



REPORT AND REFLECTIONS ON THE FOREGOING
ISSUES No. 101 - 198 (including S. S. No. 200)

written 15 years later on the 2nd February
1971

The following numbers indicate the numbers of the issues of the
Semantography Series as accumulated in the foregoing and this volume

Semantography Series No. 101 Catalog of the Issues No. 101 - 200

My typist typed this issue on a verityper which I hopefully bought for about £ 400, a terrible amount of money for me, but I was hopeful that eventually the verityper firm in the U.S.A. would cast a font with my symbols at their own expense. My letters to them did not find response. The company wrote back that they are prepared to make a cast of a font for my symbols but it would cost over \$ 3000. This was an impossible amount for me. Furthermore my hopes to use the verityper for my own printings were dashed for a number of reasons. First, I myself made too many mistakes, and consequently too many corrections had to be made by pasting in the corrected words. Also this machine did not print the letters in differential spacing (the i in a small space, the w in a 3 times larger space, as the IBM differential spacing does). Furthermore, an adjusted right margin was not possible to achieve, except by typing each line twice, first the line approximately of the correct length, and then the corrected line by counting those spaces which must be taken into account to divide the last word or to space it out. This was too complex a procedure. Lastly, the font was very thin, and sometimes did bend, with the result that it had to be sent for repair. My typist was however able to type quite nicely the catalog and to change to the different type faces needed.

There was another very important factor. The agent of the Verityper in Australia asserted that printing cost would be reduced in half compared with letter press printing by a conventional printer. I tried this out by typing issue No. 157 TO THE TRUSTEES OF HUMANITY - THE LIBRARIANS (which see). After terrible mistakes and corrections I finished the two small pages and gave them to the agent for making the negative and plate of each page and to print 2000 copies. When he presented me with the invoice I found that it was higher than the quote by my usual printer Mr. Collier of the Messenger Print Maroubra Junction Sydney. I had a quarrel with the agent and refused to pay, unless the agent reduces the price drastically. This was done, and this finished also my hopes of ever using the verityper. Eventually I was able to sell it with a little loss.

You will note that I gave a price for every issue in order to be able to charge the proper price for those who want only special issues and not the whole series. For the whole series I reduced the price of all by 50%. But I found out that I simply have not the time to solicit standing orders and executing them. A number of university libraries however, subscribed to the whole series, and I did send them the issues up to no. 163 as listed in the catalog. I announced also in this catalog the forthcoming issues no. 164 - 200, but made later changes in the issues, and therefore this list is not the correct one. The correct list is now added in letter press print, the same which appeared in the 2nd edition of Semantography on page 307-308. In this list I have abandoned the mention of the cost in cents for every issue for the reason mentioned above.

I executed all orders for the whole series from no. 1 to 163 about 15 years ago, and after that university libraries wrote a number of letters asking when they can get the following issues. I was terribly unhappy not to be able to comply with their request. First, there was the sinking health of my good wife, the small income we earned from the 7 rooms we sublet in the first floor of the building at 2 Vicar Street Coogee, an income made smaller by the demands on doctors and medicines, so much that in the end I had to dismiss the cleaner woman, who cleaned up the tenants' rooms and I had to do the job myself, which reduced my time for work on semantography. My Claire was terribly unhappy about this, and this aggravated her health and my unhappiness. I began to rebel against the professional scholars who let me and my good wife go to pieces. I took a new look at the life stories of all innovators of new ideas in education, and began to realize that their life was made miserable, and shortened even, by the callous attitude of the professors in the Alma Maters, a fostering mother for their own interest only. I thus began to write my rebellious book which came out now after 16 years of work.

Semantography Series No. 102 The first Newspaper articles on Semantography in 1943

This article and the following notes appeared in the Shanghai Jewish Weekly "Our Life". Its editor Mrs. Ginsburg was very much taken with my work and fostered it as much as she could. I am still grateful to her, and hope that she is happy in Hongkong where she moved after the end of the war. I began work on Semantography on the 5th September 1942, significantly my 45th birthday. I have in my biographical issues told the story of this work and why I started it. I simply wanted my boyhood dream come true: to do something which could help humanity, and would make my life useful. I must say that my first lectures (see the following issues) were received with great enthusiasm by Shanghai residents be they Chinese or Europeans and Americans. They all knew that the claims of Western educators about the "backwardness" of Chinese writing are simply not true. On the contrary. They all knew that Chinese from various provinces who speak different dialects could not understand each other, but could read the same newspaper and book and could write letters to each other. I believed therefore that this immense advantage which has brought about the largest nation on earth will be recognized by Western people and educators. But when I came to Australia and contacted educators there and in America and Europe I could not convince them at all. Nevertheless I went on with my work believing in the prophecy of Professor Basil Hall Chamberlain of Tokyo University who said "Ideographic writing will surely achieve the final victory over phonetic writing".

Issue No. 103 Text of the first Lecture on Semantography on the 23rd February 1943

Looking through the text now in 1971, 28 years later, I must say that many of my symbols developed in 1942 are still valid today, some others however I have altered. When the war was over I contacted my old friend from Berlin Dr. Peter Behrendt in New York. He was before the Nazi regime a judge in the patent court of Berlin. When the Nazis took over, he lost his job and his livelihood. I sprang to the rescue, and gave him continuous work as a patent researcher in Berlin and when he immigrated into the U.S.A. I gave him continuous work too. When he left Berlin I turned to his fellow Jew Dr. Michaelis who too was a judge on the same court and he too lost his livelihood. He too could go on living through my monthly payment as chief of the patent department of the Viennese firm where I was employed. He emigrated to Shanghai and we met there. Remarkable is that Dr. Michaelis managed to learn the Shanghai dialect and to learn to read and write the Chinese script. With this knowledge he was appointed a solicitor and barrister at Shanghai Chinese Courts - a remarkable achievement. He too gave lectures on the fascinating Chinese script.

I sent the original text of my first lecture to Dr. Peter Behrendt, and asked him to register the copyright for the symbols. He did this, thus my first registered copyright dates from 1946, my unregistered copyright as evidenced by my notebooks which I still hold dates from 1942. I regret to say that my friendship to Behrendt cooled somehow when he was unable to show any interest, nor enthusiasm in my new writing. This attitude as shown by many other Western people, including my relatives in Sydney has given me great unhappiness through the years, and has been a source of friction. If however someone showed any interest in my work, and thus proves that he or she has the vision to recognize an idea which could help mankind, I was overwhelmed by happiness and my gratitude showed no bounds. But such persons were, and still are, rare.

Issue No. 104 Newspaper articles and lecture notes from 1943 to 1946 in Shanghai

At first I gave lectures to that circle to which I myself belonged, the Jewish community of Shanghai consisting of the old Russian Jewish community, and the new refugees from Nazi oppression totalling abt 16,000 refugees. With the old Jewish community we totalled about 25,000 people. Naturally, the Jewish weekly "Our Life" which was at first the voice of the old Russian Jewish community took the new Jews from Central Europe into its sphere. At first I lectured in the Sydney Jewish Club. Later I lectured in Chinese clubs, the Rotary club of Shanghai, students at the St. John University, and other clubs. The unhappiest lecture I gave was to the young Jews of the refugee community. They hated China, they hated Shanghai and they hated the Chinese. They felt themselves cast on a strange shore, where they have to wait until they can again go to Europe or to America their new homeland. Few of them wanted to go to Palestine. Naturally, they took only a mocking interest in my lecture and thus the contact so necessary between lecturer and audience was missing. They considered me an absolute crank. But the Chinese community, the students at St. John University, and the Americans, British and Chinese of the Rotary Club of Shanghai took enthusiastically to my lecture. Notices and reports appeared in all English printed newspapers and also in Chinese papers. I felt I am in the seventh heaven, and the future looked very bright to me.

Issue No. 105 Sydney Newspapers Articles on Semantography 1946

Our ship arrived early in the morning of the 14th July 1946 in Sydney. Consequently the reporters who boarded the ship reported only for the afternoon papers and these reports are reprinted in this issue. Four years later a large article appeared in the morning papers the Herald and the Telegraph after I had published my work.

Issue No. 106 This article appeared in the Jewish Women Organisation WIZO paper. It had no effect whatever. Nobody came forward. A worse fate fell to another paid advertisement in the Sydney Jewish News. In later years - and even today when I write these lines (February 1972) my fellow Jews use every possible opportunity to show their contempt to me and my work.

Issue No. 107 I had more luck with Non-Jews in Sydney, though I came to them through a Jew who was an ardent Esperantist. He had a shop in Kings Cross and by chance I came to him to buy something, and we started talking about our aspirations for an international language. And then he informed me about the Sydney Chapter of the Society of General Semantics. "Semantics?" I cocked my ears, and went there and became a member. Through them I learned of Alfred Korzybski, and took part in weekly readings from Korzybski's book "Science and Sanity." This book makes heavy reading, and because Korzybski juggles with many scientific terms relating to Euclid, Riemann, non Euclidian geometry, Newtonian universe, Aristotle, and worst of all Einstein's theory of relativity, I felt compelled to stand up and to explain in common words what it all meant. This made me a valuable member of the society.

I met there the secretary Mrs. Betty Stoltenhoff, who one day showed me a book by Prof. Oliver L. Reiser who demanded the creation of a universal picture language. This was heaven to me, and I got in touch with him and from that day a great and valuable friendship sprang up between Reiser and me. I quoted him in many of my writings, and he quoted me and mentioned my Semantography in all of his later books and papers. Alas, this was all he did. He made no attempt to get an interest in my work in the University of Pittsburgh, though Pittsburgh is the centre of many immigrant communities who still spoke the languages of their home countries.

But the most valuable thing which I got from the society of General Semantics was the discovery in their library of the brochure by Dr. Brock Chisholm "The Psychiatry of enduring peace and social progress." This brochure gave me an answer to my problem about the symbolization of good and bad, right and wrong. And this paper by Chisholm led me into the enquiry of the start of human warfare. I still think that my discoveries in this field is my most valuable contribution to mankind. Needless to say that Chisholm's theory and my extension of it, is not known or forgotten already, though he is one of the most famous scholars of our age. He became the first Director General of the United Nations World Health Organisation. More about him later.

But when I lectured to the members of this society and showed them how I have improved on Korzybski's teachings, and where Korzybski got himself entangled in axioms and doctrines contrary to Aristotle I met with stubborn rejection. I had the temerity to cast doubt on their leader Korzybski and this they would not tolerate. In later years I watched this society which is also the Australian Psychological Society slipping into weird psychological antics, as for instance group psychology where we sat in a circle and some of the women began to divulge their innermost secrets, began to cry and said the most incomprehensible things. Later they started with dianetics and scientology, the idea of that crook Hubbard I left them for good. Funny as it may seem some of them told me that when we read Korzybski they felt some feelings creeping up their spine. This was enough for me.

Issue No. 108 The lecture announced in the summary of issue no. 107. There is no further comment necessary.

Issue No. 109 Excerpt from an article on Semantography and Semantics in the Communist Review Sydney. The complete article is within the original papers which refer to the various issues of the Semantography Series. If I find the time I may reprint the complete article

Issue No. 110 Mr. H. D. Black who is now (1971) Chancellor of Sydney University told me on his return from the U.S.A. that he told Professor Quinne about my work. I then wrote the letter of this issue, and received no reply whatever. This has happened in later years with many letters addressed to many professors. It has caused me great unhappiness. Many a times I have thought that everyone of these professors has a secretary, and this secretary could dash off a short letter of a few lines, saying that Professor Soandso thanks me for my letter, but is so overburdened with work that he cannot give it the attention it deserves. Such a short letter would mean just everything to me. But silence means contempt. And I have often bitterly contemplated the meaning of "to be educated." Apparently those professors who contemptuously threw interesting and important letters into the wastepaper basket, are some of the most "uneducated" louts. But would they act this way if the letter would reveal that Mr. C.K. Bliss is the President of a great foundation with great funds for scientific research? In this case, they would fall over their hands and feet to answer immediately in the most servile but most "sincere" terms. The many letters of mine which remained unanswered have contributed to my bitterness and hatred of the conventional scholars.

Issue No. 111 Patent Specification for a symbol typewriter

As said in the first paragraph I made this provisional patent specification because I approached the major typewriter companies in the U.S.A. When nothing came of these approaches I let the provisional specification lapse.

Issue No. 112 A letter to two librarians

As it happened, just a few days ago (January 1971) I wrote a letter to both of them, thanking them for their support of my work more than 20 years ago. Metcalfe wrote the recommendation letter to librarians which is S.S. No. 5, and White as Librarian of the National Library of Australia in Canberra insisted that he needs not one copy (the complimentary free copy on the basis of the copyright law) but two copies of my books and my Semantography Series, and he wanted to pay for the second copies. Needless to say that this was done only to help an Australian pioneer, and his act gave me great courage. Dr. Luther Evans of the Library of Congress in Washington did something similar. I wrote to him too a letter of thanks just a few days ago. Actually, the impetus to write these lines comes from the new librarian of the National Library of Australia Mr. Fleming. More than 10 years ago I delivered two sets of the Semantography Series from No. 1 to No. 163 and he asked for the next issues. For him (and for other librarians) do I write now this issue and shall complete other issues. I thought that I shall never find the time to do it. But now thanks to the earnest demand of Mr. Fleming I am doing it now.

Issue No. 113 Semantography and Professor Elkin

This is a very sorry story, as Prof. Elkin was chairman of the Road Sign committee of Sydney. He ignored my letter, refused to see me. But 6 years later he came out with the same symbol for PEDESTRIAN CROSSING which I have proposed to his committee in 1949. In an article in the Herald he said that he had seen the same symbol in Ceylon. Naturally, that other people had the same idea, the outline of walking legs. I wrote a burning letter to the then Minister of Transport Mr. Martin, deploring the many old people who died at night at such crossings, being hit by drunken drivers for whom the long words glittering as mirror studs had no meaning. But my approaches to the Ministry had no effect whatever.

Issue No. 114 Semantography and Sydney University Student Papers.

This sorry story told me that not only professors, but even students and their officers ignore serious letters. It was another attempt which failed. No wonder that the health of my good wife failed. One year later, she had her first heart attack, and from then on her health declined steadily. Those were bitter years.

Issue No. 115 Semantography and Stuart Chase.

His book "The Tyranny of Words" was the first book on Semantics, which I read in Shanghai. No wonder that I set great hopes on him when I arrived in Australia. But my hopes came to naught. He ignored and refused to learn of my work. But he kept my correspondence, because when he came out with a sequel "The Power of Words" he wrote to me, trying to sell a copy. Probably similar letters went out to other people known to him who are interested in semantics. I wrote later to him, offering an exchange of books. He should send me his book and I will send him mine. But he ignored my letter.

Issue No. 116 Semantography and Professor Anatol Rapoport

This is another story of another professor ignoring my pleading letters. In this case, it is aggravated by the fact that he got a letter of recommendation of my work by Prof. Reifler of Seattle University. Reifler was professor of Chinese in Shanghai and I met him there.

Issue No. 117 Semantography and Professor G. Patrick Meredith

This correspondence was for me a very joyous thing, and I hoped that great developments will begin. But nothing, just nothing came of it. On the contrary. S.S.No. 49 contains the text of his review of my work and my comments to his review. What was so distressing was the fact that nobody of all the teachers who read that educational journal "The New Era in School and Home" wrote to me asking for more information. Something similar happened again in later years.

Issue No. 118 Lecture Notes on a simple Semantics for the Citizen, a Logic for the People. This lecture was given to the same society of General Semantics of which I spoke above in the notes to the issue no. 107 and 108.

Issue No. 119 The Nuffield Foundation and Semantography.

This is a very sorry where I played even Sherlock Holmes to meet Lord Nuffield in his lair. But whatever I did, it had no effect whatever. In the years that followed I read with interest about the grants given by that Foundation. They went to scholars on the payroll of universities. Outsiders must stay out.

Issues No. 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, and also 138 and 143 Semantography and the ultimate Meanings of Mankind. A Meeting of the Author with Julian Huxley

In 1953 Julian Huxley came to Sydney on a lecture tour, and I had a spirited controversy with him. I felt that the public will look up and take notice of my work, not only the interlinguistic aspect of it, but the larger and more important aspects as indicated in the title. I put a large advertisement (large for my purse) into the Herald and got a lot of requests for information and orders for my special issues which I stapled together to make a brochure with the title above. As I think that the issues are self-explanatory, I don't think that any further reflections are necessary here. Needless to say that - though I made a number of friends, the professional scholars remained severely aloof.

One important follow-up was the correspondence and personal interviews which Huxley had about my work with the officers of Unesco. Mr. Matieu, who is at present Director General of Unesco, wrote to me, but as usual, nothing came of it. I refer the reader to issue no. 167 Semantography and Unesco.

Issues No. 126 and 127 Follow-ups to the issues on Huxley (see above)

These are self-explanatory and need no special reflections here.

Issue No. 128 Mrs. Ann-Maria Burchard asked me to write to her friends who are psychologists. I did this with this issue under the title "Semantography, a Christmas Present for Psychologists" because Mrs. Burchard wanted this to be her Christmas present to her friends. I did my best to interest and convince the friends of Mrs. Burchard, who are professional psychologists, of the value of my work. But it was a hopeless undertaking, and nothing came of it.

Issue No. 129, 130, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136

All the time, even today, my hopes are on an interesting article about my work to appear in the Readers Digest. Today I know that even a hundred such articles would not move the conventional professors to take my work into the fold of their university. But such an article could have a good effect. It would make the millions of readers aware of my work. Now in 1954 such an opportunity came. I made the acquaintance of an American free-lance magazine writer, and he in turn took an active interest in my work. As our correspondence grew I wrote the issues numbered above. But in the end nothing came of all my efforts. However, some of the issues are interesting in themselves and therefore I shall deal with a few of them separately.

Issue No. 132 Semantography in "Defence" of the Professors.

This is a very interesting issue and need no further reflections.

Issue No. 133 Professor Carleton Washburne and Semantography

In issue No. 6 I bring this professor's testimony of my work. But how it came about is the story of this issue no. 133. It is a wild story, a fight with educators, and even educators who consider themselves "progressive." No further reflections are necessary.

Issues No. 134, and Issue No. 135 A Brief on Semantography and A Brief on the Semantics of Semantography. These two issues were written for that American magazine writer, but I have often used them for informing other interested persons about my work. Indeed, I consider them real "Briefs", summaries of my work.

Issue no. 136 Is Chinese Writing really a Picto-Ideography?

This is an important issue for those who want to know a little more about Chinese writing. It is not a clear-cut ideography. It is in fact a crazy phonetic writing too, in which the first ideograph does not denote the meaning it should denote, but only the sound as this character is pronounced. The second ideograph then denotes the meaning. It is a crazy mixture of phonetic, ideographic, and picture writing. Nevertheless, Chinese children grasp it very quickly, and I too have found little difficulty to recognize even the most complicated character. It is somehow the same with an experienced piano player. Within the fraction of a second he or she grasps a complex chord and plays it skillfully with all the ten fingers.

Issue No. 137 Unesco's futile attempts at a scientific abstraction service.

This is a sorry story of my correspondence with a professor, and of my realization that those professors engaged by Unesco to palaver (this is the word) about abstractions of scientific articles have no desire to introduce new ideas. All they do is to safeguard those publishers who make money with abstraction summaries. These are heavy tomes which few scholars really need, but these tomes are somehow a "must" for university libraries, and hence they are bought at atrocious prices. No wonder that the professor addressed had no desire to introduce Semantography which may mean cancellation of lucrative publications of publishers.

Issue No. 138 God, Huxley, and the Level Crossing Smash

This is a very interesting issue which raises the question why does God allow the killings of innocents in level crossing smashes where hundreds of people are dying senselessly every year. I have used this theme for the opening of my book "In Search of a logical God" (Issue No. 202) and later in a very short version in my new book "The Invention and Discovery."

Issue No. 140 A Linguist's Reaction to Semantography

In many of my writings and letters I have reflected on the sad story that professors of a number of faculties displayed an interest (though vague) on my work, but never was it a professor of linguistics. Now, I was very much intrigued by the book "The Loom of Language" by Hogben and Bodmer. Of these two only Bodmer is a linguist, and when I learned that he is professor of English at the M.I.T. I hoped for a very favourable impression and help to my work. Before that I wrote to him c/o his publisher. Needless to say that all my letters were not answered. But they make interesting reading. Burchard visited Australia and I wrote to him.

Issue No. ¹⁴¹ Dr. Irving Langmuir and Semantography

I met Dr. Langmuir in Vienna when he visited our factory. He is an important man in the electric lamp industry, because he invented the spiral filament now used in all lamps. He lectured also when in Vienna. When I read in the Readers Digest that he works on seeding clouds to produce rain I wrote to him, reminding him of his visit to Vienna. But my letter remained unanswered.

Issue No. 142 Logic without Tears

My friend Dr. D.N. Everingham has written many a letter in defense of my work and in his endeavour to see it promoted and used. He wrote a short article for the Australian "Rationalist" I started a correspondence with the editor of this journal and got nowhere. Only later did I learn that this¹⁸ is a communist paper.

Issue No. 143 Julian Huxley answers

This issue belongs to the brochure beginning with issue no. 120. It is interesting because I come to grips with Huxley's answer and tried to comment on it.

This my answer to Huxley's answer really deals with the "ultimate meanings of mankind."

Issue No. 144 Semantography Symbols and Road Safety in New South Wales

This issue deals with the introduction of the "walking legs" symbol to replace the long words PEDESTRIAN CROSSING. See also issue no. 113 which deals with professor Elkin who refused to give me an interview, refused to answer my letter, refused to take an interest in my work, and in the end introduced the walking leg symbol which I had already proposed in 1949. The correspondence with the Ministry of Transport is one of the most revolting of this kind I have encountered in my letters to the road safety authorities.

Issue No. 145 The Commonwealth Literary Fund and Semantography

As this fund has given grants for publications also for subjects which are not "literary" I approached the Prime Minister of Australia, whose office administered the grants. Later I met Sir Robert Garran who was one of the directors of this fund. But all my palavers and all my letters had no effect, yet they make interesting reading, because grants have been given for similar works of Australian men, so why not to me? Or is it because my work looks like a crackpot idea?

Issue No. 146 The Story of a newspaper article on Semantography on Road Safety Signs.

This is an interesting issue dealing with an article written by Everingham, in which he tried to introduce some symbols of his own. He did the same with the article in the Rationalist (see above issue no. 142).

Language (Issue 140)

Issue No. 147 Professor Lancelot Hogben and Semantography Author of "The Loom of /

I set great hopes on this man because his first letter to me showed great interest, and because he himself has devoted many paragraphs to the ideographic writing of the Chinese and to Leibnitz' idea. Moreover, Hogben is the inventor of "Interglossa" an international language based solely on Greek words and roots. But all his hopes for this his own creation came to naught. Why should he bother with the promotion of the international "language" of another guy? The correspondence petered out.

Issue No. 148 A Promotion leaflet for librarians

I used this leaflet in one of my library campaigns with little success

Issue No. 149 A similar Promotion Leaflet for Librarians.

This leaflet features the work of Professor Oliver L. Reiser which I have published and which constitutes Issue No. 150. I sold a number of such brochures, and gave Reiser a number of them for distributing them to friends. One of his friends was a professor of philosophy, and I asked him to write a review. In turn I would help him in his endeavours. The professor began his review thus "This well mimeographed brochure!...telling the whole world that it is not properly printed. In the

In the parlance of professorial envy or enmity, this is to say that poor professor Reiser was alas unable to find a proper publisher for his writings. The reviewer himself works in the field of mystic religious painting, and I showed my gratitude by providing him with a lot of material from the yearly competition and exhibition on religious paintings in Australia. Needless to say that the review had no effect whatever. At present I am unable to say from memory what I did with the review. May be it will turn up among some writing or printing of mine. More than 15 years have passed since then.

Issue No. 150 Unified Symbolism for World Understanding in Science.

There is a curious story about the printing of this brochure. Professor Reiser was very kind to me by including an exposition of my work in his lecture in 1951 to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In his original text there was one short sentence which simply electrified me. Reiser wrote there: "Bliss realized the ambition of the great mathematician Leibnitz" This was the music I wanted to hear, and I have since repeated this sentence in most of my writing. Naturally, I wanted to have his lecture printed, but I had no money to do so. Professor Reiser then kindly sent me \$ 20. This was of course not enough for a proper letter press printing job. At that time my financial position was disastrous. I had set all my hopes of an early recognition when I published my 3 volumes. I would have been satisfied even with a cleaner job at the university, provided the university would let me work on my Semantography under the auspices of the university of Sydney. My secret hope was that in this case I might become eligible for a publication grant from a foundation, as they give grants only to men on the payroll of universities. I was prepared to work really 40 hours as a cleaner in say a chemical laboratory, but would work in my free hours on Semantography. But the university refused even to let me in as an after dinner lecturer for private clubs or societies for which they have a list of lecturers.

The result was catastrophic. I had to tell Reiser that I am unable to print his lecture, and that I am even unable to return to him the \$ 20. He was very kind and understanding. Then in 1954 I was at last able to do some publication job, but not in letter press, only in typed mimeographed duplicating. However, in order to make a neater appearance of such a mimeographed paper, I told the typist to print, that is type the text with an adjusted right margin, something which cannot be done with an ordinary typewriter, and which needs strict counting of the last words in a line and shifting these last words with proper spacing so that an adjusted right margin could be obtained. Naturally I had to pay for this extra work. By that time, Professor Reiser asked me to add a second lecture on semantics to his first lecture. Now I came with a request of my own. What Prof. Reiser said about my work at the lecture was very scant. But I had provided for this situation by having printed by letter press and blocks the issue No. 52 of which I sent Reiser some hundreds of copies. The idea was that he would need say not much on my work, because the distributed printed leaflet would tell what Semantography is, and would show quite a lot of symbols to the interested reader.

Professor Reiser then informed me that not more than about 40 people attended his lecture and that he distributed the leaflets to them. This was a bit of a disappointment, also for another reason. I had used the last, the 4th page of this leaflet for a desperate appeal to universities and foundations to support my work, simply because I was unable to carry on by myself. Needless to say that nothing, just nothing happened. Even Professor Reiser, who knew of my plight did not succeed, nor perhaps try to get a publication grant for me. He himself had great difficulties to get such grants for his own writings. Hence, his turning to me. But now that I accepted to include his second lecture on semantics, I asked him now to enlarge on my work, and I submitted to him a sketch of what he should say about the aspects of my work. He did so, and the result is now issue no. 150. I sent Reiser perhaps 150 copies for distribution and I sold a few of them to scholars who read the listing in some scientific journals, and this was all the result of my hard labour. Worse, I asked Professor Reiser to write a foreword to his two lectures. But he, having almost forgotten his first lecture dealt only with the second lecture in the foreword, which simply stupefied those readers who expected to read a foreword on my work. This forced me to stick in a slip above the foreword, saying that this foreword deals only with the second lecture titled by Reiser "Logic, Cybernetics and Semantics." Unfortunately it is written in that professorial style which is hard to read by ordinary people. But I had fulfilled my promise to Reiser, and what's more, I even sent him back the \$ 20. How was this possible? My financial position has bettered a bit. When my financial resources, my savings, etc dwindled since the publication of my 3 volumes in 1949 I was forced in 1949 to take on employment. As I did not want to burden my mind with a managerial job, I accepted a process workers job in a factory just to make ends meet. In order to have my mind fresh in the morning for further

study and work on my semantography, I accepted a second shift work from 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. in a factory making ceramic tiles. This means that I worked all morning at home, had lunch with Claire and was at 3 p.m. in the factory, working until 11 p.m. and then returning on a bike home. Claire was sitting outside the house waiting for me, when I came about 11.30 p.m. Then she gave me supper and to bed. I was overworked and could not fall asleep easily. All in all, it was too much of a strain, and I had to give up this kind of a job. I had to look for other employment.

As it happened, my house at 5 Maroubra Bay Road was just opposite the entrance of the General Motors Holden plant. Motorcars were assembled there, and also the Frigidairs. I applied for a job and was taken in as a spot welder. I was happy. In the morning I had to cross only the street to be in the works. At lunch time I had to cross the street again back to my home where Claire waited with a wonderful meal as only she could cook. At 4.30 p.m. work ended and I was back at home, had a shower, my dinner, and a short sleep. At 6 p.m. my typist would come and we worked until 9 p.m. It was a better arrangement, and not so strenuous, but I had only 3 hours a day for work on my semantography.

At my first job at the ceramic tiles factory I made a stupid blunder. I revealed to the managing engineer that I myself am a chemical factory engineer. He didn't like it. But I, believing that I am only helping him in his job, pointed out to him a few improvements. For instance, the humidity content of the powder to be compressed into tiles was of the greatest importance. This gave us a lot of trouble until I developed a method to get the exact humidity we need. The managing engineer, instead of being happy and grateful, was not happy and not grateful. Then came a slump in orders and I got the sack. I was glad, because the work was too strenuous.

At General Motors I kept my engineering quality a tight secret, and thus I could enjoy a terrific advantage. I made improvements in the spot welding I had to do in such an unobtrusive way that the foreman and the engineer were not confronted with a clever engineer, but with a process worker who by some chance had found something better. Thus they let me continue, with the result that I was able to do the quota calculated for 8 hours within 4 hours. What to do with the other 4 free hours? I could not ask for a higher quota because this would mean a higher quota for the other spotwelders, or for the dismissal of one of them because I was able to do the job of two spotwelders. I found a way out. I would go to the lavatory every half hour and would sit there and study the work on semantography scheduled for tonight. Then I would return to my work, and then off to the lavatory again. But I had to be in town at least one full day every week to study in the library and other things. To ask for absence without pay would mean a difficulty for my foreman, as he would not have my quota ready. In this case, every week I simply worked the whole day through and made my quota for two days. At the end of the day I presented my foreman with the full quota for tomorrow and said: "Bill, I have to be in town tomorrow. Here is the full quota ready. My pay was reduced by one day, but I still earned almost as much as the chemist at General Motors, because at that time Australia was the paradise of the unskilled worker. The unions had seen to it that the unskilled worker got enough pay for himself, his wife and two kids. And this was good for me too.

But alas, a recession came about in Australia and one third of the work force at General Motors and in many other factories was dismissed, and I among it. They called me back after 6 weeks, but in the meantime I had found a better place to work. I got an overdraft from my bank and bought a small drycleaning business, that is only an agency for accepting clothes for drycleaning. In such a shop the people bring in their clothes before they go to work. The next hour, I was busy lining up all the work, tagging slips to all garments and have all ready when the van from the factory came to take all for dry cleaning. It would return around 3 p.m. and I would then hang all clothes up, attach the invoices to them and be ready at 5 p.m. when the customers came to take their clothes. But from about 10 am to 3 pm I was completely free to sit at my typewriter and work on my beloved semantography. I had an old car and would come home for lunch, closing the shop for 1 hour, and after lunch we would both drive to the shop and Claire would do all the work to be done with the cleaned clothes and I would still have time to work on my semantography. It worked beautifully, and Claire was happy to work for me and with me - until on the 2nd October 1953 she got her first heart attack, and was hovering between life and death for months. I have told the story in detail in the issue no. 210 "In Memory of Claire" written in the months after her death. This was in the year of desolation: 1964.

But in my present story the year is still 1954. Claire recovered and my business prospered so much that I was able to print Reiser's two lectures, which form this issue and even send him the \$ 20 he had generously given to me.

Issue No. 151, 152, 153, 154, and 155 My demonstration of Semantography before the ministerial committee enquiring into secondary education in New South Wales.

This is a sorry story, and there is no need to enlarge on it, as the 5 issues

tell the whole story. I was unhappy to see that no special questions were asked by the whole committee, though I could understand that a host of counter-arguments could be brought forth, and I was waiting for them. The answer to this strange behaviour was given by the only comment made after my speech by the Reverend Vines. Apparently, he and the committee were told beforehand what Semantography is all about, namely it is nothing more than a kind of picture writing, like the Chinese writing, and therefore just as backward. And Reverend Vines summed it up nicely by giving thanks to God for having given us the alphabet.

I was flabberghasted. I had throughout my speech avoided carefully the use of my symbols as an interlinguistic tool. Instead I concentrated solely on the logic and semantics of semantography as a means to help people who speak and think in their own mother tongue. The first counter argument why the director general of education in Sydney would not allow me to speak before the committee was that nobody knows semantography and that the need for such an interlinguistic device does not exist. With this fixed idea they went to hear my lecture and apparently were not convinced that my symbols can be operated in a kind of logic and semantics. Naturally, the final report did not contain one word about my demonstration, just the mention of The Institute of Semantography among all the persons and institutions which the committee heard about the need of alterations to be made in the syllabus of secondary schools in N.S.W.

As it happened, a short notice appeared in the Sydney Morning Herald and the Telegraph about my demonstration of semantography. I then received an invitation by a Herald feature writer Miss Margaret Jones to come to her. I came and tried to interest her in the logic and semantics of semantography. At that time a controversial affair convulsed the English world. A journalist (Forgot the name, but it may be Aldington or some similar name) had written a revolting book saying that Lawrence of Arabia was a braggard, a coward, a masochist and a homosexual. The whole British world was up in arms against this desecration of a national hero. Even Churchill voiced his anger.

Well, I proposed to show Miss Jones that I could demask the whole story of Aldington with my symbolic logic and semantics. And I proposed another even more controversial piece of demasking. At that time (or before, I don't remember) the memoirs of the former King Edward the VIII, the Duke of Windsor who married Mrs. Simpson were published. I read the excerpts in the Herald and thus had a good opportunity to apply my semantics and logic with good effect. I then told Miss Jones that I am able to prove that Mrs. Simpson had all the time only one aim in mind, namely to become Queen of England, and nothing less than that.

Now here was a piece of controversial scandal for a journalistic mind to pick up, and I felt sure Miss Jones would simply grab it. But when I told Miss Jones that all my sleuthing would not consist of the discovery of previously unknown documents, but simply of the application of my symbolic logic to certain words Mrs. Simpson had said - and that whatever articles are to be published, they would have to contain a short introduction of my symbolic logic, this prospect chilled her enough to reject my proposal. She did not even want that I should explain it to her personally. She had seen a crank and a crackpot idea and she did not want to waste her time with me any longer.

This was the end of my encounter with Margaret Jones. In later years I followed her journalistic career and saw that she developed into a conventional reporter until she herself had a novel published which was full of those psychological twists and turns beloved by novel writers. I wondered whether Miss Jones could have learned a thing or two had she listened to my demonstration.

Now, the reader of this page may be very doubtful whether I am reporting truthfully, or whether I myself perhaps indulge in a little bragging of my own. How on earth could my symbols uncover the shameful twisting of Aldington of the history of the desert campaign of Lawrence of Arabia? And how on earth could my symbols uncover the fact that Mrs. Simpson had her eyes set on the Queens crown of Great Britain, and nothing less. It would be proper if I should now show the reader of this page that my symbols can do the job really. But if I am now showing on two examples how my symbols work, I cannot go into a description of my logic. I must assume that the reader knows a lot about it already from the reading of the issues which went before this issue. Well, I shall try to show what I wanted to show to Miss Jones had she let me show it to her.

Now, one of the arguments of Aldington (or what's his name) was that all the "so-called victories" of Lawrence - though they really happened, and though they really resulted in the destruction of Turkish units, in the blowing up of the railway line, etc. etc. were "unimportant" and had "no effect" on the final outcome of the whole desert campaign. Now, anyone who has only a smattering of the knowledge of my symbolic logic will immediately see that the words "important" and "unimportant" are mind words, and are to be symbolized by showing first the mind symbol. And that consequently what one mind considers "important" another mind

may consider as "unimportant" and these two minds may haggle and fight for days on end without ever convincing each other. My logic says, and this is something that even children can understand, that once we discover a mind word in a contentious statement it is of no use to go on debating and arguing. Two opponents will never be able to convince each other.

What then is to be done when encountering a MIND word. My rule is to "translate" the mind word into THINGS and ACTIONS of these things. Has Lawrence commanded the units which destroyed that line? Yes or No. Has he routed the Turkish units opposing his desert fighters? Yes or no. Aldington agrees that he has done all these things. So there is no argument about them. Lawrence of Arabia was the man who influenced successfully the war in Arabia. Whether these actions are "important" or "unimportant" is another question and a very futile one, because it shows only (once we know of the illogic of these words) that Aldington has used a mind word to discredit the truthful victorious actions of Lawrence.

As to the other word, that his actions had "no effect" on the final outcome, here again we encounter a MIND word. "Effect" does not mean a THING, nor does it mean an ACTION. In my special chapter I have shown the symbol for cause and effect and shown that many a times people have mistaken the cause for the effect and vice versa. As the truthful victorious actions of Lawrence had diminished the Turkish war effort, they surely had an effect on the final outcome.

Now to the second application on Mrs. Simpson, who was determined to become Queen of England and Scotland and nothing less. The memoirs of the Duke of Windsor were written by a loving husband who would say nothing, just nothing which could be damaging to his beloved wife. Consequently his book is full with good words about his wife, the former Mrs. Simpson. But a few times he just let a word slip, and that slip, when analyzed with my logic reveals the whole story.

The friends of Edward talked a lot with Mrs. Simpson, trying to save the King for his people. So, they suggested a role which throughout the ages has been accepted by many high-minded women who were loved by a king, but who could not become Queen, either because the king was already married, or because those women were commoners and just could not become Queens for one reason or another. I could remember such a happening in old Austria where I learned of it as a young man. The Emperor Franz Josef was very much taken with an actress of the Burgtheater, the official imperial theatre. Her name was Katherine Schratt. Franz Josef was a very unhappy and very lonely man. First, his marriage to Empress Elizabeth was not a happy one. Elizabeth hated the imperial court, and she escaped from it whenever she could and went on long voyages. No wonder that Franz Josef sought solace and friendship with Katherine Schratt. By arrangement she had a nice apartment near the imperial residence of Schoenbrunn, and Franz Josef came often over for an afternoon "Kaffeetscherl" a little chat over coffee and cake. Never was there the slightest rumour or proof of adultery. Indeed, the empress herself had full understanding for this "love affair" and she did something in her darkest hour. When her own son Crownprince Rudolf committed suicide with countess Veczera, because he could not go on with his own marriage, Elizabeth sent for Katherine and told her to go to Franz Josef and tell him the tragedy that happened. And Katherine went in to her great friend and was near him in his hour of the greatest tragedy of his life.

The suggestion which the friends of Edward made to Mrs. Simpson was this; she must realize that the King of Great Britain is only a symbolic figurehead who wields no power, and who is only a symbol for his people. Consequently his life and the life of his family and his children must be above any suspicion. It must be the life of a happy family, as this is what the people of Great Britain expect from the Royal Family. Perhaps the nation could have taken to a commoner (just as Princess Margaret married a commoner, because she realized that the divorcee Townsend was not acceptable). Thus Edward may have married a commoner and if that woman could win the friendship of the British people all would be well. But Mrs. Simpson was once divorced (or twice?) and obviously she yearned to become the Queen of Great Britain. She, an American woman, is one of the many thousands of American women who did everything they possible could to marry a prince, or a duke or a count, even if he is a down-and-out Russian beggar.

But there is a way out for Mrs. Simpson. She could stay in England, be a honoured guest at Buckingham Palace, take part in Royal Parties and Festivities as a respected member of the nobility (she could easily have gotten the title of a baroness or something) and be recognised officially as a personal friend of Edward the King, and after his marriage to someone else, a friend of the family. In other words, she should accept just such a role - in the side wings as it were. What was Mrs. Simpson's answer to this sensible suggestion?

According to her husband, she said to his friends "But is this not inhuman?" Naturally, Edward could find nothing wrong with this word, and therefore he

reported this word said by his beloved woman truthfully. He hoped that everyone would understand. After all, if a man and woman love each other and decide to stay together all the time, it is "inhuman" to suggest that they should stay separated all the time, and should see each other only on occasion.

But the fact is that all over the world many millions of men and women suffer under this "inhuman" situation. They are married to the wrong person, and they cannot get a divorce, or cannot ask for one because of the children, fortune, etc. Yet, they love another person, and can only hope for occasional meetings, though in her souls there is that desperate wish that they should be united as married husband and wife.

This reflection has of course nothing to do with my logic, but I mention it only to show that the "inhuman" situation which Mrs. Simpson abhorred, is a commonplace situation which happens with many millions of men and women. But I want to show here the analysis of the word "inhuman." Naturally it is not a thing, nor an action, it is an evaluation, hence a mind meaning, though derived from the word human. It must be derived from a human being, not from a dog, not from a spider, not from an animal of any kind, except a human animal. Consequently whatever a dog, a spider, an animal does is "not human" or "inhuman." However, the word "inhuman" is used to indicate something very bad, and "bad" is again a mind word. Whatever seems "bad" to one person may seem "good" to another person. In the England of the 19th century the upper strata of the population did not think that "child labour", the forcing of children to drag the coal cars in the mines was "inhuman." It was "good" because the child began to contribute to the family income.

If we get to the extreme of the meaning of "inhuman" it may mean a human being who kills anyone on sight, or who orders the killing of millions as Hitler did. This surely is "inhuman" though (as I have shown in other issues) the Nazis had a wonderful saying to show that the killing of 6 million Jews, Russians, Poles, etc was "good" for the "purity" of the human race (purity, being again a mind meaning). They even said that the killing was necessary "in a higher sense." Whatever that "higher sense" means, this I have demasked also with my symbols.

All this is being said to show that Mrs. Simpson's judgement: it will be "inhuman" if she does not marry Edward - as Queen, was not so "inhuman" as it sounds. In consequence Baldwin had to insist that Edwards abdicates, in order to be together with his beloved ^{wo}man as husband and wife.

All this I wanted to explain to Miss Margaret Jones, but she refused to see any of my symbols, nor to have them explained for two of the most controversial events at that time. And thus, my valiant attempt to interest the top men of education in New South Wales came to naught. Instead, the commission decided that one more year be added to the syllabus of highschools, forcing boys and girls to waste one more year for the so-called Wyndham plan, Wyndham being then the director general of education. I have told the story in an abbreviated form in my new book "The Invention and Discover" on page 26 under the title "Bliss and the Bosses of Education!"

Issue No. 156 Arthur E. Morgan's Book "Search for Purpose."

The story which leads up to this review of Morgan's book is a very unhappy one. The American "Humanist Organisation" was then located at Yellow Springs, Ohio. In this town lived my old friend Mr. Fritz Treuer and his wife Mia. Both were employed in a clerical capacity in the administration of the Humanist Association, and the publishing of "The Humanist." Consequently, I hoped that this atheist organisation would take an interest in my ethics in which the God of the Bible has no place. I hoped for an article to appear, but Treuer could not convince his superiors. Nor could he convince himself, as he took no interest in my work as such, only in so far, that I paid him for being my agent in the U.S.A. In the end, I had to pay for advertisements in "The Humanist" but the response from the readers was miserable. The response from the leading men of the organisation was worse than miserable. They would not believe that I have something of value to tell them, though one of the readers found very good words for me and my work. I have told part of this sorry story in the issue no. 81 which please see.

But somehow or other my pleading with the top men had some effect years later. The president Mr. Morgan published a book titled "Search for Purpose". He the atheist searched the universe for some purpose and could not find it. He did send me a copy and asked me of my opinion. Here at last I could tell a top man of the organisation that there is purpose, purpose, purpose all the way in the universe - if we assume the working of an ethical power within the living cells of living creatures.

This is quite a large issue, and it was a very good exercise for me, which came to fruition in my later book "The Invention and Discover" But I could not convince Morgan that his search for purpose was fruitless, because he did not want to find purpose in an universe which for all atheists has no purpose, and no aim at all. Everyone who is not yet convinced about my Search and my Finding of Purpose in the Universe should read my review of Morgan's book. He did not reply to it.

Issue No. 157 To the Trustees of Humanity - the Librarians

I made this small leaflet for library campaigns. The trouble with me is that I have little time for business efforts to sell my books, as otherwise I would not have any time for my creative writing. This leaflet was typed by myself with my Verityper and printed by the photo-offset process then something new, and acclaimed (by the agents) as reducing printing costs by half. As I found out, printing cost was not reduced. But in the meantime photo-offset printing has shown its great superiority to letter press printing, because of the ability to use photographs. This is important for my symbol presentation. Before this leaflet I had to have blocks of all my symbols. Now, the symbols can be photographed and with very good result. Indeed, my new book (published 1970) "The Invention and Discovery" is the result of photo-offset printing, and it is very good.

Issue No. 158 The Swedish Co-operative Movement and Semantography

Naturally, my presentation of the living cell as an ethical co-operative raised great hopes when I came in touch with the Swedish Co-operative Movement through a friend of Professor Reiser. But nothing came of it, and I was richer by an experience and poorer by my realization that I shall not be able to convince people during my life time. But I carry on and fight on. I shall win through.

Issue No. 159 My good friend Dr. Everingham, indefatigably started a controversy in the Medical Journal of Australia, showing that neither Esperanto nor Interlingua should be chosen as an international language for medicine, because doctors would not learn a new language. Instead Semantography should be used. The letter to the editor shows clearly how Everingham, as a true altruist, is fighting for my work. But nothing came of it, and the controversy died down.

Issue No. 160 Professor Lyman Bryson and Semantography and Semantography

This man is supposed to be an authority on symbolism and consequently he received Reiser's "Unified Symbolism for World Understanding in Science" (Issue No 150) which contains an exposition of my work. I then wrote one letter to him, and as no answer came, I wrote a second letter 3 months later, and a third letter more than one year later. No answer came, though Prof. Hoagland did send my Semantography exposition to him. Such unhappy experiences have always caused me to contemplate that such professors are no better than uneducated louts. Or would he react the same way if I were the president of a foundation ready to hand out a million dollars to him for "research into symbols?"

Issue No. 161 Symbolism, Semantics, Semantography and Social Synthesis

This paper was written by Prof. Reiser for the 5th congress of the association for the scientific study of symbolism in Paris 1956. Reiser urged me to submit also a paper. I did so, and even had the introduction translated into French. The secretary wrote to me, proposing that I send to him quite a sum of money for the support of the association and for the expenses of the congress. I wrote back saying that I have no money for such purposes. Needless to say that I found out later that the association and the congress was nothing more than a get-together of a few scholars to hear themselves speak. Nothing came of it.

Issue No. 162 Semantography (Symboles Bliss)

This is my contribution to the congress in Paris mentioned above under 161.

Issue No. 163 Catalog of the Publications on Semantography

To reach the mark of 163 issues was for me some sort of a record, and I decided that I can now send all issues up to 163 to the libraries which have given a standing order for the Series. As a novelty I worked out a list of the contents of all chapters of my 3 volumes, and sent this issue to interested persons. But little came of it. Nevertheless this issue proves that I have done my best to show what publications I have written and brought out on my beloved semantography.

Issue No. 164 Semantics and Psychiatry, Lecture by Dr. D.N. Everingham

My good friend and fighter for Semantography Dr. Everingham gave a lecture on Semantics and Semantography and Psychiatry at the Australasian Medical Congress in Sydney August 1955. Unfortunately I did not know of it, and therefore could not be present. But from other congresses I know what has happened: few participants listening, the others being busy with sightseeing in Sydney. And as usual, the result nil. But the lecture is as such interesting and deserves to be studied by psychologists and psychiatrists, because few of them realize the influence of words on the behaviour of people.

Issue No. 165 My first lecture at Sydney University

I considered this my first lecture as crucial and hoped desperately that it will open for me the university of Sydney, and the doors of other universities abroad. Consequently I made great preparations and rehearsed and rehearsed my lecture, testing every word and every sentence on its proper presentation.

In addition I had the invitation poster printed which is shown in issue no.14. I myself went around from one faculty to the other handing out the posters to the secretaries of the professors and affixing them wherever there was a free space on a blackboard everywhere. In addition I wrote an invitation (issue no. 13) to my friends and acquaintances. I thought also of writing an introduction to my work to be distributed to the students who would attend. But I did not find the time to have it printed. Consequently, this introduction is presented at the beginning of this issue. Then follows the lecture itself, and the opening and closing address given by Professor A.G.Mitchell as chairman. These addresses are reprinted in issue no. 50, together with the very favourable comments made by students and printed in their papers Union Recorder and Honi soit.

My good Claire realized too the tremendous importance of this my first public university lecture. She herself wrote hundreds of invitations to professors, scholars, and leaders in the intellectual field of Sydney. The inevitable came. Many did not react to the invitations, and many did react, saying that owing to pressure of work they could not attend, but are wishing me luck, and every success.

My poor darling Claire was not prepared for dozens of letters saying this. When the afternoon came for me to go to the university, she - who waited for months for just this moment that she would sit in the front seat and listen to me - fell desperately ill. The doctor had to be called who prescribed a sedative, etc.etc. And I had to set out alone and without my Claire. It was a terrible anticlimax for her. But she recovered quickly and was happy when I returned telling her that the lecture was a success and went off without a hitch and with great applause by the audience. The whole story was told in a picture article in "People" by the American free-lance reporter Paul Beyer in the Sydney picture magazine. This article forms issue no. 78. It brought me a number of letters from Australia and New Zealand, and even a donation of £ 10 from a Sydney retailer of Manly who was much interested, but realized also that my work is far ahead of my time.

Issue No. 166 The United Nations Organisation and Semantography

Unfortunately, the stencil of page 7 disappeared, and I have not been able to locate it anywhere. But may be it will show up. So, more than 12 years later I am sending this issue out without page 7. But even without this page, the story should be familiar now, namely that the United Nations are not-so-united, and as the present director general deplors, this organisation has sunk to the level of a debating society. It was of course with high hopes that I approached that department which was dealing with safety signs on the highways of the world. Well, the issue tells its own story. Should I later come upon the stencil 7 I shall send this page to the university libraries concerned.

Issue No.167 Unesco and Semantography

I remember my great excitement when I read in the Shanghai papers that Unesco will be constituted in Paris at an opening conference, and that Professor Joseph Needham, a scholar on Chinese culture and Chinese writing, a professor of Cambridge is on its way from Chung-King, the war-time capital of China, to go to Paris and attend the opening conference. I wrangled from the newspapers the information that Professor Needham will arrive and depart from Shanghai airport to-morrow. The war had just ended a few days before, and the airport was still closed to civilians (as it was under Japanese occupation). Nevertheless I went there and was fascinated by the arrival and departure of many American warplanes - until Prof. Needham arrived. I cornered him immediately, told him of my work, gave him enough informative literature on my work and begged him to announce to the scholars that a universal writing that can be read in all languages has at last been evolved. He promised to do all this - but did nothing.

"Unesco is a comic synonym of Fiasco" said the celebrated author Prof. Lancelot Hogben, and in this issue I reprint a number of articles and the most important letters I myself wrote to the Unesco officials and the director generals. I wrote also to Needham in Cambridge but received no reply. This issue contains a condemnation of Unesco, but today 26 years later, the officials strive in the beautiful city of Paris and are very busy with conference hopping. In my last book "The Invention and Discovery" I said that Unesco has not brought forth one single new idea in education, though Unesco can command all the educational brains of all countries. It is an utter waste of the taxpayers money and should be disbanded.

Issue No. 168 The Australian Unesco Authorities and Semantography.

I soon learned that all my approaches must go through the Australian Unesco officials. But I also quickly learned that all my endeavours ^{were} stopped there for good. The officials were not inclined to propose and promote an idea which seemed an obvious crackpot idea. No matter how hard I tried, I never got further with them. They would not even divulge to me the members of the various committees who came together in various places of Australia to hold seminars and idle talks.

I therefore tried my luck with other officials of Unesco abroad. There was for instance Dr. Alexander Wolsky, Principal Scientific Officer of the Unesco Science Co-operation Office for South East Asia in Djakarta. He wrote for me a nice letter (see issue no. 20- which I distributed bearing the Unesco letter-head) There was also Professor Lauwerys of the Institute of Education of the University of London who bought my 3 books (1st edition) but who did nothing. On the contrary. When I began to distribute a three colour leaflet (issue no.15) of which I am still proud today after 20 years, he criticised it because of the title "The Medium of Unesco". He said, that the title would indicate that Unesco has already adopted Semantography. But the following text states clearly that this has not yet happened. It refers to the fact that I have had correspondences with the officials and that they know about my work, and that therefore my 3 volumes should be acquired and studied by the member nations. More about all this in the text of the issue.

Issue No. 169 Reviews of Publications on Semantography

This issue is interesting because I muse about the reviews and the reviewers, and what makes them what they are and what they write. In later years, especially in 1965 when I tried in vain to get reviews of my second edition, I wrote to a number of book promoters in the U.S.A. They answered that I must pay beforehand \$ 1500, then they will start a promotion campaign lasting not more than 3 months. "And what are you doing for \$ 1500?" I enquired. They answered that they have to invite the editor of the book pages of magazines and papers, and the editors of radio and TV spots reviewing books to a lunch and more, then they have to invite the reviewers themselves, etc.etc. And all this costs money. But these book promoters were one voice in one aspect: that they cannot guarantee that reviews will appear. They will do their best. So, please send \$ 1500. This was enough for me. As to the reviews which appeared see the issue. These reviews cover the time of 1950 to 1960. In a later issue I may collect reviews of later time.

Issue No. 170 Bertrand Russell and Semantography

As I have mentioned Russell's testimony so many times in my writings, I felt that I should report what really happened at our memorable meeting which lasted more than one hour. Well, this I have done in this issue.

Issue No. 171 Seven Letters on Semantography and Relativity to Albert Einstein

I wrote these 7 letters in German. Hence the unusual translation "Highly revered Herr Professor" which is the translation of "Hochverehrter Herr Professor." It was with very high hopes that I wrote to Einstein. Surely he, who is interested in all the sciences, he should show interest in my work. This is why I wrote in German, having learned that he still thinks and writes in German.

To my unhappiness and chagrin he never answered, though he has a secretary who could dash off a few lines. I was enraged. Later Professor Oliver L. Reiser informed me that he once received a short letter and review of his book from Einstein, but he received no answers to his later letters. I felt I have to do something drastic. I wrote to his secretary, asking my books back. I realized that he may simply throw away my books. I had only few copies left. They were too valuable to me, and I want to teach him a lesson. Whether he knows of my letters or not, or of my demand for the return of the books I don't know. Secretaries have their own mind as to what their boss should read or not.

But the 7 letters are interesting, because I show that there is a relativity of so-called mind words, and every such mind word is differently interpreted by different minds, and that therefore every mind is its own "system of reference." More about it in the issue.

Issue No. 172 Semantography and Neurath's Isotypes

This is another sorry story. Mrs. Neurath is the widow of Br. Neurath who used his Isotypes (little figures of the same size) for statistical purposes when he was director of the Museum for society and economics in Vienna. One of his pupils was Modley with whom I had my big and small troubles. My hopes with Mrs. Neurath were great. After all, I thought, my semantography is no competitor to the isotypes which Mrs. Neurath used in her statistics in London. All I wanted from her is a favourable and helpful attitude, so that she may perhaps interest a publisher in my work. She would not do this, in spite of my pleas. Today, 22 years later, Mrs. Neurath is still alive, and Mr. Dreyfuss who is working on a symbol book has decided to give me and Mrs. Neurath only 2 pages each in his 500 book pages of symbols. This sorry story will be told in a later issue.

Issue No. 173 The Australian National University and Semantography

This is another unhappy affair. But in later years I did get a favourable estimation from one scholar. The Australian Association for the United Nations urged the Department for Foreign Affairs to recommend my work to the United Nations. This was done after one scholar gave a favourable opinion on my work. But, of course, the UNO had other worries than to promote my work.

Issue No. 174 The American Scientific Foundations and Semantography

This is the story of my unhappy and unsuccessful attempts to win a publication grant from these immensely rich foundations. I have to say about them much more in other writings, and then in my latest book "The Invention and Discovery." The American Congress is already aware of all the frauds perpetrated through these foundations, but no doubt they have powerful lobbyists to counter any restriction. In my latest book I have said enough. I tried later in 1965 to approach all in all about 950 foundations, the addresses of which I took from a Directory on Foundations. There was no response whatever, though I did not ask for a publication grant, but only that copies of my large book be given to libraries around the world. This story I shall tell in a later issue.

Issue No. 175 Semantography and the Illiteracy Problem in Australia New Guinea

A few million people in the whole of New Guinea (including the former Dutch territory, and Papua) speak about 500 languages, which means not only dialects, but different languages altogether. Many tribes are separated by deep mountain gorges and have no contact with each other. No wonder that I set my hopes high for a primitive picture writing for primitive people. The issue tells the sorry story. I had to give up, though I worked hard. See also the other issues mentioned in this issue.

Issue No. 176 Semantography, Basic English, C.K.OGDEN AND I.A.RICHARDS

This is a curious story. I received a letter from C.K.Ogden, which dealt with trivialities, and which set me thinking about C.K.Ogden's mind. He must be crazy to dwell on ridiculously unimportant matters. Only after his death did I learn the truth. He was indeed somewhat crazy. LIFE magazine brought a story after his death claiming that he was a great eccentric. For instance, there is the embalmed body of the philosopher Bentley (I think) in one of the corridors of one of the colleges in Cambridge. Ogden set a campaign in motion which demanded nothing less than a change of underwear for Bentley. After all, he is already dead for 200 years and he does deserve a change of underwear. Ogden was so serious about it that he did not rest until the embalmed body was taken out of the glasscase and provided with fresh underwear.

Crazy as he may be, he was a very astute man, and somehow was able to make much money by his knowledge of rare books. He would buy up a whole bookshop, fill it with books up to the ceiling, and then close it up, and buy another bookshop. When he died there were several bookshops full with most valuable books among which there were also my 3 volumes. The American University of Stamford bought the whole lot for several hundreds of thousand dollars, and believe it has struck a bargain, though Ogden is dead. But during his life time he pulled one thing off marvellously. He was able to persuade the British Government to buy the copyright of his Basic English, though, these were all good and common English words. Yet, he got £st 35.000 for the lot. This time the British government and its advisers were crazy. In my issue no. 47 I reflected on the incredible fact that British people cannot speak Basic English, because Ogden forces to a round-about way of speaking. For instance in Basic English you are not allowed to say "I know" but you must say "I have knowledge." And why must British people never say "I know"? Because Ogden committed a neat eccentric fraud by stating his amazing axiom: "There are no verbs in Basic English." And yet, there are 16 verbs as for instance "to have". But these are not verbs in Ogden's little fraud. They are "operators" to operate the nouns as for instance the noun "knowledge." Hence I made up in issue no. 47 "The hyphenated Basic English Word List" which enables British people to use the first half of the hyphenated word "know-ledge" and therefore say "I know." Furthermore, if Ogden could sell his common English words to the British Government for a colossal sum, it must be assumed that the Government will now instigate an extensive drive for Basic English in say Africa. Soon they will find out that Basic English as Ogden wants to have it used, is unusable, and they may turn to my idea of the hyphen. For this reason, I copyrighted this "hyphenated Basic English word list" hoping that one day I would be able to sell it too. Needless to say that the British Government did nothing to implement Basic English.

Issue No. 177 Semantography, the Australian Professoriate and the Senate of Sydney University.

The story of my fruitless approaches to various professors of all universities in Australia and the Senate of Sydney University. All my hopes were bitterly crushed. One scholar wrote to me a private and secret letter saying that "nothing is harder to penetrate with a new idea than the university." It seems unbelievable but it is true what he said. Prof. A.G.Mitchell told me that there must be first "a body of literature" about a certain subject until the university will take an interest. I thought I should tell him how ignorant he really is, not knowing that a "body of literature" has been built up already for 300 years about Leibnitz' idea, but I gave it up. But I have not given up the struggle, and will fight to my death.

Issue No. 178 The International Language Movement and Semantography (subtitle: Some Exponents of the International Language Movement and Semantography).

This is another story of my endeavours to contact people who are interested in the advancement of an international language. Remarkable is in this respect that all my endeavours to reach leading persons in the Esperanto movement have failed. I have noticed that adherents of Esperanto don't want to hear, nor argue with adherents of Ido, Interlingua, Interglossa, etc. etc. They are exhibiting all the aspects of fanatic religious sects, only they can't kill their enemies. In this issue some letters are reprinted which have caused me great unhappiness as time dragged on and I got nowhere.

Issue No. 179 A Challenge to every Linguist.

This is the story of an article of mine which appeared in the International Language Review, which was followed up by an paid advertisement in the same issue. I hoped that some interested persons will write to me. None did. Of course I overestimated the influence and readership of the International Language Review and its editor Mr. Floyd Hardin.

Issue No. 180 The Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation and Semantography.

I wrote to the chairman a number of letters in the hope that his organisation will take an interest in my work, and then perhaps agree that here is an enterprise which should be supported. Not that I wanted that this organisation should spend money on my work. I was already clever enough after many other disappointments of a similar nature. But if the C.S.I.R.O. could classify my work and my institute of semantography as an educational organisation: which support could be a tax deduction to the donor, I hoped that I shall be able to persuade benefactors to give me financial support. But the C.S.I.R.O. did not help me in this.

Issue No. 181 Are Educators interested in new Ideas in Education?

This is the story of a number of pleading letters to educators and my experiences with them. The result of all my efforts is a resounding NO. They are not interested. This issue is especially interesting in so far as I have copied there letters in semantography I wrote to the twin children of Dr. Volkov in London. Later I wrote a summary article under the same title as this issue for the Workers Educational Association in Sydney. Somehow I believed that the title indicates a socialist workers society, and hence the editor would be interested in any whack at the conventional educators. But as it turned out, the name WORKER was fiction. The editor is himself a conventional educator, and I had an angry controversy with him. See also page 54 of my new book "The Invention and Discovery" which contains an incredible excerpt from the journal of the Workers Educational Association. The content of this excerpt is summarized in the title (unbelievable as it seems): Mathematical Logic of green Rabbits in Australia."

Issue No. 182 The large Typewriter Companies and Semantography

In our modern world of commerce many most complicated business machines are operated in all offices around the world. How to handle these machines must be learned in commercial schools. Moreover, there are the various telegraph codes. How to code and decode a telegram must be learned in years of study, and the knowledge of the most important codes is essential. No wonder that there are special employees in business firms who are employed just for the handling of code telegrams or special business machines. Moreover, the typewriter is itself a business machine and innumerable commercial schools all over the world teach how to use a typewriter.

All these considerations made me hopeful in my approach to the typewriter companies of America. If they would bring out a typewriter for semantography and if they would initiate courses in commercial schools, why, all the commercial schools of the world would start classes on the use of the semantography typewriter and also classes on the use of semantography of commercial cables by radio photo which needs no coding and no decoding and no translation. Well, I stated hopefully and even enthusiastically on my approaches to the companies. Here at last are not government officials who rigidly hold on to the old ideas. Here are businessmen who should recognize an idea to make money with. Now read the unbelievable story, and realize what I have realized long ago: that there is bureaucracy in big business too.

Issue No. 183 Professor Stuart C. Dodd's Model English and Tilp.

I made his acquaintance by letter. He too was very much interested in an international language, and he has done most important work for it. It is really a shame that linguists have not taken notice of his work. He himself is not a linguist. Now his Model English is my dream of a simplified English with simple rules and without irregularities. Therefore I think, you think, he think (not thinks), and I think, I drank (not I thought I drank, etc. etc.).

Needless to say that Professor Dodd got nowhere. Yet, I am firmly convinced that this is the only way to make English the international language of mankind. It is already used by hundreds of millions of people as their native tongue. It is used as the common lingua franca in India and the whole of South and East Asia. It is the language of commerce and science, and is even taught compulsory in Russia and China. Yet, it is difficult to learn, because of the many irregularities and idiomatic expressions which baffle the foreigner, especially when he is accustomed to a phonetic tongue. All that is need is that linguists should come together and agree on simplifications to be introduced year after year. But they won't do it.

An even more interesting work in the field of an international language is Prof. Dodd's TILP, the reduction of all meanings to a few meaning elements. Frankly I never found the time to study it carefully, being too busy with my semantography, but according to Prof. Dodd, the students who learned to use it were able to translate English sentences into Tilp and vice versa. More information (apart from the excerpt on Tilp in this issue) can be obtained by Prof. Stuart C. Dodd, of Seattle University, Seattle, Washington state.

Issue No. 184

About 1958 when I had completed my mimeographed mss on my book "In Search of a logical God" (first titled "God, Logic and you.") and when I found no response for it among the few people and publishers to whom I sent some excerpts, all my hopes were down. To this came the fact that Claire's health slipped dangerously and she had some severe heart attacks. Moreover, our financial position was so bad that I had to dismiss the cleaner woman who cleaned our flat and the 7 rented rooms upstairs, and had to do the cleaning myself. This made Claire woefully unhappy and aggravated her health. Indeed, I knew that she will die sooner or later.

I believed therefore that my life and my life work too is at an end. I decided to end the Series with issue no. 200. Previously, I had made an issue out of my approach and my letters to one scholar. Now, in order to keep within the limit of 200 issues, I lumped my approaches together, and this issue is the result.

I deal in this issue with my approaches to the following scholars: Professor Emil Abel of the Vienna University of Technology, the one professor I liked, and the one whose lectures I attended. He was a refugee like me, being of Jewish descent, and I met him again in London in 1939. Professor E. Arnold of the MIT Mass. Dr. Beeby, director of Education in New Zealand. Prof. John E. Burchard of the MIT Mass. Prof. Jekuthiel Ginsburg of the Jewish Jeshiva University of New York. Prof. S.I. Hayakawa, author of "Language in Action." (see also my letter to him issue no. 74). Miss Kendig secretary of Korzybski. Minister Heffron of N.S.W. and member of parliament Mr. Landa, also a member of Sydney University Senate. Prof. Clyde Kluckhohn of Harvard. Prof. Brock Chisholm of Canada. Prof. Joseph Lauwerys of London. Frank. Laubach the missionary. Dr. S. Mariaga of London. Margerat Mead, the anthropologist. Dr. Mees, head of research at the Kodak laboratories. Prof. Ashley Montagu, of Rutgers University. Mr. L. Morain president of the American Humanist Association. Sir Richard Paget of London. Prof. Harlow Shapley of Harvard. With a few exceptions of kind scholars, the story was the familiar one. No interest. I did not reprint my letters to lesser professors.

Issue No. 185 Professor Oliver L. Reiser's World Philosophy and Semantography

This issue is a kind of token of my gratitude for the interest and active help and encouragement I received from Prof. Reiser. In this issue I list all his books, and especially the book "The World Sensorium" in which the relevant paragraphs occurs, namely that this our world needs a picture language. From this statement came my contact with him and the vast correspondence we entertained. In 1958 Reiser published his "The Integration of Human Knowledge". He did send me some of the reviews about his new book and I reprinted them all in this issue. Lastly I reprinted from my new book (in mimeographed form only) "God and you and Logic" (later titled "In Search of a logical God.") the chapter on "Professor Reiser's World Creature." This is a summary of Reiser's idea of the further evolution of man to a higher creature.

Professor Reiser was very pleased with my small gift, and especially with my chapter on his "World Creature." I did send it (and he too did send it) to a number of scholars who are friends of Reiser, and one commented to me that apparently I had succeeded in understanding Reiser, whereas he himself never got a clear idea of his philosophy until my chapter came along.

Issue No. 188 (India and Semantography)

Professor J.P. Atreya, who together with his father published the philosophical journal Darshana (wisdom in Sanscrit) invited me to contribute articles to his journal. The first was "India and Semantography" an introduction to the symbols of semantography. ~~My second article was "Life and Indian Thought" but it was not published.~~

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Issue No. 187 Bliss and Blabla, see next page
Issue No. 186 A Blissymbolics Primer is the first manuscript, followed by S.S.No. 218 the second mss for the last book "The Invention and Discovery"

The second article was a great honour for me. The editors Professors Atreya wanted to honour the President of India Dr. S. Radhakrishnan at his 75th birthday. They intended to publish a book which should contain 75 articles by "eminent Writers of the World" and they insisted that I am one of them. Many of the writers did not devote their article to India, but I did. My article appeared under the title "Life and Indian Thought" and is contained in ~~the~~ issue 55262.

Since the introduction of Darshana in the scientific field of publications I figured as a member of the Board of Editors, and as the only one from Australia. Naturally I still feel honoured, and when Darshana came into being I addressed most/Australian professors of philosophy, urging them to subscribe to the journal and to write an article for it. I received no reply from all but one, who declined to subscribe for his faculty, because the journal seems a "hodgepodge." This perhaps because the editors wanted to cover a vast field on Western and Eastern philosophy, and therefore they called "Darshana" an International Quarterly of Philosophy, Psychology, Psychical Research, Religion, Mysticism & Sociology. Hence the hodgepodge by that envious and barren professor of philosophy of Australia. I forgot to say in the beginning that I approached Australian professors of philosophy. I have devoted the pages 351 and 359 of my new book "The Invention and Discovery" to the professors B.L. Atreya (father) and J.P. Atreya (son) and have also shown their pictures. On page 359 I reprinted an editorial they commissioned me to write for the issue No. 1 Volume VII January 1967 titled "A Judge and Jury for better education." This article will form a special issue of this series No 263.

Issue No. 187 Bliss and Blabla, Manuscript for a fighting journal on Semantics

When writing these lines (1971) I am in my 74th year. Many a times I wished that I should be 30 years of age. Then I would have a life for me of fighting for my work and the idea of semantics. In 1958 I thought I should start with a very controversial journal on semantics, which I tentatively titled "Bliss and Blabla." By "Bliss" I meant not me but my symbolic logic and semantics (see the following issue no. 200). "Blabla" should mean the irresponsible way words are blabbered about by all the people, especially our mental and moral leaders.

I set to work on small articles which were topic at the time, and somehow this fighting journal raised my fighting spirit, and I felt I am on a good thing. When I had finished the material for the first issue I gave copies of it to some of my friends and relatives, feeling that they will sustain me with their encouragement. But I was not prepared for the dreadful and dismal criticism, not a constructive one, but just poochpooing my idea and my articles. I was outraged, and felt deeply humiliated, because I felt that my "friends" (who are not my friends) should have given me encouragement, and be it only out of sheer politeness. After all, is it so hard to say a few words of praise, words which cost nothing? But I have found that my "friends" would rather bite their tongue than give a good word for my work. The reader is kindly asked to excuse the bad typing. I hired a typist to do the typing, and made the mistake not to examine the typewriter she used at home for the cutting of the stencils. Unfortunately she used a portable which is totally inadequate for the job. Hence the bad duplicating. I could not retype the whole job. All my elan, all my hopes, and all my enthusiasm was gone thanks to my "friends."

Issue No. 188 India and Semantography, and Life and Indian Thought

The remarks to this issue have been typed by mistake on the foregoing page under the no 186. Please turn to the foregoing page.

Issue No. 189 A semantic analysis of the scientific ballyhoo on "Nuclear Weapons."

This is a pet idea of mine, though belittled by my "friends." The issue contains a number of observations which I did not conclude. However, in my new Book "The Invention and Discovery" I devoted the pages 275 - 300 to this field, and I believe that I have proved in these pages that much of the blabla on "nuclear weapons" is exaggeration or outright lies. I direct the reader to read these pages in my book.

Issue No. 190 The United States Armed Forces and Semantography

This is a sorry story about my endeavours to interest the Pentagon in my work for the co-ordination of instructions of army units from different countries in which English is not spoken. The issue tells the story, and no further remarks are necessary. In later years David Sarnoff president of the Radio Corporation of America wrote an article for the Readers Digest about the possible new ideas in communication. I again approached the U.S. Armed Forces in conjunction of my letters to Sarnoff and the RCA and they sent me a form to be filled out containing a description of my new idea. I duplicated only this form without typing and printing the frustrating correspondence. I have added this duplicated form to this issue. There is an interesting repetition of history. About 150 years ago a French officer was worried about the impossibility to write and convey and read military messages at night in the field of battle. Electric torch batteries were not invented. The officer thought out a system of dots to be punctured into a piece of

cardboard. The receiving military man would read the message with his finger tips gliding over the raised punctures and would be able to decipher it in darkness. When Braille, the blind teacher heard about this invention, he went to that officer, and after simplification to 6 dots in variations (the officer worked with 12 dots) the Braille system for the blind was born. Needless to say that neither the generals nor the French Academy recognized the value of the invention of that officer, nor the work of Braille who was even forbidden by his headmaster to teach it to his blind pupils. Braille's break came then when a blind girl appeared on the concert podium of Paris and delighted the Parisians with her virtuosity on the piano. People then learned that she has used the Braille system to learn the concertos and sonatas. Thus Braille came into use. Well, now in my 74th year no such break has come to me, but I hope that it will come one day for my semantography.

Issue No. 191 Semantography and the Road Safety Authorities

In this issue some letters are reprinted which have been written in 1949. Today when writing these lines the year is 1971, nearly 22 years later, and I still ^{am} where I was then. All my pleas to demonstrate my road safety symbols before a panel of officials were turned down. And yesterday my good friend Dr. D.N. Everingham, now a member of the Australian Federal Parliament sent me the copy of a letter he wrote to the Secretary General of the Australian Automobile Association who called out for uniform warning signs on the Australian roads. Unbelievable as it may seem, road warning signs differ in the different Australian states, and the same sorry story can be told about the Not-So-United States of America where uniform warning signs are not yet installed. Instead, different states have different signs and some official idiots went even so far to use different colours (not only the 3 of red, green, yellow) but 12 different tints and tones. It's crazy when you come to think of that the lives and the deaths of many motorists depend on such warning signs. How many more must be killed before....before, well I shan't see it happen.

Issue No. 192 Brandeis University and Semantography

When Brandeis University (named after the famous Jewish judge of the Supreme Court of the U.S.A.) came into being through the generosity of some wealthy Jews, I was intrigued that may be the professors would be interested in the achievements of a fellow Jew. At last I wrote my letters and got my answer: sorry, no interest. But at least I have told that president a thing or two about his own university and his own activity, for which there is money available.

Issue No. 194 Semantography and American Magazines

Issue No. 193 In the beginning of this issue I cite a number of previous issues on this sub-
see ject. In 1956 Time brought a story of a Dutch journalist who had invented some
below sort of a symbol writing which he called Picto, though it is anything but a picto-
graphy. Though Prof. Reiser and Everingham, and other friends wrote to Time to bring a story of my work, nothing came of it. I wrote to that Dutch journalist and offered to send him papers about my own work, which papers he refused to see. Later his efforts died down, and nothing has been heard of it. In the originals to the issues of my series the relevant article and samples of Picto is to be found. These originals are contained in special files which will eventually come to rest in an archiv probably of the Library of Congress in Washington.

In 1965 when my second edition came out, I did send a copy of my book to Time and got it back within the same week by airmail, though the airmail cost for a 3 lbs parcel was about the same as the cost of the book which they should have taken into their research library. Of course, no review of my book was contemplated.

Issue No. 193 Semantography and the professional Philosophers.

This is an incomplete issue, and I shall not find the time to try to find the buried letters I had written to various philosophers in order to complete the issue. I shall therefore in a first page outline the story which prompted me to make some duplicated pages. The largest part of this story is my letter to a French professor Dr. de Grolier. He bought my 3 volumes (first edition) and was able to write complete ^{symbol} letters to me. But he got furious when he, a professional philosopher, asked me to symbolize highly ambiguous philosophical meanings. Apparently, he had not grasped the idea of my logic and semantics, according to which mind meanings and evaluations can be differently interpreted by different people, and of course by different philosophers. Thus, the haggling of professors could be effectively stopped if they would only learn of my logic. But this is an impossible idea. Philosophers love to haggle, that's all they can.

When I wrote a few disparaging words about the chairs of philosophy at university, being ancient furniture pieces kept only for sentimental reasons, Professor Reiser was furious with me. But I can't help it. He, Reiser, condemns his own profession in the harshest of words. See my issue no. 185 Prof. Reiser's books and my article on his "World Creature" in my book "In Search of a logical God" issue no. 202.

Issue No. 195 Semantography and Machine Translation. (see also issue no. 190)

In order to understand this issue in all its aspects, the reader should also read issue no. 190 Semantography and the U.S.A. Armed Forces. Both issues are interrelated. I always scorned the enthusiasm of linguists (they should know better) about machine translation. But they were only enthusiastic about the money which they received from American foundations. When the representative of the Rockefeller Foundation met me in Sydney (see issue no. 84) he asked me whether I know of Professor Reifler of Seattle University. Yes, I said I know him personally. But the official did not tell me why he mentioned Reifler. Only in later years did I learn why. The Rockefeller Foundation gave Reifler hundreds of thousands of dollars. Still in later years I found Reifler's report in the library of Adelaide, South Australia. It was quite a heavy volume, but I was only interested in the summary at the end. There Reifler says that alas, the work has to be abandoned without reaching a practical solution, because not more money was forthcoming from the foundation. So, Reifler lost his "position for life" as I told Prof. Dodd in a bitter joke in my letter to him, reprinted in this issue.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Armed Forces have still billions to spend, and they have indulged in "contracts" to professors about machine translations. In one paper I read that a machine has been developed which can read Russian papers and can work out the translations "fairly well." But that "fairly well" goes only for simple reports in simple language about some accident, some flooding, some social event. It does not work with political statements where every nuance has to be weighted by the Kremlin watchers. And of course it is hopeless with scientific texts. Russian scientific texts, like such texts in other languages are usually incomprehensible to persons who speak the same language, and who may work even in the same field, simply because the professors invent new terms for the occasion. All in all, I wish I had only a small fraction, say 0.1 % of all the money given away to professors for machine translation "research." I would be a very rich man, I could have distributed many thousands of my books free to libraries.

Issue No. 196 Scholarly Lunacy

This issue contains 2 reprints from Darshana. However, the story is not finished, as I could not find the time to finish it in subsequent issues of "Darshana." In a way, it is another version of what I tried to say in "In Search of a logical God." But then I was able to concentrate and condense the story in my new book "The Invention and Discovery." In any case, these two reprints are good for leading the reader into the problems created by the scholars, problems which I have named in the title as "Scholarly Lunacy."

Issue No. 197 Revolt against the Educators, and A Jury for the Pioneer

This is a very large issue comprising 50 of such large pages as this one. In a way it was a good exercise for writing the manuscript of my last book "The Invention and Discovery" Here I developed my idea of short "page chapters" which I then followed up in my last book. Many instances mentioned in this issue should have been mentioned in my last book, but I had to make severe restrictions as to the text and the space available. I think that the more interested reader who has read my last book should then read this issue. It is an eye opener for those who have a feeling that something is fundamentally wrong with education in the world and with the way we treat the living discoverers and inventors of new ideas in any field. I am glad I wrote it, and I hope whatever I said in this issue and in my last book will one day be taken up by young minds.

Issue No. 198 The Writing of Tomorrow

The two reprints from the newspaper of the largest circulation in Australia, the "Sun-Herald" mark a turning point in my life. When Claire died on the 14th August 1961 I was stricken with utter grief, and I definitely believed that my life too has come to an end. In this desolation I spent 3 long years, in which I wrote a number of issues of the series, and also most of my large issue 203 "Everyone's simple Logic and Semantics" which I conceived as a book, but of the realisation as a book I was without hope. Somehow or other I lived through these 3 years, until I realised that I had to make a major effort to drag myself out of the abyss of self-negation. I booked a one week ships cruise to New Zealand when Mr. William de Vere (who edited these short articles) decided to bring two stories about my work. This and the ships cruise gave me a new zest for life.

Issue No. 199 Report and Reflections on the issues from no. 101 to 200

This is the issue you are reading now.

Issue No. 200 This is a reprint of one page in my 2nd edition of "Semantography"

I was driven to the invention of the name of Blissymbolics in some sort of desperation about my enemies in the symbol field. They took the word I invented for my work "Semantography" and made it a general term of all the "semantographies" yet to come. Fortunately, there is no other Bliss among them to usurp "Blissymbolics."

The End