise, we will see them from your correspondence to the Taxation Dept. Office.

Yours Faithfully,

G.A. Cook

SECRETARY.

A man who is in a desperate situation will cling to the slenderest hope. Stupidly I believed that the reference to the Taxation Commissioner means a step forward. It was, of course, nothing of the kind. He simply wanted to get rid of me. But I felt that I must secure first a measure of acceptance from the C. S. I. R. O. because this organisation and not ^{for} the Taxation Commissioner will decide the issue. During these months I prepared my first lecture at the Sydney University and I used this promising venture to impress Dr. Clunies Ross. I wrote the following letter.

Dear Sir,

Sydney 14 th April 1951.

My frantic and long letter of April 9th, in which I told you my troubles with UNESCO has now been happily superseded by the letter of your secretary. His helpful advice gives me the encouraging hope that you will or might give the matter your favourable consideration when referred to by the Commissioner of Taxation in Canberra. My thanks in anticipation.

I enclose an invitation of the Sydney University Extension Board to my lecture, which will take place on Tuesday 15th May. 4. 00 p.m. at the Wallace Theatre the University. Maybe you will be in Sydney at this time, and you will honour me with your presence. I believe that Professor A.G. Mitchell will preside and I shall lay particular stress on the use of Semantography for an international scientific abstract card index. I have seen from advertisements that C. S. I. R. O. needs competent scientific translators. With great luck, such index cards, which could be read and understood in all languages, might be a reality in a few years' time.

This week I have received orders for my work from Professors of Harvard University and the University of Pittsburgh, and - if I should receive the material assistance as indicated in my previous letter through your kind help - I hope to gain the attention of all the Universities in the world within the next two years.

The Sydney University Extension Board will distribute six hundred invitations to my lecture, and I presume that the Chief of the Department of the C. S. I. R.O. in Sydney will be included. However, if you wish to draw the attention of some of your co-workers in Sydney, I attach a few invitations for this purpose.

I remain, with renewed thanks,

Yours sincerely,
C.K. Bliss

To Mr. Cook, his secretary, I wrote as follows:

Dear Sir,

14th April 1951.

Please accept my thanks for your letter of the 9th April, and for your advice to approach the Commissioner of Taxation, Taxation Office, Canberra. I shall do so without delay.

I hope that Dr. Clunies Ross will give the matter his favourable consideration when it is referred to him by the Commissioner of Taxation. So far, the Taxation Office in Sydney have treated me with great understanding. I work at General Motor's Holdens and apart from the bare necessities of food and rent, all my earnings go to printer's bills, etc. The Commissioner of Taxation in Sydney has granted these expenses as deductions and has refunded part of my Taxation Installments. I hope therefore, that the Canberra Office will show similar understanding with regard to my forthcoming application.

I shall make copies of the particulars which I have sent to you, and which I received back, and shall send them to you as soon as possible. Enclosed in my letter I beg to send you the invitation of the Sydney University Extension Board to my Lecture which will take place on Tuesday 15th May, 4.00 p.m. in the Wallace Theatre at the University. Maybe you will be in Sydney at this time, and you may give me the honour of your presence.

The furtherance of new ideas has often depended on the helpful understanding of the Secretary to a great man, and your letter assures me that you will help this new idea, which comes from Australia, along.

I enclose a letter addressed to Dr. Clunies Ross, and remain,

Yours sincerely,
C.K. Bliss.

I was happy to receive an answer from Dr. Clunies Ross:

Dear Mr. Bliss,

10th May, 1951

I must apologise for not replying before to your letter of 14th April, in which you indicate that the suggestion by our secretary that you should make an application to the Taxation Authorities for the recognition of your Institute as a research institute within the meaning of the Act has given some satisfaction. I would point out that, if your application is to be successful, it would be necessary for you to agree that any funds provided for research purposes would be expended under the direction of a Committee composed of individuals of recognised scientific standing, and it would also facilitate matters if you had some definite support from such an institution as the University of Sydney.

With reference to your lecture for the University Extension Board on 15th May, I hope that certain of our Senior Officers will be able to attend it and, as you suggest, the Extension Board will no doubt have brought the matter to their notice.

Yours sincerely,
Dr. Clunies Ross.
CHAIRMAN.

And from Mr. Cook:

Dear Sir,

17th May, 1951.

INSTITUTE FOR SEMANTOGRAPHY

I should have acknowledged the receipt of your letter of the 14 April before this, but I know that Dr. Clunies Ross has been in touch with you and has also given you an indication quite recently of the conditions of your Institute would need to meet if it were to have a reasonable chance of being "approved" for taxation remissions.

Doubtless in due course the Taxation Office will consult us regarding your application.

Yours faithfully,
G. A. Cook.
SECRETARY.

I answered:

Dear Sir,

Sydney 4th May 1951.

Please accept my thanks for your continuous help and advice. I shall ask you now for one more letter, and then I shall not bother you any more. Do you think that the following committee would be sufficient for a favourable consideration of my application?

Chairman Professor A.G. Mitchell

He is foremost authority on Semantics. He was chairman at my University lecture, and found words of great praise for my work.

Senior Lecturer H.D. Black, specialist on international relations, now on a visit to the United States, following an invitation by the U.S. Government under the Smith-Mundt Act. He had discussions about my work with Bertrand Russell, who as you know, wrote, that material assistance given to my work means "performing an important service to mankind." Mr. H.D. Black spoke with great praise about my work at the Australian Institution for International Affairs.

Principal Librarian John Metcalfe, of the Public Library of New South Wales

He recommended my work to all larger Public and University Libraries "throughout the world". He would appoint a public chartered accountant, who would supervise all expenditures, according to the directions of the above mentioned committee.

As soon as I have your approval of the list, I would approach these men, and I feel sure that they would agree. What I want is a publication of a Primer for Children and Natives. This would involve a limited amount, and therefore I hope that the University would not fear that donations to Semantography would mean a loss to the University.

I have invited 60 publishing firms to my lecture, and have outlined my idea for a primer. There was not a single enquiry. This is not yet a money making proposition for a publisher, and therefore your initial help will start the ball rolling. After that, publishers will find it profitable, if many people will like the idea.

The Secretary of the Australian Institute for International Affairs, Dr. Eric David, has introduced me to the world renowned author and statesman Senor de Madriaga, now touring the Commonwealth. Mr. de Madriaga was very much taken with my work, and promised me to discuss it with Sir Stanley Unwin, of the London Publishing House Allen and Unwin. He promised too, to interest a French publisher.

As you see Sir, I have tried very hard to find a publisher, but the disheartening result of my appeal to 60 Sydney publishing firms, and previous attempts have proved that this idea must get initial impetus from men, who have realised the importance of this idea for mankind.

I am looking forward to your kind advice and remain with all my thanks
 PS. My University lecture was attended by 350 persons, mostly students and professors, and was according to Prof. Mitchell's words a "great success".
 Monday I have an appointment with Angus & Robertson, and I shall try very hard to interest them in a Brochure about my University Lecture.

Yours sincerely,
 C. K. Bliss.

And I received the following answer:

Dear Mr. Bliss,

20th June, 1951.

I find I have not replied your letter of the 24 th May, in which you asked my opinion of names of certain of those who might form a committee to sponsor the Institute for Semantography with the Taxation Department. It is a little difficult for me to give you a complete answer to your question; the difficulty is due to the fact that the Taxation Office is charged with the administration of the Income Tax Act, and it has not yet referred to us your request for recognition of the Institute for Semantography as an approved institution under the Income Tax Act.

It must be recognised, too, that we are called on as advisors with respect to scientific matters only and it might well be questioned whether semantics falls within the definition of a natural or applied science. The Section of the Income Tax we are concerned with is Section 73 in which scientific research is defined as meaning "any activities in the fields of natural or applied science for the extension of knowledge." Your choice of people for the proposed Committee is not much help in this regard, since none of them would be considered "scientists" in the general meaning of the term.

I wonder, therefore, whether your object - namely that of obtaining taxation remissions on contributions to your Institute - would not have a better chance of success if approached in another way? Suppose for instance, you were able to persuade the University of Sydney to establish the Institute as part of the University, then contributions could be sent to the University and earmarked for your Institute. As contributions to the University, they would probably be eligible for taxation remission under quite another clause than that with which C. S. I. R. O. is concerned. We cannot, of course, give you an authoritative opinion about this probability, but I would suggest that it is well worthwhile following it up with the University authority and a taxation consultant.

I am glad to know that your University lecture was so well attended and so successful.

Yours sincerely,
 J. Clunies Ross.
CHAIRMAN.

Dear Mr. Clunies Ross,

4th November, 1951

Your letter of June 20, H5/20, ICR/GM.

Your letter has been a terrible disappointment, and it takes me months to overcome the agonizing feeling of frustration. I have worked for more than 9 years on this idea and hoped that the responsible persons will take an active interest in it and take it over - do something about it. I felt sure that this will be done after great scholars have found words of greatest praise for it.

Bertrand Russell and others.

In England Professor Meredith compered my work with Wilkin's who made an abortive attempt at this very idea. Wilkins is the man who, with others, founded the Royal Society and commissioned Captain Cook and Joseph Banks to explore the South Seas. Meredith wrote that his review about my work is next to an "unconditional eulogy".

In the United States Professor Reiser writes about "Bliss's heroic work" And here in Australia one of the greatest men of the British race, one of the greatest scholars of our time BERTRAND RUSSELL wrote that money spent on making Semantography known, means "performing an important Service to Mankind". I can't imagine stronger words in favour of a mental achievement of a living man.

Russell's opinion about a Sydney man was in the Newspapers, it was on the National Network, it was on the Macquarie Network. I have been invited to give a number of lectures in the University and outside of it. I have proposed to 60 Sydney publishing business men the idea of a brochure only. The result of all is 0.00

Your Responsibility as Head of the Commonwealth Research Organization.

You are the responsible head of the "Brains Trust" of this country. You are responsible for every scientific endeavour if an approach about it is made to you. I don't know whether I shall ever have an opportunity to write to you such a long letter as this one. But I take my heart in my hands to express the terrible feeling which has assailed me in innumerable hours at day and in the night, and I ask you:

"Must Men who pioneer unusual Ideas, of great Benefit to Mankind - must they still wriggle out their lives in agony and frustration, until - too late - something is done for their work?"

This is the question I put to you. You have been kind to me, you have answered my letters. I feel sure that you will understand my feelings when I read in Sydney newspapers that C. S. I. R. O. scientists Mills and Thomas are investigating the noises coming from the star constellation Cygnus.

If this is important enough, then I am ready to prove in this letter that the investigation of my work is a thousand times more important and it is within the scope of your Organization, being of direct and immense value to Australia.

Bertrand Russell asked me to symbolize some of the most controversial meanings of our time, indeed meanings about which wars are fought and quarrels are going on in every community and family. I satisfied him completely and he wrote his memorable words.

Among the words, was the word "Greatness." I showed him my symbol for this meaning and explained its interpretation. He agreed that simple people and even children will understand my interpretation. Without showing you my symbol, you know its interpretation, and you can prove your greatness by going on with this letter or stopping right here.

For a number of years your name was my last and my first hope. So please do me this favour and read it carefully and realise the feelings of a lone scholar whose tormented mind has become the unhappy vessel of a new and world-embracing idea.

The Idea of Tax Remissions.

When the terrible truth dawned upon me that official financial assistance is not available for an outsider with an unusual idea on his hands, I thought that I could persuade wealthy citizens to give me money - if this money means an income deduction for the Taxation Department.

In the meantime I have found out, that such private citizens have two purposes in their mind. First, to give the money to someone else but the Taxation Commissioner. Second, they hope that they will be rewarded with some civic or royal honour. In this case, money for an apparently outlandish idea will not be given. It must be for suffering mankind, in short for medical research.

When I tried to explain to such a public benefactor, that my work will do more for suffering mankind than a hundred hospitals, when I pointed to Russell's words - it was of no avail. I realized that - even if I get my Institute recognized I would not get private citizens to give money for my work.

Your Reference to Semantics.

Another great disappointment was your statement that it is questionable whether "Semantics falls within the definition of a natural or applied science." This makes me wonder whether you ever have received my three large volumes of my work. If my parcel, sent to you half a year ago, has not arrived, I shall make enquiries at the G.P.O.

If it has arrived, I feel sure that you - a very busy man - haven't found the time to thumb through it, or at least to have a look at my large chapters on Chemistry, Physics, Medicine, Agriculture, Industry, Communication, etc.

Semantics and Semantography

I have put the word semantics on my letterhead for one great reason. Everyone confronted with my work and the symbols, immediately classifies, judges and sums it up thus: "Oh another sign language!" This settles it. Nothing need be said or done after this conclusion. I have put semantics on my letterhead to show that it is more than just a sign language, that it falls within the sciences and indeed is the first practical realization of a theoretical idea, considered impossible by all scholars for the last 300 years, a LOGIC, A SEMANTICS, AND A WRITING WHICH TRANSCENDS ALL SCIENCES AND ALL LANGUAGES.

Semantography and scientific Research.

I think I put here part of the leaflet prepared for the Students Geological Society of the University of Sydney.

A UNIVERSAL SCIENCE ABSTRACT

without publishers, without printers, and even without money, can be put into operation by a few enthusiastic students in a few universities (See Bliss's detailed proposals in his paper before the Physical Society of the University of Sydney). Reports about research in Geology, Chemistry, Medicine, etc., etc., going on at a University could be given half-yearly on small mimeographed filing cards, carrying the title and research result in 100 words, - and in pictographs. Report from Anglo-American Universities would carry the pictographs and the English words beneath; in French Universities it would be French beneath the pictographs, in Danish Universities it would be Danish etc., etc.,. Anyone knowing English, French, or Danish need not bother about the symbols. Others would learn them in order to read the abstract in their language be it Portuguese or Afrikaans. Soon Universities in small countries would add a line in English beneath the line in their language. The grammar of Semantography is the "grammar" of the physical event (Agent acts on Object) Putting English or French words beneath the symbols may sometimes result in some awkward English or French sentences, but here at last is a medium to guide word-for-word translation, free of idiomatic expressions. As an additional advantage this would enable the reader to learn the corresponding scientific or non-scientific words in English or in other languages.

I see from the advertisements that the C.S.I.R.O. wants men who can translate scientific articles from German and other languages. Many times I was tempted to apply, because I have years of experience in scientific library research and especially in the investigation of patents.

I can indeed make an abstract from every scientific article from a German work, and of course can translate it faultlessly. But Semantography is on my mind and this idea will do more for scientific Research than any translations.

If investigation of noises from Cygnus are within the scope of the C.S.I.R.O. then the investigation of the above mentioned idea falls even more within its scope.

Semantography - of direct and immense value to Australia

In your letter of June 20, you have referred to the definition of "scientific research" as stated in Section 73 of the Income Tax Assessment Act. This definition reads: "any activity in the field of natural or applied science for the extension of knowledge".

But this section makes an important restriction on scientific research carried out by an Institute including the C.S.I.R.O. It says:

"an approved research institute" means the C.S.I.R.O. or any... institute...for undertaking scientific research (definition see above), WHICH IS OR MAY PROVE TO BE OF VALUE TO AUSTRALIA."

This is the decisive point: of value to Australia. I have shown that Semantography can be of immense value for science. Now I am going to show that it can be of immense value to Australia, directly and indirectly.

Indirectly, a number of projects of the C.S.I.R.O. do not extend knowledge. For instance, the installation of a "mechanical brain" machine, helps the scientists to avoid waste of time and labour in calculating formulas. It is a direct outcome of our labour shortage. If 100 calculating clerks would be starving out of employment, the installation of such a machine would be considered an inhuman measure.

Semantography - of direct concern to the C.S.I.R.O.

Up to this letter, all I have asked for was a benevolent attitude should the Taxation Department refer my application to the C.S.I.R.O. I have been forced to think of assistance by wealthy citizen, because all my approaches to official organizations have shown the same pattern. I was advised to go somewhere else. Your suggestion with regard to a linkage with the University, I have tried years ago, and again. The man in charge of funds and grants, found the idea ridiculous. He could not help laughing. Indeed the University is so poor, that any attempt to get money from private citizens for my work, would mean taking it away from the University.

For this reason, I make this supreme effort to show that my work is of direct concern to the C.S.I.R.O. I beg you Sir, not to be annoyed by all these deliberations and to realise the predicament I find myself in.

But I cannot see how you - after studying this letter - could not do anything about my work within the scope of your Organization. It's your responsibility.

Something of "burning" interest to Australia, and to the C.S.I.R.O.

Myxomatosis does not help the farmer to grow more and better grain. It helps him to avoid destruction of Australian production of food.

Now, not a week passes without an important factory going up in flames. The loss to Australian industrial production is enormous. "Any activity" to stop this loss would be an important step. Why do factories go up in flames????

The reason is foremost negligence, not ^{only} in careless handling of inflammable material, but also in neglecting to investigate periodically the resistance of the insulating wires of a factory. I have been a factory manager since I left the University of Vienna in 1922. I have been a factory manager in London (and I have fine testimonials from highranking British people to prove my achievements.) I have visited factories in Germany, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Roumania, Canada, etc., etc., But never have I found an expression coming even near to the local expression: "I couldn't care less."

For this reason it has been found that inscriptions like INFLAMMABLE and DON'T SMOKE simply don't enter the mind (literally) of those who see them hundreds of times, until they become somehow "invisible" to the observing mind. The Australian Safety Council has therefore placed a number of posters with pictures showing the dangers. A number of those posters are just "not good", and I am ready to prove this. Just one example. There is one poster showing 2 wheels with cogs, indicating the mechanism of a watch. Above this are two lines. The first reads: At no time (in very small letters). The second line in big letters reads: FORGET SAFETY. Approaching this poster you see only the second line outstanding and you read FORGET SAFETY. Just this.

But there are now hundreds of thousands of workers engaged for whom the words INFLAMMABLE and DON'T SMOKE are meaningless; the European migrants who speak a number of languages but not English. They are an unhappy lot, and as we have seen British migrants are more unhappy than others. This is understandable, because a new country means drastic changes in one's habits of thoughts and feelings. Non-British migrants are usually unhappy and they feel even more unhappy strangers because they don't understand the language. Their discomfort makes them blame their new country, and everything connected with it, including the language. This is a vicious circle.

But they usually snap out of this linguistic estrangement. The Italians, the Greeks and the Czechs, and others, even if they live decades in Australia go on speaking their mother-tongue. In South Australia, there are towns populated with Australians in the 4th generation. They speak only German. In Queensland Italian is the language in some spots. This is even more pronounced in Canada and the United States.

Now, the words INFLAMMABLE and DON'T SMOKE must be "translated" into their real meaning, a roaring fire, even workers whose mother-tongue is English. But with Non-British migrants the case is almost hopeless. Here only a symbol can be of help, a symbol showing the outline of a flame, something which has the same meaning in all languages. This symbol and any other symbol indicating the destruction of LIVES and FACTORIES can be supplied by Semantography. Once you are told what the pictorial symbol means, it is difficult to forget it, because it is a picture. It means the same thing for an Italian, a Greek, a German, or an Ukrainian.

The Director of the Chamber of Manufacturers of N.S.W. Mr. Hall has taken an interest in Semantography, and has bought my work. I have in return supplied him with a number of sheets of my SEMANTOGRAPHY SERIES carrying the title "INDUSTRIAL EMERGENCY SIGNS" for Factories employing New Australians. Please study the attached copy and realise that this too falls within the scope of industrial research, in which we deal not only with machines and materials, but above all with human beings.

As said before, now that I have shown you the application of Semantography for Science and Industry, and its value for Australia, I cannot think that you will decline taking an interest in it.

Another Aspect of Semantography - of vital importance for Australia.

I read quite recently a number of articles which showed that industrial researchers in America are more and more becoming conscious of the fact, that the most important element in industry, the worker himself, has something which is indeed more important than his hands and his skill - his mind. On practically every University in the U.S.A. social studies are carried out to investigate this relationship and avoid destructive influences.

Here in Australia, a number of the most important unions are Communist-controlled, to every extent and purpose. The ordinary worker is unaware that in following his Union bosses he fosters the aims of a foreign Power. What he sees and gets to read in his Union papers, or he finds it in his letter box, are words about the liberation of mankind, about peace and about the atom-bomb, and about the fraternisation of humanity. Wonderful words, and he, being unable to recognise vague and ambiguous words, takes them at their face value, and believes that in serving these foreign propagandists he serves Mankind. The results in industrial losses and otherwise, for Australia are disastrous.

As said before, people judge my work as "Another sign language!", and consequently they don't take the time to investigate it. But the first and foremost advantage of Semantography has been put first in one of my letterheads,

SEMANTOGRAPHY offers a simple SEMANTICS FOR THE CITIZEN, and a simple LOGIC FOR THE PEOPLE. The most desperately needed items of Education are not taught in the primary and high schools of the World, "how to think logically" and "how to recognise vague, ambiguous and fallacious words," which threaten, and often wreck the family, the nation, the whole world. Here is a simple way to deal with -isms and -ologies.

I attach Cover for a Correspondence Course which I am now preparing, and I declare that I am ready to prove that Semantography can be of immense help to teach the Australian worker in the workshop, in the office, in the class room, and last but not least even in the research laboratory the utter fallacy of those, high sounding slogans, designed to undermine another Western country, break down its industrial potential, create a fifth column, even among scholars and researchers. The basic idea is simple. Being a symbol writing which outlines real things, vague and ambiguous meanings are not picturable, and must therefore be resolved into real events. And I have Bertrand Russell, this world's foremost logician to back me up.

What you can do.

Arrange for a lecture before you and your co-workers, and let me and my work stand up to every criticism, you can think of. I shall convince you. Then decide how it can help industrial and scientific research. At present, I have spent all my earnings and most of my savings on this work. I am now burdened with 2 mortgages, 1 overdraft, 55 years of age and work 14 hours a day, 8 in a factory to make a living, and 6 on Semantography. This shouldn't happen to a dog.

My work is arousing world-wide attention. It goes slow as every new idea, but it goes. This approach to you is therefore an historic approach and your action will give me the answer to my question: MUST MEN WHO PIONEER NEW IDEAS BE DEAD FIRST?? You are in charge regarding the brains of this country. I feel sure that you will understand a pioneer who turns to you as the Chairman of Research in this Country.

Encl.

Yours sincerely,

I received a favourable testimonial from Professor Bailey who is Prof. of Physics at Sydney University. As Dr. Clunies Ross had objected to scholars previously mentioned, because they were not "scientists", he surely couldn't say this of a Professor of Physics. I followed up therefore my previous letter with this one.

Dear Dr. Clunies Ross,

20th November 1951.

Professor V.A. Bailey, Department of Physics, University of Sydney, has just written to me, saying that

"your efforts deserve every encouragement by private or public means."

"It is very probable that a perfected system like yours would be of great value to scientists in communicating their ideas and information internationally at little expense or trouble."

This statement of an Australian physicist indicates beyond doubt the value of my work for science. However, I do not want that the C.S.I.R.O. should make efforts to introduce my work, or spend any money for publication.

But I think that I am the only man in the whole world, who knows about it and I should not be allowed to waste the best years of my life away, doing a routine job in a factory.

In the name of Bertrand Russell, who appealed in the name of Mankind for me, I should be put to work by the C.S.I.R.O. perfecting this idea for the various sciences and for the special needs of the Australian industry, as indicated in my letter of November 4th. The total cost for one year would not exceed £1000.

You Sir, who are responsible for the advance of science in this country should not allow that a science pioneer should be driven from pillar to post, from agony to death. I am 55 years of age. It isn't right and it isn't fair.

Yours sincerely,
C.K. Bliss.

But Semantography was dead as far as Dr. Clunies Ross was concerned. A year later my disappointment had faded out and new hope came to my mind. I wrote to his secretary the following letter:

Dear Mr. Cook,

24th November, 1952

You have in the past addressed a few sympathetic letters to me, and therefore I take the liberty to address you personally. I realize that Dr. Clunies Ross is a very busy man. He has written a few interim letters to me, but he has not responded to my demonstration of the value of my work for science and industry (Nov. 4, 51), nor has he acknowledged the receipt of my 3 volumes sent earlier, nor my reference to the statement of Professor Bailey, Department of Experimental Physics, Sydney University, that my efforts "deserve every encouragement by private and public means".

I am writing to you because - judging from developments abroad, I shall sooner or later receive a call from a scientific institution abroad. Should the old story be repeated - that the value of creative work is recognised abroad, and not in the home country of the man, who can't get any help? The history of new ideas show that more often the men who pioneered them were unknown and had no official position whatever. Too late was the value of their work recognised.

May I be allowed to refer to some analogies. During the last 100 years pioneers in a number of countries, experimented by firing volleys of chemical vapours into rain-promising clouds. In spite of some success, they received no help from the scientific institutions of their country. Only when Iving Langmuir, backed by industry tried the same in America, was the thing taken up in various countries, including Australia. Another little item refers to industry. In America it has been recognised that moving and stationary parts of machines and presses should be painted in contrasting colours, in order to avoid accidents. Yet, here in Australia, many factories still show machines painted in one drab, indistinct grey.

This leads to my demonstration in one of my letters to Dr. Clunies Ross. I pointed out: in this country the hot winds in the summer months make not only forests, but only factories tinder-dry. Not a week passes every summer without a factory or a store house going up in flames. In a few hours £100,000 and more damage is done to the industrial potential of Australia, something which is surely of grave concern to the C.S.I.R.O. I pointed out the psychological and other factors involved which lead to carelessness in the storing and handling of inflammable material, and I asked to be given an opportunity to demonstrate the value of my work for this purpose, and for other purposes in the industrial and scientific field. But all I have received for the last year is silence.

Here are a few items only to show you how my work gains more and more recognition abroad, especially in the United States. My work has been presented at the last Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Philadelphia. Prof. O.L. Reiser of the University of Pittsburgh said: "Bliss's heroic work..... a powerful stimulus and aid....."

Following an article about me and my work in a great American paper, efforts are under way to organise a lecture tour, and the President of Boston University has been approached that Boston University should sponsor this tour. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of the world's foremost technological scientific institutions, has bought my work, and a number of scholars have become interested in it. Prof. Clyde Kluckhohn, who toured recently Australia, commissioned me to write an article which he will place in an American scientific journal. He is of Harvard University.

What I think to be the most honourable recognition is this: The Library of Congress in Washington, and another great institution have placed standing orders with Angus and Robertson to buy anything I have written in the past, and anything I am going to write in the future. I do not know of many Australian scholars who have been accorded this privilege, that whatever they write, and be it a typewritten sheet only, is bought off - even before they have written it - by great American institutions.

Should the silence which I receive here, become of discredit to Australia and Australian scientific institutions? What do I want from the C.S.I.R.O.? I do not want a single penny, nor do I want a position and a salary. All I want and ask is that the emphatic and most favourable opinions of scholars abroad

(Bertrand Russell, Professor Lancelot Hogben, Professor G. Patrick Meredith, Professor Carleton Washburne, and many more) be taken into account and that my Institute should be "approved" by the C.S.I.R.O. as being engaged in an "activity in the field of applied science... which is or may prove to be of value to Australia." These words are contained in Section 73 of the Income Tax Act, and if approved, my work would get material support from private citizens, as tax deductions. A number of private citizens prefer to give away their earnings not to the Taxation Commissioner, but to some medical institutions or any other institutions. Let me work for one year with such material support, and if I have not fulfilled the promise and have not proved that my work is of value to Australia, then cancel the approval. I feel sure that I would get recognition in much the same way as I got it in America. I feel sure that my work will not only be of value to Australia but also of lasting credit.

I ask you therefore kindly to think about it, and to give me the opportunity to present you my work in a personal demonstration when you are in Sydney. In doing so, you would - so I feel sure - help Dr. Clunies Ross, the C.S.I.R.O. and this new idea, which I want to go out into the world from Australia. I want to work on it here, not to be driven away to work on it abroad. I should be most distressed by the possibility that non-recognition of an Australian's creative work should ever be of discredit to his country.

Awaiting your favourable response, I am

Yours sincerley,
C. K. Bliss.

I received the following answer from another officer.

Dear Sir,

2nd December, 1952

I am replying to your letter of 24th November, 1952, addressed to Mr. Cook who has recently retired as Secretary of the C.S.I.R.O.

Dr. Clunies Ross regrets that he has not replied to your two letters of the 4th and 20th November, 1951, but unfortunately they became mixed up with other pages before he had time to deal with them and were mislaid. I am afraid that, after a careful examination of the position it seems that the question of approving your Institute is not one for the C.S.I.R.O.

In the first place, we only come into the picture if a matter of this sort is referred to us by the Taxation Department and then we are in a difficult position in that the application has to be considered in relation to the definition of "scientific research" under Section 73 of the Income Tax Act. Whilst we obviously cannot prejudge the issue before it is referred to us I think it extremely unlikely that our executive would be able to conclude that the work of your Institute was an activity in the field of natural or applied science, despite the fact that it might have applications to, amongst other things, scientific work. It seems more likely that the Taxation Department would consider your proposals as being in the field of the social services and refer them to the Department of Labour and National Service or other advisors in this regard.

However, as I have already mentioned, a decision of this sort can only be made after we receive a request from the Taxation Department.

Dr. Clunies Ross has received the three large volumes of your work and he has asked me to inquire whether you would like them returned to you or whether you wish us to file them in our library.

Yours faithfully,
F.G. Nicholls,
SECRETARY
(General Administrator.)

I replied one year later.

Dear Mr. Nicholls,

22nd October 1953.

It has taken me a long time to overcome the disappointment caused by your letter. It dashed all my hopes that the C.S.I.R.O. will accord assistance to my work. However, I believe that this help will come forward in the future.

Your letter closed with the following paragraph: "Dr. Clunies Ross has received the three large volumes of your work and he has asked me to inquire whether you would like them returned to you or whether you wish us to file them in our library."

These volumes are mimeographed, and I made only a few copies. It is my intention to have a second edition made as soon as I find the time and money. Meanwhile I need the volumes urgently, and I shall be grateful if you would kindly return them to me. I shall pay all postal expenses, and I beg to have them carefully packed, so as to avoid damage of the corners during the transport.

When I have made a second edition I shall be happy to send you one set for your library. In the meantime, if any reference is necessary, one set is in the library of the University of Melbourne.

Kindly excuse all the trouble caused. Awaiting the parcel at your earliest convenience, I remain with thanks
Yours faithfully,
C.K. Bliss.

Half a year later I wrote the following last letter.

Dear Sir,

12th March 1954

Kindly excuse that I acknowledge only today the receipt of my 3 books. The reason was that it took me some time to overcome my great disappointment about the decision of the C.S.I.R.O. not to examine my work with regard to its scientific and industrial applications and also not to help it along. I must under the circumstances accept your verdict.

However, a number of people have urged me in the past to approach the C.S.I.R.O. The only fair thing is to give me permission to copy your letters, and I beg herewith for this. In order ^{not} to cause you any further expenditure I enclose herewith a stamped envelope. I shall be grateful for an early reply.

It remains for me to thank you and all the other members of the C.S.I.R.O. whom I have caused time and study of my work.

Yours sincerely,
C.K. Bliss.

And received the following last answer.

Dear Sir,

7th May, 1954.

In your letter of 12th March, 1954, you ask permission to copy letters that have exchanged between us relating your work.

We would have no objection to your copying our letters, provided that copies of the correspondence as a whole (i.e. your letters as well as ours) were made available as a group.

Yours faithfully,
F.G. Nicholls.
SECRETARY.
(General Administration)

And so ended another great hope. During the years, a number of articles appeared in the papers criticising severely the C.S.I.R.O. Indeed the many millions spent for this organization have shown little result in return. The men of the C.S.I.R.O. counter usually with fierce self-praise and point to their success with mixomatoses against the rabbits of Australia. Unfortunately, the truth is that this idea was pressed upon the C.S.I.R.O. by people outside this organization. In fact the officers of the C.S.I.R.O. resisted year after year the idea of introducing mixomatoses. It was only the clamour of the farmers and graziers which in the end made the C.S.I.R.O. move. Unfortunately there is no group in Australia who would profit by the introduction of Semantography. Otherwise such a group might be able to prod the C.S.I.R.O. into action.

Two years later I heard on the radio that a chemist of the C.S.I.R.O. has presented a system of symbols for chemistry at a congress in Madrid. I found out that the man is Dr. A.L.G. Rees of the division of industrial chemistry, and the symbols in question are conceived for various crystalline states. He sent me his paper and I introduced him to Dr. Everingham and his carbograms (S.S.No. 92). Out of sympathy with my endeavours Dr. Rees ordered my books for his library at the C.S.I.R.O. But today in 1960 it appears that they rest in peace somewhere on a shelf of the C.S.I.R.O. The End.