

Semantography Series No. 194

SEMANTOGRAPHY AND AMERICAN MAGAZINES

(See also S.S. No. 7, 12, 49, 61, 62, 63, 69, 78, 82, 83, 102-106, 109, 129, 142,)

My experience with journalists have been mostly unhappy ones, because of some misconceptions I had, concerning the role of the press in general and for Semantography in particular. I believed that once articles on Semantography will appear in the press, the educators and educational authorities will take notice, take an interest and the appropriate actions for experiments and introductions in schools. I was sorely mistaken. Even a thousand articles written by competent educators will not make the educational authorities move one step forward. It takes years and years. Just a few weeks ago (June 1960) TIME brought a note that, according to a Columbia University survey, it takes 15 years for a new educational concept to reach 3% of American schools, and 50 years until it reaches all American schools. These "new teaching concepts" are usually not new, but show some little difference with regard to old methods. TIME explains how little children are taught with tinker toy men with 10 fingers how to calculate with fingers, something which has been taught in schools for thousands of years.

The second misconception I had with regard to the press was that I believed the journalists are interested in myself and my work because it means an "advance". I soon found out what they liked about my work was the oddity of it. A picture writing for a modern world, how odd! Odd people are good material for articles. When I became mad as to the remarks about the oddity of my work and myself, it made matters worse. And when I insisted that my work should be presented as I presented it, preferably by quoting my own explanations, I made no headway whatever. The reason is that every journalist is a frustrated author himself and there is some writing to be done, he wants to do it; besides this is what he is paid for.

In the end I lost interest in articles on Semantography when I found that they would serve no purpose. Herebelow are some letters as proof of the difficulties a man faces who has found something which is new and odd at the same time.

The Correspondent
of LIFE and LIFE INTERNATIONAL
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dear Sir,

21st January, 1952.

By courtesy of
Professor Oliver L. Reiser.

Professor Reiser informed me that you were present at his lecture before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and that you took an interest in my "Semantography", the pictorial writing which can be read and understood in all languages. If you would write an article for LIFE - it would be more than a good thing. You would really start something, not only for Mankind, but for LIFE too. In the chapter on the application of Semantography for newspapers and pictorial magazines in my Book II, page 354 I refer directly to LIFE and show that a subcaption under the English caption in Semantography would enable people everywhere to read and understand the caption and the picture in any language, be it Hindustani, or Swedish, or Africans, etc., etc. Of course, the pictographs have to be learned, but bright boys everywhere could pick them up easily, especially if LIFE would devote a corner to small lessons. Here is one example.

Suppose we would write a caption under a picture, showing a ticker tape parade through Broadway for Captain Kurt Carlsson of "Flying Enterprise" fame. Here I have to explain to you the building-up of the symbols:

1	1.	人	1.人	⌋	人⌋	1.人⌋
one	first	man	first man	ship	sailor	captain

We want to write: Captain Kurt Carlsson arrives in New York and drives through Broadway and 600,000 people cheered him. Now here are the other symbols.

→	→	+	⊗	^	人	ô!	♥↑
arrival	through	and	motorcar	action	people	shouting	happily
			indicator	(man, woman)	(mouth action)	(heart up)	(exclamat. mark)

And here is the full caption.
(in smaller type)

1.人 6 → + + + 11 0! 101.
Captain Kurt Carlsen arrives in New York and drives through Broadway, 600,000 people cheered him.

I could show you the pictographs for the whole story, how he stayed 13 days on the listing ship ☉ and I can even translate his new nickname "stayput" in vivid pictures indicating his courage. I shall gladly do so if you wish, and I shall supply you with all information. Professor Reiser has the books; also the University Library. The symbols are copyrighted in Washington. I have not approached any American paper, but have waited for just this opportunity. I enclose a leaflet for Unesco and await your letter. Yours very truly,

C. K. Bliss.

18th February 1952.

The Representative
of LIFE and TIME
assigned to deal with "Semantography"
NEW YORK, N.Y.

By courtesy of Mr. Fritz Trauer.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Mr friend Mr. Fritz Treuer of Yellow Springs, Ohio, informed me that you have ordered my three mimeographed volumes on Semantography, I do not know at present whether you have received the information and my letter from the LIFE representative in Philadelphia, Mr. Jacobs, who was present at Professor Reiser lecture before the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The thought that LIFE or TIME or both, will come out with an article on my work was extremely gratifying, and I realised that this can mean very much for my new world-embracing idea. I beg therefore to draw your attention to my large chapter on p. 350ff Book II titled the WORLD POWER, THE PRESS. On page 354 I mentioned LIFE INTERNATIONAL and show examples of subcaptions under pictures which can be read in all languages of the world. Naturally a little study is necessary although many symbols are simple and pictorial. If LIFE INTERNATIONAL would carry small lessons in a page corner, showing the pictographs and their meanings in English, French and Spanish, the thing would catch on.

If you would like to talk the thing over with an outstanding authority, I beg to ring up Professor Carelton Washburne of Brooklyn College. He is a great supporter of my work and has influenced another American, Dr. John W. Taylor, Deputy Director General UNESCO. However, UNESCO is hampered by constitutional procedures of 59 member states, many have not heard of Semantography. Your article could be a tremendous impetus.

I am coming now with a plea. Every newspaper article which has appeared so far about my work has convulsed me with despair, because firstly the newspaper-man handled the thing from the point of a "sign language". These words indicate the oddity to the scholarly and intelligent reader, who turns away from such "childish" things. Indeed it is this aspect which has made it so difficult for me to penetrate the universities. After more than 9 years of work I have succeeded at last here in Australia and just a few days ago I received the first invitation from an American University, the Linguistic Society of the University of Washington, Seattle to lecture there when in the States. Still very many obstacles have to be overcome, and your article can make a break for me - in more sense^s than one. Being not a professional educator, I am automatically excluded from grant-in-aids for work and publications. I have spent my savings and earnings in trying to interest the educators of the world in this new idea - with little result. I am almost broke - but now at last I have found interested people in Australia.

I have reverted to the other aspect of Semantography, the original idea of the great philosopher and mathematician Leibnitz, a simple LOGIC AND SEMANTICS FOR THE PEOPLE. He speculated about an Algebra of Thought, but not with abstract symbols. Leibnitz said that it must be "very popular" and "very agreeable for the people", and therefore it must be pictorial. This idea was considered impossible for 300 years. Meanwhile however, Leibnitz's idea has been realised in the field of chemical symbolism. Boys and girls learn in highschool the logic and semantics of chemical symbols. They can draw logical conclusions from such formulas as H₂O. Incidentally as a by product H₂O means water in all languages.

I am a chemist and this explains why I have tried to apply the idea of chemical symbolism to the whole range of languages; which words represent a reality and which words do not. How much misery is caused daily by someone saying to someone "You are a failure!" and saying it so many times, until the unhappy individual says to himself "I am a failure". Which are the meaning elements which compose the meaning of failure? Which elements are representing a reality and which are fallacious? The semantographic formula for the meaning of "failure" can indeed ward off unhappy consequences connected with the meaning.

And incidentally - as a by product - the symbol for "failure" can be read in all languages.

I have now started to advertise a correspondence course on the simple logic and semantic of semantography in the United States. This is the only means to find people in different parts of the world, ready to interest themselves in a fascinating idea, ready to devote some time to its study, and ready to spend some money on it. The first advertisement has brought quite a number of interested inquiries and some have subscribed to the course. Naturally I shall now advertise more and more, and then my great hope may be fulfilled, that I shall be able to leave the factory and devote my whole time to teaching this idea, until enough people in the world know about it and can carry on. I am now 55 years of age. I have been an industrial executive practically all of my adult life. But now in order not to burden my mind with managerial responsibilities I work as a spotwelder at General Motors, and then write late into the night on semantography. Right now, it will soon be midnight. How many years can I carry on this way? A few years perhaps. Time is very pressing. I want to hand it over.

Now, if LIFE or TIME brings out an article on semantography showing it as a "sign language" without stressing the logical and semantical part of it, which is the most important part, then people, who read my advertisement on a course on Logic and Semantics will not believe that a "sign language" can do just this. All my efforts and all my hopes will break down. "Another "oddity" would people think.

It is true, that journalists in their articles have also stressed the semantic part, but they did it as an afterthought, without giving examples. This letter will be accompanied by my introductory brochure for my Course. Please study it. I shall be happy to show you interesting examples not mentioned in this first lesson. Furthermore, I shall gladly supply you with all the necessary drawings, because I have found the draftsmen in the newspapers drew my symbols not proportionally and therefore not agreeably.

Last, but not least, I have a most pressing wish. I owe very much to the writing of Professor Oliver L. Reiser on his idea of Scientific Humanism, "the vision of a new earth and a new humanity". I believe that I have fulfilled at least partially, the dream of Reiser, that the Message of Scientific Humanism shall be expressed in a universal Picture Language so that all the peoples of this planet shall understand it. I am ready to show you in a few examples how I have done this and it is my urgent wish that you should incorporate Reiser's idea and my interpretation in Semantography in your article. Any request by you in this respect will be executed by me immediately by air mail. And so let me close with Bertrand Russell's words who said that anyone who will publicise semantography "will be performing an important service to Mankind." With many thanks.

Yours sincerely,

C. K. Bliss.

I received an order for my 3 books and wrote.

Misses Nancy Forbes and Adaline Glasser

TIME and LIFE

New York, N.Y.

8th April, 1952.

Dear Ladies,

I don't know who is who and whose is whose unenviable task to despair about the 3 mammoth volumes of my work and ⁱⁿ addition about my letter of February 18. I want therefore to come to your aid with a proposal which would relieve you of all your troubles.

Today, Australia's foremost picture magazine PEOPLE (which is so widely read that it manages without advertisements, except the back cover) carries a picture story on 4 large pages on me, written by a Kansas roving reporter and cameraman, who as a GI came out to Australia to stay. It's a good article and the pictures are good too, but it happened again - the draughtsmen and the designers in the newspaper office mutilated my pictorial symbols - subconsciously I must say, because anyone who knows the pictographs ^{thinks} they are almost self-explanatory; and the newsmen assume that the readers will understand them right away. So they left out some explanations. People nevertheless liked it, but I don't.

Another and similar mayhem comes now from Paris. My friend Professor Emil Abel of London sent me a cut from the Paris daily L'Intransigeant, which he received from a Paris friend. The French newsmen thought too that the symbols are self-explanatory, and they said right in the title: IF YOU CAN DRAW YOU CAN WRITE thanks to my universal script. And they really proved it. They got apparently some of my leaflets from their Melbourne representative and they set to the task to write - guess what - a love story, of course (l'anour Paris), which goes: Homme ecrit lettre femme, va voir femme, homme aime femme, ils s'embrassent, ils heureux. In the pictographs there is indeed "more than meets the eye" in ordinary language. But there is one hilarious item. Semantography is indeed so simple, that they made practically no mistake, except one - well, as the Frenchman says

"tous comprendre c'est tous pardonner." In my symbols, the small circle $\circ$ represents the mouth, and with the action $\wedge$ indicator on top $\hat{\circ}$ it indicates the most important Action of the mouth, according to my system to speak. But for the Frenchman the most important Action of the mouth is something quite different: kissing - ils s'embrassent - which is very, very, embarrassing for me. See for yourself L'Intransigeant, February 10 and 11.

Now to my proposal. The most authentic story and explanation of my work can be given by one man, the author, that's me. Just tell me how many hundred words you want, or better, how many square inches of TIME or LIFE my symbols and their explanations should occupy, and I will deliver the goods, including the perfect drawings. I include a strip with such symbols and their explanations. You may then add your paragraphs, if you want to; and tell me what pictures you would like and Paul Byers will make them for you. He may even write the personal paragraphs, but he would have to get a fee for it, as he makes a living for himself, his wife and two children.

I believe that sooner or later LIFE or TIME will have to bring out an article because the paragraphs of the Paris Newspaper refer to the United States:

"Le professeur Reiser, de l'Universite de Pittsburgh, aux Etats-Unis, vient de declarer a un congress de savants que l'ecriture de Bliss etait un excellent moyen pour eduquer les analphabets et pour aux masses des pays civilises une forme de pensee logique qui les immunise contre les slogans des demagogues."

The "congress de savants" is the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Pittsburgh (December 30, 1951) where Reiser said:

"Bliss heroic work" and "it provides a powerful stimulus and aid to President Truman's Point Four Program."

In this connection, I refer to my letter of February 18, in which I asked you to give me the opportunity to show you how my symbols can express the ideas of Professor Reiser of a "new earth and humanity," and do it so simply that primitive people should be able to grasp it.

Lastly, one more item, of which I became aware only to-day, and which will show the esteem in which my work is held by responsible people in the United States. The Library of Congress which, by law, receives a gratis copy of every publication in the U.S.A. has given a standing order to one of the Australian booksellers, to buy anything I write, and be it even mimeographed or typewritten. I have catalogized my SEMANTOGRAPHY SERIES, comprising my leaflets, pamphlets, brochures, lectures, articles written by me or other persons, etc. There are about one hundred numbers and the Library of Congress buys them all at my price - a distinction which not many other scholars enjoy. In short, the men there are aware that a lone scholar pioneers a new idea, and they want to have all I write. So, when your article will be out, I shall include a copy of it together with my letters to you in a number of my SEMANTOGRAPHY SERIES for reference to later generations. Other libraries are too collecting my writings. The Public Library of New York has sent me a request for my Series, but they want it gratis. I haven't found the time to write to them, that I have no subvention and no support and they should support my work by paying for it.

Now this symbol $\hat{\circ}$ indicates the outline of the upper skull which houses the brain, mind, and with the Action indicator on top it means $\hat{\circ}$ to think, to contemplate, to ponder, to consider, to mind, to muse, etc., The multiplication mark means in Semantography much, many, and when we put it in front of the symbol thus $x\hat{\circ}$ it means obviously much thought, much thinking, - or in slang "a headache" and this is what you have got now - and in all languages. So, please $\hat{\circ}$ about my problem and proposal which will relieve you of any $\hat{\circ}$ trouble.

Yours sincerely,

C. K. Bliss.

April 21, 1952.

Dear Mr. Bliss,

We have decided that we will not be able to do a picture-story on Semantography in LIFE. Though we found your volumes to be extremely interesting reading, and the idea appealing and undoubtedly important, we feel editorial limitations would not enable us to do justice to your subject.

I want to thank you for your interest, and to express the fact that the co-operation we received from Mr. Treuer your American agent, and from Professor Reiser, in connection with our contemplated piece was the best.

Yours sincerely,

Nancy Fobes

LIFE Education Department.

Nancy Fobes of the Education Department!!! And surely a "competent" educator! This explains for me just everything.

And then something happened 4 years later. TIME brought a story about a pictographic writing called PICTO invented by a Dutchman Mr. Karel Janson. This is reprinted in Semantography Series No. 187. Now my friends and I remembered that LIFE TIME had rejected to bring a story about Semantography after Prof. Reiser's lecture to the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1951.

They wrote letters to Time. Here they are, together with the answers.

Science Editor

TIME

Chicago Ill.

September 20th, 1956.

Dear Sir,

In the current issue of TIME (September 24th), I find the article (p. 53) on International Languages. This is by no means the only (nor perhaps the first) instance of work along these important lines. The enclosed leaflet gives some of the symbols employed by Mr. C. K. Bliss of Sydney, Australia. His Semantography is well thought out, complete, and practical. It deserves attention as indeed I pointed out in my AAAS address of several years back. Perhaps, in fairness to the situation, you should give some attention (and equal space) to Bliss's Semantography.

Sincerely yours,

C. K. Bliss.

Dear Dr. Reiser,

October 15th, 1956.

Thank you for sending us the information regarding the work of the Institute for Semantography apropos of TIME September 24 story on Picto. Although we had no opportunity to use this material, we are happy to add this information to our files for possible reference in the future.

Cordially yours,

Mary Barry

For the Editors.

The Editor

TIME

Dear Sir,

10th October, 1956.

Your account of "picto", an interlingual picture writing (TIME, Sept. 24, p. 35) was featured in a local Sunday paper (Brisbane Queensland Courier Mail) so is well known to Queenslanders. Perhaps better known in our sister state is the work of one of her citizens - "Semantography" of Charles K. Bliss (Bliss symbols).

From your survey of Picto and my close study of Bliss symbols I claim you should have given your space to our Bliss. His system of 100 symbols can be composed with only 20 to 40 lines, which can be fitted if desired on a standard typewriter without sacrificing essential characters. In the whole 100 there are not more than half a dozen that can't be related to spacial outlines of real things closely linked with the meaning intended. Picto, on the other hand, has a lot of dead wood.

And what do you think of this? After Bliss had published his system he heard of Picto. He offered Janson co-operation, and was told "I...wish to keep clear of other people's inventions, lest no one should say that I want to be influenced...or got any assistance of them. I am very grateful for...your advice but I prefer to try my own tactics in introducing Picto to the public."

Yours truly,

Douglas N. Everingham.

Dear Dr. Everingham:

October 31st, 1956.

Thank you for writing apropos of TIME'S September 24 story on Picto. We are aware of the work of Charles K. Bliss and his concept of Semantography. However, within the frame of reference of our story, we had no opportunity to develop this scheme. Meanwhile, we appreciate the interest in our reporting which prompted your writing. We trust that you did not miss the letters written in response to this report published in TIME'S October 15 Letters Column.

Cordially Yours,

Marie Barry.

For the Editors.

For the letters to the Editor in issue 15th October, see S.S. No. 187.

The Editor-in-chief,

TIME magazine.

November 1st, 1956.

Dear Sir,

The account of Picto, the picture language invented by Dutch Journalist Mr. Janson, in the September 24 number of your magazine was read with great interest by myself -- and no doubt many others among your readers. I wish to record my appreciation of your attitude in bringing before your public something which must be recognised as important as well as interesting. Contributing thought to the problem of finding a practicable method of international communication is considered valuable and important.

I respectfully beg to draw your attention now to my opinion in the matter of another discoverer's writing plan for the same general order as Picto -- this one by an Australian author, Mr. C. K. Bliss. I am aware that Mr. Bliss has written to you and revealed the facts about his language, Semantography, and I also know that he has defined his feelings that his work should be given some publicity through your magazine. As you have all the details, it is pointless for me to add anything to the explanation of characteristics of Semantography, but I will support the claim that the language has worth and power.

In my belief, its elements are rational, simple and acceptable to the whole world; it has been developed of facts and principles following a largescale and penetrating inquiry into existing theories on language and their historical background.

I make no effort to compare the conclusions of both Picto and Semantography, for the simple reason that I have had no chance to examine properly the qualities of the former. But it is possible to estimate to respective significance of the two languages. It is evident, from knowledge available, that Mr. Bliss's invention is conceived on grounds far more comprehensive and exact because it takes an absolute account of Semantics and Logic, indispensable considerations within the subject of communication. Janson does not involve himself with such problems, and to ^{that} extent his influence and efficiency must be retarded.

I do not try to dispute your right to discriminate in the publication of any material. Yet, I think that, supposing your established custom to be to publish events of world-shattering importance, you should give thought to publishing something about Semantography, the outstanding feature of which is its unique capacity for betraying, through its careful and intelligible delineations, fallacy and falsehood wherever they occur in our language. Bliss ^{has} sought and found he believes, the great forgotten language. He has offered mankind, poison-pent by a mass of verbiage that can mock meaning as well as portray it, a way out.

Instances are not wanting where demagogues and dictators have, by a sort of verbal jujitsu, slipped out of embarrassing dilemmas and situations. Semantography would put an iron collar around the writing medium to render such Houdini acts impossible. Some of the things that come out are no better than voodoo. Semantography shows how truly desolate some statements are, and how false others.

No other language can do this. Semantography is world-shattering news!!!

Yours respectfully,

John T. Higgins.

Dear Mr. Higgins,

December 6th, 1956.

Thankyou for writing apropos of TIME'S September 24 story on Picto. As you know we are aware of the contribution of Mr. C. K. Bliss in the field of Semantography. We shall be happy to report on this aspect of inter-group communication when future events warrant it.

Cordially yours,

Marie Barry

For the Editors.

Editor-in-Chief Henry R. Luce

TIME

Dear Mr. Luce:

TIME on 24th September 1956 gave two columns to Picto, an ideographic script invented by a Mr. Janson of the Netherlands. There are other systems of ideography which the American people ought to know about. It would be a real service of TIME to inform them. A chemist, now in Sydney Australia, Mr. C. K. Bliss, spent seven years in Shanghai, where, intrigued with the ability of Chinese to communicate in writing with each other when they could not understand each other's speech, he exhaustively investigated every angle of the problem of truly showing meanings by symbols. As you know from your early life in Shantung, the 214 radicals of written Chinese are not as logical as they might be, but they do convey a wealth of association in meaning. Mr. Bliss developed a streamline system of 100 symbols meaning clues which can be typewritten into numerous symbol-words. The system is called SEMANTOGRAPHY.

In 1940 I went to Peking to study how to speak Kuo-yu. Then I taught English in Chentu at the University of Nanking, and near Chungking at Dr. James Yen's College of Rural Reconstruction. I travelled widely in 1942-43 under the Friends Ambulance Unit from Tali to Foochow in medical relief distribution. Now I am hoping to go to Africa and I am a teaching fellow at the Boston University in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

When I consider the language problem of the young African yearning to help his people catch up to the modernised industrial west, I deeply deplore the years of effort to learn either English, French, or Portuguese in addition to his mother-tongue and still have no means of communicating with all educated Africans. Think of the drudgery of the Japanese scholar who must learn both Russian and English and probably Chinese too, just to keep in touch with his neighbours. English has far too many idiom and grammatical devices and far too lush a vocabulary ever to be thoroughly known by more than a tiny minority in Asia and Africa. Some means of spreading information in scientific journals must be found which can be read by any 8th grade graduate, say in giving directions in how to run a machine or how to get a balanced diet.

SEMANTOGRAPHY can be used to give a summary of the contents of a book on a library card. The same card could be sent to an library in the world to have the local language typed in.

SEMANTOGRAPHY has the great merit of definitely showing which words are facts and which are opinions and distinguishing the abstract from the concrete.

Thus, it is much more adequate in making meanings clear than our existing phonetic scripts or most ideographic schemes.

How many mathematical problems would be almost impossible to understand if we did not have algebra and calculus! What a help it would be to have this kind of precise language in symbols which could mean the same thing to anybody.

Of course, language is the basis of culture and the determiner of thought patterns. A hopi does not think the same way about his physical environment that an English-speaker does. However, both would probably understand each other much better in meanings-symbols than they ever could in speech.

At any rate, the public should be aware of the possibilities of meaning-writing such as SEMANTOGRAPHY. The alphabet was a great advance for the Greeks in 1000 B.C. but I doubt that it will be an advance in any way for the Chinese in A.D. 1970. It is too time consuming to have to look at a notation of every sound uttered. I found the Gestalt of a character in Chinese very distinctive and easy to read, even if I could not possibly synthesise it in my own calligraphy. Numerous homonyms really would seem to detract from the precision in meaning of a written phonetic language.

It seems to me that the world is ready for a real improvement in the printed page to enable really rapid reading and accurate comprehension. Certainly you can grasp;

1954 x 67 = 130,918
more easily than: one thousand nine hundred fifty-four times sixty-seven equals one hundred thirty thousand, nine hundred eighteen!

Is it not logical that a great many mathematical statements could be expressed in a much clearer way than some sort of phonetic transcription (very accurate in English) of what is said in speech? I urge you to allow Mr. Bliss to describe SEMANTOGRAPHY in TIME to be sure of an accurate presentation. The early July presentation of the proposed 30-letter alphabet for Chinese was too amateurish. It did not present the difficulties with enough accuracy. There must be some way to write a well rounded accurate report of a scholarly subject in an interesting way. The reporter's job is to report the facts faithfully in a way that will be intelligible to the public, not to tickle the public with one more oddity which they will forget a month later.

I realise that TIME does not pretend to be a philosophical journal. However, it ought to be stimulating to the public to think about the problem of communicating clearly. Mr. Bliss has spent many years on considering this problem in great detail as a means of promoting more peace among mankind. SEMANTOGRAPHY seems to me a most significant invention, far more so than many more other mechanical inventions we hear about.

Sincerely, yours,

John R. TeWinkel.

I can't find TIME's answer to my friend TeWinkel. It really doesn't matter. The answers from TIME are the same, only different words are used in different letters. Here is the letter I wrote to them and their answer.

The Editor-in-Chief

TIME Magazine
New York, U.S.A.

Time-Life Building
Rockefeller Centre.
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

7th October, 1956.

Dear Sir,

Would you be so kind as to consider to rectify an injustice meted out by your paper to a pioneer of a new idea. I refer with bitter feelings to the article on an "International Language" in your issue Sept. 24, 1956, page 35. It features Picto, a picture writing by a Dutch Journalist Mr. Janson.

Five years ago Professor Reiser of the University of Pittsburgh presented Semantography at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Philadelphia. As a result papers in various parts of the world including the U.S.A. brought articles on Semantography. The Library of Congress, Harvard University and other important Libraries acquired my three books on Semantography and gave standing orders for all past and future writings on Semantography collected in the Semantography Series.

Your paper too, acquired my three books, and a correspondence with Professor Reiser and one was carried on. But no article resulted, not even a short notice to which your readers were entitled. One year ago, a brochure by Professor Reiser, again a demonstration of the Semantics of Semantography was published and a copy was sent to your paper. But again notice or review in your paper was refused. Why then was Mr. Janson accorded, what was consistently denied to me, though his attempt is comparably inferior to my work, as shown in the paragraphs below. Did it help Mr. Janson that he is a journalist and knows of the proper approaches? Or did it not help me, because I opposed any attempt by your article writer to refer Semantography as a Picture Writing, and because I insisted that Semantography must be presented as a Logic and Semantics in which symbols are operated like the symbols of mathematics? Would you be prepared (after reading

the following paragraphs and the enclosed pamphlet) to correct the injustice and give me personally the opportunity to demonstrate my work in your paper?

Picture writings have been attempted by many peoples in the past. But the most important and most dangerous words in any language are abstract meanings which cannot be pictured. They are usually vague, ambiguous and even fallacious, and create dangerous confusion in the minds of man. Take for instance this sentence;

"The Price of Freedom is eternal Vigilance"

Noble words, no doubt, especially in the American scene. But Stalin could have used the very same words to warn his followers against the dangers to the Freedom of Socialism. Hitler could have defended the Freedoms of German National Socialism with the very same words. And no doubt, Colonel Nasser could use the same statement to warn against the Freedoms of the Egyptian people and the Arab world being attacked by the western world. Indeed, dictators and demagogues of many a country have said something similar, though in other words. And Mr. Janson would find no difficulty to write this statement down in his Picto, though not one word of it is picturable.

But a student of Semantography would refuse to write this down in Semantography. He would dismiss the utterance as ambiguous and demagogic. The very shape of my symbols for the "price of Freedom" and "eternal Vigilance" would make him raise a host of questions. The symbols for "price" shows the symbols for money and the symbols for material goods. What currency, what commodity?, he would be forced to ask by his training in Semantography. "Freedom" is no commodity, and moreover, the word itself can be written in any language of the world, standing by itself. In Semantography however, it cannot be written by itself. It must be accompanied by another symbol which shows clearly the answer to the question: Freedom to do what? Again the word "eternal" can be written in any language. But in Semantography the very symbol for it shows that it can be only a restricted span of time. The word "Vigilance" is also ^{not} picturable. The student of Semantography would immediately become ruefully aware that he is not told against what he should be on his vigilance.

Please study the attached leaflet and realise that Semantography is first and foremost a Semantics and Logic. I draw your attention especially to the following paragraph which I quote from the leaflet.

What Semantography is not.

It is not another Esperanto. It is not a picture language.

Esperanto needs translation like any other language.

Semantography is readable in any mother-tongue.

You can write in Esperanto or in any other languages:

"The Democratic People's Republic of Communist China"

But if you write this in Semantography it becomes as nonsensical as $3 = 1$.

Now, either this statement is a bombastic boast, or - if I can prove it - it may show that Semantography is the greatest advance in language since writing was invented 7000 years ago. Well, I can prove it, and moreover my books on Semantography show that the teaching of my Semantics and Semantography could be a decisive factor against the muddled confusion created by the communists slogans in millions of minds in the free world.

The question I ask you is: would you give me say one page, of your magazine to prove the value of Semantography? Now you have told your readers about Picto. They are now entitled to learn something far superior, a Semantics and Logics for the common man, which as a by-product can also be used for international communication.

I ask you Sir, to rectify the injustice meted out to me by your paper since 1951. I ask you for one page of your magazine. I hope it will not be denied me.

Yours very truly,

C. K. Bliss.

Dear Mr. Bliss,

October 30 th, 1956.

We have noted your reaction to TIME's Sept. 24 story on Picto, Karel J. A. Janson's simplified written language. We regret to say this, as a weekly newsmagazine, we see no opportunity at this time to do the report on Semantography which you request.

We believe that if you will consider the format of TIME you will recognise that our basic editorial policy is to keep our readers informed of newsworthy incidents, personalities and trends in current events in many different areas of interest. However, we do not report primarily for the specialist. On the contrary, our coverage is essentially for the busy man who wants to keep abreast of the outstanding news of the day, but who usually turns to other types of periodicals, such as a professional magazine, for discussion of his specialised interests. In these terms, our Medicine section is not written for doctors, our National Affairs section ^{not} for Politicians, or our Education section for educators or academicians. Therefore, we cannot serve as a forum for the problem of semantics which your letter suggest.

TIME's editors are, of course, aware of Semantography and of other scholarly devices for bringing about more effective communication among peoples of different cultures. In this instance, our decision to report on Janson's ideas was occasioned, as our story indicated, by the unusual attention ^{they} are currently claiming in Europe.

We are, however, as we told Dr. Reiser in our recent correspondence with him, happy to add the material which you have sent us to our files in the event that future news events warrant a story.

Thank you for the interest in TIME's reporting which prompted you to your writing.

Cordially yours,

Marie Barry.

For the Editors.

Well, she went just further than vague words and vague excuses. She told a lie in claiming that Janson's work claimed unusual attention in Europe. It did not. At first I could not understand why Janson was luckier than I with TIME. And then I solved the riddle. Mr Janson is himself a professional journalist, and he found ways and means to persuade the TIME correspondent in Holland to bring a story of a fellow pal. For my interesting correspondence with Janson see S.S. No. 187. I asked him to co-operate with me. He refused. For an appraisal of his work see Everingham's critique in S.S. No. 186.

One rejection which made me miserable was that from Readers Digest. I was still and am a supporter of this magazine, and I hoped that the editors would bring out a story on my unusual work. I remembered their story about the interesting composition of pictorial presentation in Chinese ideographs, and hoped therefore that they will be interested in my symbols. However, the trouble is, as I have found out by now that underlings are dealing first with the mass of letters, materials and articles which are submitted daily to popular magazines. The underlings then sift the material and reject off-hand that of which they believe their editors higher-up will reject too. Naturally, they are afraid to propose something which in appearance looks like a crackpot idea. They have to find, to reject it, some excuse. In my case "too specialised" did the trick.. But is this the word appropriate for an idea which is not specialised at all, but which is applicable to every field of human thought and speech, to every field in science, industry and commerce, communication, education? Is there any more "general" idea than Semantography? It would be hard to find. But "specialised" was the word used by underlings of American magazines. Friends of mine showed me their rejection letters. Their work too was specialised. But Readers Digest often brings out stories and articles on very specified matters in which, in fact, only few readers are interested. But what is the use of arguing? Here are the letters.

The Editors

Readers Digest

Pleasantville N.Y.

16th February, 1950.

Dear Sir,

This unusual leaflet-letterhead will acquaint you with a new idea, and if you take the time to take all in, you will surely become interested in my work. It is the result of seven years work, laid down in three volumes, containing over 700 pages. For the time being I have duplicated it only. Negotiations with publishers are going on, but will take more time.

With your letter of February 24, 1949, signed Mr. John Nesbitt, you have given me permission to quote from some articles, and you asked for a complete copy for your records. However, I have duplicated only a few, and this is a very bulgy affair. I need these for universities, but I shall be glad to send on to you for your perusal, and a copy for your record when the book is published.

I beg to draw your attention to the semantic aspect of my work. For many years I have followed with great interest your valiant fight against the fallacious word-propaganda of totalitarian doctrines. I can prove that my work is the perfect antidote against Communist propaganda, which has made so many "fellow-travellers" in democratic countries.

Would you be interested in an article or a condensation? Surely here is a most fascinating idea.

Truly yours,

C. K. Bliss.

Dear Mr. Bliss

May 9th, 1950.

We appreciate your friendly interest in offering to send a copy of your book (on completion) for our perusal, but wish to point out at this time there would be little possibility of us publishing an article on semantography, as we feel that the topic is too specialised for a magazine like the Reader's Digest.

Many thanks nonetheless for your thought of us, Sincerely,

The Editors.

And to think that the Reader's Digest is a valiant fighter against communism. I stressed the aspect of my work as an antidote against communist propaganda. In every issue there are more than one article on communists and their propaganda. But obviously that underling thought it outlandish that semantography could be an antidote. He found it not necessary therefore to ask me for details and application.

Sometimes articles on Australia appear in the Reader's Digest, which are prompted by the Australian editors of the Digest which is printed in Australia.

I don't remember any more the occasion I wrote to them, but it must have been when I found out that Australian people of lesser interest have been featured in Reader's Digest. I can't find my letter, but here is their answer, the usual shilly-shally.

Dear Mr. Bliss,

19th July, 1957.

Thank you for your recent letter, which has been sent on from our Sydney office as our Editorial Department is now located in Melbourne.

We appreciate your complimentary remarks about the Digest in general, and are sorry to hear about your experiences with our Editors in the United States. Because the Digest is an international medium, and because the choice of material ultimately rests with our editors in U.S.A. we regret that, as you will readily appreciate, we here are unable to do anything to further the acceptance of your material for the publication.

We thank you for your semantography leaflet, which we shall file amongst our reference material against the day when our editors may evince interest in this subject.

Yours faithfully,

THE READER'S DIGEST ASSOCIATION PTY., LTD.,

P. Galow,

Manager Editorial Department.

And as usual a lie thrown in for good measure. It is simply not true that our Australian editors are unable to do anything to further the acceptance of (my) material. They surely could forward an article on semantography to their head office. But they too are afraid of their seats in advocating something which looks like a crackpot idea. Better use a few words and dismiss the case.

Shortly after Professor Reiser's lecture in the Philadelphia and the report and article which appeared in the Sydney Herald (see S.S. No. 61) a number of journalists who were correspondents for foreign papers visited my home. I spent hours with them explaining my work in detail and gave them all the material I could spare.

Unfortunately, they failed to inform me whether their article had appeared and they also failed to submit to me their article or the printed copy. This has happened already a number of times. Either they did not want to let me see how they treated me (critically, or as a downright oddity and crank), or they simply did not find it necessary to acknowledge their indebtedness to me and my work by sending me a copy. In S.S. No. 188 I bring short articles which came my way through friends from abroad. It turned out that a Melbourne journalist had sold a number of such articles in a variety of languages to newspapers in a number of countries. (see my letters to LIFE and TIME.) Not only did he bend the meanings and falsify the meanings of the symbols to suit journalistic habits of exchanging truth for sensationalism, he failed to send me anything, least of all did he ask permission to copy my symbols. Among the journalists that called on me there was only one who treated me like a real friend. He was most impressed about my work, he even bought my books, and he was the first journalist who grasped my discovery in the cave paintings of paleolithic man. What's more, he wrote about it. His name is Albert Norman, Chief of the Bureau for Australia and New Zealand of the Christian Science Monitor, of Boston. Here is part of our correspondence.

Dear Mr. Bliss:

February 13, 1952.

Since reading about your sign language system in the Australian press, I have been meaning to contact you for a further discussion so that we could publish our own article on your very interesting and ingenious system.

As you probably know, The Christian Science Monitor publishes in the United States and circulates throughout the world. So we might be able to help you. Would you please let me know when we can get together.

Yours faithfully,

A. E. Norman.

Chief of Bureau

The Chris. Science Monitor

Bos. Mass.

Dear Mr. Norman,

18th February, 1952.

I refer to our telephone conversation and shall be pleased to see you at my home on the coming Wednesday of 20th February at 10 a.m. In order to make it easy for you to find my home, I enclose a small map.

I take this opportunity to enclose a leaflet which Professor Reiser distributed in Philadelphia at the Annual Meeting for the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The fourth page containing a plea for help was drawn up in accordance with him and some of my friends. It tells the story.

In studying the few examples of my pictorial symbols will you kindly not be deterred by the psycho-analytic terms. As you see, I refer directly to C.G. Jung who in contrast to Freud, considers the higher mind within each individual mind as the mind of God. This is depicted in my symbols. But in my third book I went even further and depicted the individual mind on higher levels indicating a higher state of mind in which wounds heal within minutes, where people throw away their crutches and walk.

I have cited extensively from Alexis Carrell's MAN THE UNKNOWN, showing that this higher state of mind can be reached by prayer, in accordance with Christian Science.

I welcome therefore your interest and hope therefore that you will stress my work in this field. Up till now, every article about my work, convulses me with despair, because newsmen handle my work first from the view of a news oddity, and secondly from the angle of a "picture language" and consequently the scholarly and intelligent newspaper reader turns away from such childish things. I beg to stress the fact that this is the first realisation of a mathematical idea of the great philosopher Leibnitz, who demanded that such symbols universalis must not contain arbitrary symbols but real outlines of real things. It must be "very popular" and "agreeable to the people" (see quotation in the attached brochure). Leibnitz has devoted much thought to a unification of the churches and religions, and I have drawn up structural formulas for religious thoughts, which show the similarities of the various denominations. At present the differences are stressed.

I enclose lastly the cover page of a brochure for a correspondence course, which to my amazement and delight has "caught on" in the United States. I am grateful for all help you will give me, and hope that you will confirm the impression about me - a man well over 50, who wants to hand this idea over to young minds.

Yours sincerely,

C. K. Bliss.

21st February, 1952.

Dear Mr. Bliss,

This will thank you for a very happy interview yesterday and for the books on semantography. I enclose my cheque for £5 in payment.

With cordial good wishes to your wife and you.

Very sincerely,

Albert Norman.

23rd February, 1952.

Dear Mr. Norman,

Many thanks for your letter and the surprise packages, the cheque for £5, which I did not expect. I shall return your gesture and give you your books right now. Should an emergency arise, I shall ask you kindly to lend them to me temporarily. But I shall do my best not to bother you, except that I should like to autograph them in grateful acknowledgement of your interest in my work.

We too enjoyed immensely our discussion, and I am happy that you not only listened to me about my ideas about the dim history of mankind, but even more, that you considered this even more important than my other work. Indeed, I am of the same opinion, and I shall be very grateful to you and the Monitor if you would give prominence to this work.

Good people must live in Boston. I received a letter yesterday from a lecture bureau of Mr. A. H. Handley, 180 Berkely Street, John Hancock Hall Boston. He will in all seriousness approach the colleges and universities of the Eastern States in preparation for a lecture tour. I have already received the first invitation from the Linguistic Society of the University of Washington, Seattle. I have approached the United States Educational Foundation in Australia c/o American Embassy for a travel grant in accordance with the Fulbright and Smith-Mundt acts, but not being a professional university man, I have little or rather no chance to get a grant. May be, the article in the Monitor and the articles which TIME and LIFE have under consideration may help me.

Have you read the article in today's Telegraph titled: CIVILISATION ISN'T AS OLD AS WE THINK. It deals with American archeologists dealing with the discovery of the oldest village, 7000 years old. The writer stresses that nothing older is found in recorded history, and he mentions the cave paintings of paleolithic man going back 30,000 years. What happened in between?

And again my sincere thanks for everything.

Yours sincerely,

C. K. Bliss.

Then the article appeared and I was jubilant. Mr. Norman stressed particularly the political value of my work as a semantic tool, and he gave generous space to my discovery in paleolithic cave painting. I bought perhaps a hundred copies of the paper. The article was beautifully displayed right in the middle of the political leader page, and the title - just wonderful: BLISS AND SEMANTOGRAPHY. The article forms S.S. No. 63. I sent copies to newspapers and to friends who before doubted my work. I realised that adherents of Christian Science are to be found all over the world, that the paper will reach them all, and that a great surge of interest will come about, and contributions and help will be most generous. At that time, Mr. Handley of Boston, a lecture agent was very much taken with my work and when the article appeared in Boston he even went to the President of Boston University with the proposition that Boston University should sponsor my tour through the U.S.A. I realised that there are thousands of adherents to Christian Science in Sydney and I hoped that they would invite me to lectures and that they would give me active support. In short I was treading on clouds. I wrote to Norman and to the Chief Editor in Boston.

Dear Mr. Norman,

3rd June, 1952.

Referring to our discussion today, I enclose herewith a copy of my letter to Mr. Erwin D. Canham, and thank you for your valuable corrections.

In order to convince yourself that my symbols can work as said in my letter to the Editor, I suggest that you make an interim experiment. Take a statement out of the American headlines, and give it to me. I shall work it out and type it down and mimeograph it. If you like it, it shall become an item of my semantography series, being a personal letter addressed to you, and you may send copies to whom you like. At the same time it will convince you of the practicability of this approach and you may then support it. There is no harm in putting a thing to a test and I shall be happy to oblige.

As I am treading on clouds these days, (and my wife must see too, that I tread at the footbrake if necessary), I am daydreaming of the following dream: Canham cables you a statement which is the subject of great controversy. If I am lucky, it is one of the sort, which can be quickly and easily analysed in Semantography. He accepts our article and it appears. And it has the effect of stopping dead the controversy which convulses the minds of the American nation. Suddenly the people realise that they have acted and thought as if $2 + 2 = 5$. A scramble for this new simple Leibnitzian Algebra of Thought may ensue, and America goes semantographic. Just this! What a dream.

However, I am realistic, and realise that progress will be slow, but nevertheless anything may happen. Well, you started the ball rolling, when you decided to see me. I am with kind regards also from my wife

Yours sincerely,
C. K. Bliss.

Erwin D. Canham,
Editor
The Christian Science Monitor
Sir,

3rd June 1952.

This is to express my deep gratitude to you for giving the valuable space of your esteemed paper to the article by Albert Norman BLISS AND SEMANTOGRAPHY. Your paper is - measured by any standard - one of the world's foremost newspapers and the fact that it is the first in America to make this idea known is not only of historic significance. It gives valuable encouragement to myself, who must wrestle with all kind of difficulties which beset any pioneer of a new idea. Thank you again.

I ask you to be kind enough and to give me permission to reprint this article, giving full credit to you, your paper and the author. One copy of your paper will go into the LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Washington D.C. which has given a standing order to a prominent Sydney bookshop to acquire all writings about semantography. Please accept my thanks in anticipation.

Surely, every one of your readers, who has become interested in the article must have a desire to see what those magic symbols look like, which not only children can understand, but which are also of use in science, economics, international politics, and the fight against propaganda of totalitarian doctrines. Should you therefore be interested to follow up or should your readers voice such an interest, I beg to make the following proposal:

If a certain statement is the subject of controversy all over America, cable it to Mr. Norman, and I shall in collaboration with him, furnish within a few hours the full article, together with the proper drawings of the necessary symbols, ready to go into print at once. The experiment would be worth while.

A few days ago, my American friend and representative of my correspondence courses and the Institute, Mr. Fritz Treuer of Yellow Springs, Ohio, sent me the article which appeared in the NEW REPUBLIC, February 11, titled THE TYRANNY OF WORDS by Phillip M. Stern. It dealt with the disastrous interpretation of the word "consider" used by Dr. Philip C. Jessup, (The United States has never considered the recognition of Communist China). Stern mentions the Association Press version, having appeared in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and said that the United Press story was similar.

It is indeed simple to show that the semantographic symbol for the meaning of "consider" would quickly clear up the whole confusion. It is equally simple to show that boys and girls (who are pestered with higher mathematics) would have no difficulty in grasping the interpretation at once, in this simple Leibnitzian Algebra of Thought. Moreover, it is simple to show that the interpretation of the mind symbol, as the organ in which "considered" takes place is in accordance with the teachings of Christian Science.

But all this would centre around one symbol only. I would like to show the interpretation of semantographic symbols when applied to a full statement. Presidential elections fall in this year and a venerable household word has been in a number of elections "You can't change horses midstream." In 1944 exasperated Republicans had to stage horse shows at the river banks near the large cities to prove the contrary. The statement written in semantography shows the fallacy at once.

The knowledge of the operation of the symbols enables anyone to recognise similar fallacies at once in any other statement.

Incidentally the author of the TYRANNY OF WORDS Stuart Chase, has used the Jesup case to write an article: GUILT BY ASSOCIATION in the NEW YORK TIMES. For years, Chase told the American people how syllogisms can create muddled thinking and false conclusions, but Chase could not give the American people a simple method of how to recognise such fallacies. Semantography can do this.

Hoping that this letter will induce you to an experiment and thanking you again for all the kind help you have given to this idea, I remain

Yours sincerely,
C. K. Bliss.

Dear Mr. Bliss.

July 8th, 1952.

Mr. Canham has asked me to reply to your letter of June 3rd, which he found to be most interesting. You will already have received permission for reprinting the article from Mr. Norman.

You propose a very intriguing experiment. It would be most interesting to see what sort of semantographic symbols you could apply to certain of the current election controversies. Time is very short for any such interpretation, but we will keep your proposal in mind and perhaps we can soon find an opportunity to put your symbols to the test. If at any time you wish to get in touch with Mr. Norman again to see whether he would consider a second article setting forth some of your symbols, please feel free doing so.

Yours very truly,
William H. Stringer.
Assistant to the Editor.

This is a damper, because it did not give Mr. Norman an explicit order to bring a second article. In the meantime I was hoping of a great interest from adherents and readers of the Monitor in all parts of the world and I told Mr. Norman that I would like to advertise a correspondence course in all of the three editions of the Christian Science Monitor. I wanted that my ad should appear on the educational page, and after discussing the matter with the Sydney advertising manager I sent off the following letter.

The School and Camp Section
Advertising Department
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One Norway Street, Boston

6th June, 1952.

Dear Sir,

May I draw your attention to the article BLISS AND SEMANTOGRAPHY which appeared on the editorial page in the Saturday Issue, May 17th. From the words of its author Mr. Albert Norman you will gather the impression that he is convinced of the great educational value contained in my work.

Inspired by good words of his, and by the kind help given by the MONITOR, I am putting an advertisement on 2 inches, for all three editions. The amount although small, is a big thing for me, and I am now approaching you with regard to a favourable position in the educational page.

As this new idea will not fit any classified headings, and if placed within one, will get lost please give good placing outside the classified educational ads, somehow following an article. Bertrand Russell wrote that anyone printing about my work is "performing an important service for mankind", and all I ask you now is to give me a favourable position. Thanking you in anticipation, I remain

Yours sincerely,
C.K. Bliss.

and here is the text of the advertisement.

HAVE YOU READ ABOUT THE CHILDREN IN THE ARTICLE "BLISS AND SEMANTOGRAPHY" BY ALBERT NORMAN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR MAY 17?

Dr. Peggy Volkov, noted Editor of the British Journal THE NEW ERA IN SCHOOL AND HOME wrote: "My children are thrilled with it."

SEMANTOGRAPHY

the new simple Logic and Semantics
FOR EVERYONE

For your thoughts, your conclusions and decisions in your private and business life, for your children who will love it.

Supported by Bertrand Russell, Lancelot Hogben, Prof. Carleton Washburne and other eminent scholars. Send 80 c or 5/6 (non profit) for 15,000 word introduction and First Lesson Correspondence Course to

THE INSTITUTE FOR SEMANTOGRAPHY
America: Box 167, YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio. or:
5 Maroubra Bay Road Pagewood, Sydney Australia.

But here I encountered a woman educator. She demanded to see the correspondence

course, and when I asked my friend Treuer to send her the first lesson (see S.S. no. 31) she declined to take the ad. This was a terrible blow to me.

Meanwhile Mr. Norman must have been discouraged by Boston to show how symbols can be used to solve a political controversy. He was against the experiment, but he went so far as to forward a short article by me for consideration to Boston. He gave me 800 words as the limit. This was very little but I tried to do my best and composed the following article

SEMANTOGRAPHY

A Simple Symbolic Logic and Semantics

By C. K. Bliss.

(Sydney)

A Sequel to Albert Norman's article

BLISS AND SEMANTOGRAPHY.

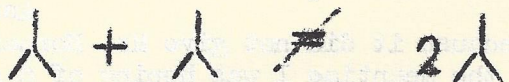
The Christian Science Monitor May 17.

Eminent scholars agree that semantography is the solution of a 300 year old problem posed by Leibnitz : A simple pictorial writing which can be read in all languages, and which could teach people how to reason and how to recognise ambiguous and fallacious meanings.

male human

female human

In abstract symbols we can write $1 + 1 = 2$, but in semantography

 not equal

we must realise that two men may think and act differently. A multitude of men is symbolised by a multiplication symbol.



many



men

"Many" is ambiguous (how many). It can lead to a chainreaction of explosions when the wife complains that she has "many" duties to perform, whereas her husband retorts that they are not "many". Similarly, people utter such fallacies as "Men are soandso" "Women are soandso", "Americans think soandso". How many men, how many women, how many Americans really think soandso?

Let us realise that wars are conducted on such a false hood, wars within families, within nations, within thefamily of nations. And war begins in the mind of man. Mind is symbolised by the outline of the upper skull.

Mental actions may originate on different levels.

passion

reason

conscience

On higher levels, man becomes insensitive to pain, miraculous healing takes place, the elevation of the mystic is approached.

The astronomer Sir James Jeans believed that the mysterious force surging within our brain, is the same force, which creates atoms and galaxies, advancing to higher organisms and culminating on our planet in man.

Behold my friends, the symbols of the creative spirit in man. Let us take heart and realise that each of us is a tiny cell, craving for harmonious co-operation in a greater organism yet to come: Humanity

Co-operation is impossible without co-understanding - a matter of life and death. The idea of semantography is already realised on the deadly motorways. This bent arrow means a RIGHT CURVE in all languages of the world.

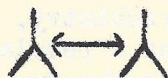
Similarly, a letter a paper a primer even a poem, written typed or printed in this ONE WRITING FOR ONE WORLD can be read and understood in all languages of the world (including the unused Esperanto.)

An American typewriter company has declared that an ordinary typewriter model can be easily adjusted. The capital letters only are replaced by the lines for the composition of the symbols.

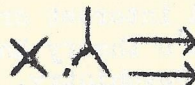
In my lectures at Sydney University I have symbolised any given meaning in commerce, industry, science, even religion.



This is Newton's Law of Action and Reaction between material bodies.



Substituting human bodies, we arrive at Jesus's Law : "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." The Commandments, the Law of Ethics can now be taught in all languages as part of the "natural sciences".



This symbol compound means : a multitude of men co-ordinated and co-operating in action. There are many synonyms for this meaning in all languages : fellowship, fraternity, society, company, team, etc. But there are others, horde, clique gang etc. used often to besmirch the beneficial activities of fraternities and societies.

In analysing language I found that many words contain the additional meaning of "bad". Psychiatrists maintain that human war fare is a mind disease, an epidemic, which doctors can stop. The cause is traced back to the time of language evolution when primitive man invented and attached the abstract meaning "bad" to anyone across any borderline.

If this is true, then human warfare must have been absent in prehistoric times. I studied the pictorial writing of the Chinese, Babylonians, Egyptians, and found the proof in the cavepaintings of paleolithic man (earliest 50,000 B.C.). Paleolithic records depict animals hunts only, never man hunts. Whereas the records of modern man since 5000 B.C. are mostly about man hunts, war and victories.

We have made the grave mistake of identifying the hunt for food (from other species and plants) in the animal world, with the hunt for destruction (of the same species) in the human world - a prerogative of man who invented abstract, ambiguous and fallacious language.

The psychologists advocate a world-wide treatment - and semantography is the tool for it. As a chemist I know the ^{inter}national analytical symbols of chemistry have ended the chemist confusion. We can end the semantic confusion in all languages.

Eminent scholars favour my work. Having written three books, I now conduct correspondence courses. The success of my Sydney University Lectures ("..... spellbound....thunder of applause...") has brought invitations to lecture in the United States. My benefactors are faced with one word only - not vague, not ambigucus - the money for the trip. End of Article.

And the collapse of all my hopes. From the thousands of adherents of Christian Science in Sydney not one came forward asking to see my symbols. Not one invitation for a lecture came my way. Indeed the only Christian Science man (apart from Mr. Norman) who cam my way was the advertising manager, and he only wanted my money. I wanted to give it to him for an ad of my correspondence course in the educational page. Then he brought me the sorry news that the woman teacher in charge of the educational ads has declined to take it. Needless to say that this man was not at all interested in semantography and did not want to hear about it.

A few letters from adherents abroad came my way, but their content was uninteresting and the writers did not ask to see more of semantography. And then came the final blow, the rejection of the second article. When I voiced my dissappointment to Mr. Norman, he was greatly displeased, and indeed so was I. Another great hope had vanished and I was deeper on the dismal road of mental depression into utter despair.

Somewhere in my correspondence are other letters from other papers and magazines. I cannot find them, and I think that their content does not matter anyway. But here is one last piece of correspondence which is most interesting in connection with Chisholm's lectures about the cause and prevention of human warfare. These lectures appeared in the American Scientific Journal PSYCHIATRY Washington. That I came upon these lectures in the Australian Psychology Senter I consider one of the greatest strokes of luck. What Chisholm had to say was an eyeopener for me. It lead me directly to my discovery in the cave paintings of paleolithic man, who, it appears, was free of the mental madness of killing. I refer the reader to Book II Semantography, furthermore to S.S. No. 25 The Gap in Prehistoric History, to S.S. No. 85 A Possible Proof and Tool for Dr. Brock Chisholm's Theory on the Cause and Prevention for HUMAN Warfare, and S.S. No.184 containing my correspondence with Dr. Chisholm, and Prof. Kluckhohn. When I concluded my S.S. No. 25 I wrote the following letters to the president of the psychiatric foundation and the editor of Psychiatry.

Ross McClure Chapman, Esq.,
President
William Alanson White
Psychiatric Foundation.

11th January, 1951.

Dear Sir,

During my work on Semantography I came across the two letters given by Dr Chisholm in 1945 and published in Psychiatry. As I was thinking somewhat along the same lines, Chisholm's theory was a revelation to me, and now I believe that I have found the evidence to his theory. Please read the attached pamphlet carefully.

If these findings are presented to the world in a suitable booklet, it would be a world sensation. There would be controversy of course, but this will only add to the publicity and interest created. I cannot think of a better possibility to make Chisholm's theory known to the world.

I have written to the Editor of Psychiatry, and proposed the publication of a booklet. Please recommend it to her. I have also written to Dr. Chisholm, and believe he will be greatly interested. My work has found great praise from such men as Bertrand Russell, Lancelot Hogben, Carleton Washburne, and others. I attach a slip below to make sure, that I should be taken seriously in spite of the phantastic conclusions in my pamphlet.

Hoping to have your favourable comment, I remain
Yours faithfully,
C. K. Bliss.

The Editor
PSYCHIATRY
1711 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington D.C.

11th January, 1951.

Dear Madam,

On the 27th December 1948 I asked for permission to quote from Dr. Chisholm's lectures, published in Psychiatry Vol. 9. Feb., 1946. You informed me in your letter of January 25, that the former editor had died, and advised me to get in touch with Dr. Chisholm at the United Nations in Geneva. At that time, however I saw no need to proceed further.

In the meantime, I have abridged my original manuscript and I am enclosing herewith my pamphlet No. 25. I beg you to read it carefully. The conclusions there are phantastic, but the facts are undeniable. I intend to publish this in a short booklet, that is, I propose herewith that the publication should be done by you, as a special edition, or in your regular issue. In this latter case, however, I would like to reserve the right to publish it separately, after you have published it in your journal.

I do not know what effect Dr. Chisholm's lecture had, but I assume that the first reaction had died down, and the matter is forgotten. In this case, a booklet containing the startling evidence to Chisholm's theory with the subtitle "When did Human Warfare Start" might cause a world sensation. It is surely interesting enough for all newspapers to take notice, and there will be great controversy, the best way to ensure wide publicity.

Please let me know your opinion. I enclose two further pamphlets and letters, and beg you to forward one to Ross McClure Chapman, and the other to Dr. Chisholm. I am not sure whether he is still in Geneva. You will find the relevant passages on pages 6 and 7. On page 3, paragraph 14, I have cited the Professor of Anthropology Ashley Montagu of Rutgers University. In his article he refers to a foundation for Integrated Education. I have written to him and I believe that this foundation would also be interested in a spread of Chisholm's theory.

This pamphlet has nothing to do with Semantography, which is a modern picto-ideography. However the symbolisation of meanings of "good" and "evil" were carried out by me, somehow along the line suggested by Chisholm and when I came across his lectures, it was like a revelation.

Semantography has found already great praise, and I attach the slip below, to show you that great men, like Bertrand Russell, and others, have taken my work very seriously.

Expecting your favourable answer at you earliest convenience, I remain

Yours faithfully,
C. K. Bliss.

Chisholm and the editor ignored my letters, but the secretary of the psychiatric foundation had the decency to acknowledge my letter, but nothing more.
Dear Mr. Bliss,

Your letter dated January, 11, 1951 addressed to Dr. Ross McClure Chapman has been referred to me for reply.
29th March, 1951.

I regret to inform you that Dr. Chapman is deceased and the present officers of the Foundation feel that they are not in a position to undertake publication or investigation of your ideas.

Sincerely yours,
Theodore S. Dukeshire
Secretary.

Two years later I met Professor Kluckhohn. He was greatly interested in my findings and commissioned me to write an article for Psychiatry of which journal he is associate editor. This article forms S.S. No. 85. I was glad to receive the following letter which I followed up immediately.

Dear Mr. Bliss,

March 23, 1951.

Dr Kluckhohn has sent us your manuscript, "A Possible Proof and Tool for Chisholm's theory on the Cause and Prevention of Human Warfare," which I am submitting to our Editorial Board for their consideration. I shall let you know as soon as we have some decision on it.

Sincerely yours,
Helen Perry.
Editor
Psychiatry.

Dear Miss Perry,

15th May, 1953.

Many thanks for your letter of March 23, which arrived by surface mail only yesterday. Thank you too for submitting my article to the editorial board. I realise, of course, that the form of my manuscript does not conform with the usual demand (typewritten on one side of the paper only, spaced typing, quarto size, etc., etc.) As soon as the Editorial Board expresses a favourable opinion, I shall rewrite it and shall incorporate also any suggestion you would make in order to conform with all your wishes.

May I be allowed to explain why I have written the article in the mimeographed, single-spaced form duplicated on both pages, etc. The reason is simply lack of money and of time. My work Semantography is "ahead of its time". 30 years hence it will be common place. This is the opinion of a number of eminent scholars, as for instance Bertrand Russell. But right now I have no financial help whatsoever. I have to earn the money for every letter by hard work. In order to keep my mind free for this work, I have refused to take on any job of responsibility and especially any teaching job. My lectures at the Sydney University on Semantography were gratis. This makes it even more difficult with regard to the placing of articles in scientific journals. I am therefore most grateful to Professor Kluckhohn and now to you for dis-regarding my non-official status and judging me on the merit of my work only.

In doing so you have joined a number of other authorities. The Library of Congress, Harvard College Library, and a number of others have collected my mimeographed books and other writings and have even given advance orders for any future writings (even typewritten only.) Having little time left for Semantography I have typed everything directly onto a waxstencil and make it single spaced and on both pages to save money. If you want to send my article to a number of associate editors, I shall be glad to supply you with as many copies as you want.

Yours sincerely,
C. K. Bliss.

And then came the inevitable end.

Dear Mr. Bliss,

June 22nd, 1953.

We have read your article on "A Possible Proof and Tool for Chisholm's Theory on the Cause and Prevention of Human Warfare." with interest and sympathy. We are, of course, in agreement with the spirit of the article. Unfortunately, however, it is not, in our opinion, suitable for publication in a scientific journal, for it contains no solid scientific proof of your hypothesis. Therefore it would seem more desirable to submit it to a journal of opinion, as an essay.

Thanks for giving us an opportunity to read your article.

Yours sincerely, Helen Perry.

This answer is nothing but utter blabla. In psychiatry, as well as in most other sciences which are built up of conjectures only, there is no solid scientific proof only conjectures and theories. Besides what is the difference between a scientific journal and a journal of opinion? How many scientific articles express opinions only, which are hotly contested by other scientists? Today seven years later, I have come to know the main motifs which guide editors of scientific journals and especially females. In order not to endanger their position by printing something which comes from a non-professional outsider, they find enough blabla to refuse it.

The End