

PAGEWOOD MAN INVENTS INGENUOUS UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

AFTER 11 years of deep study and hard work, GMH Pagewood employee CHARLES BLISS believes he has the answer to the 300 year old problem of providing mankind with a really simple International written language.

This idea began with the famous 17th century mathematician, Leibnitz; inspired the symbol writing proposed by Bishop Wilkins; and led, more recently, to the introduction of Esperanto and other "universal" languages.

Behind the idea has always been the belief that most of man's collective troubles is due to misunderstanding—that adoption of a universal language would eliminate the possibility of such misunderstandings in the future.

Charles Bliss tackled his task by going back to the origins of writing—to the picturegraphs used by the ancient Egyptians, and ancient Chinese. Those early writers wrote in symbols, each symbol a picture of its meaning.

In principle his "language," called Semantography, is simple. It is based on 100 carefully planned symbols. They form a written language only. Thus, reading from them, a Frenchman would translate their meaning into French, a German into German, a Malayan into Malay, and so on. But the meanings would be the same to each.

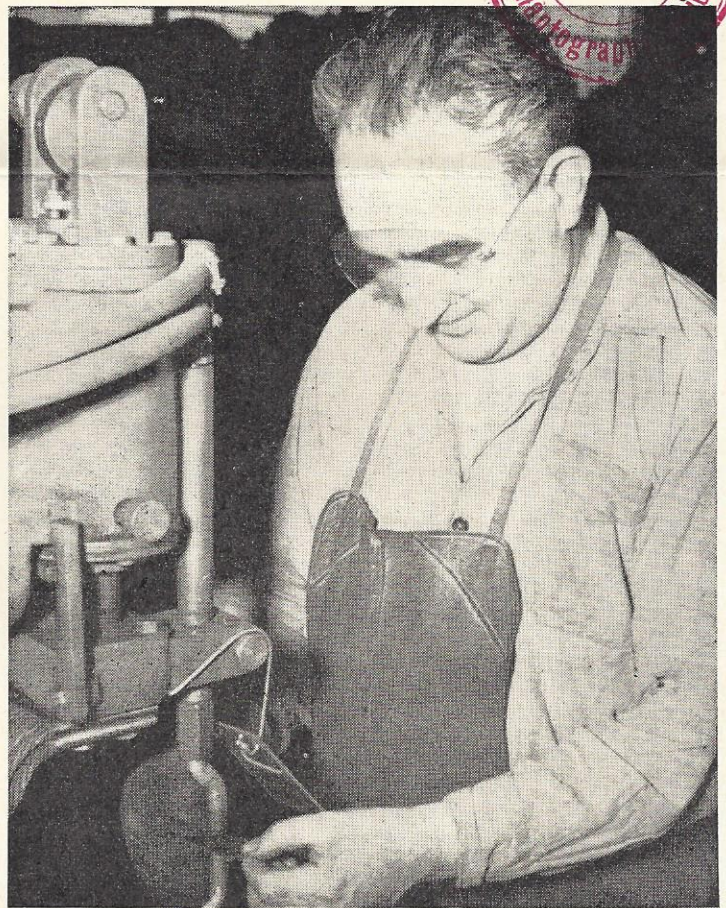
Mr. Bliss's symbol language has the ingenuity of a piece of skilled engineering. He draws a little symbolic picture of an object or action. Thus "Earth" is one horizontal stroke. "Fire" an up and down wavy line, suggesting flames. "Man" is a vertical line with two small lines (legs) below.

Many famous men were prepared to scoff at Mr. Bliss's invention. All have instead written praise.

Bertrand Russell believed he had discovered the weakness in Semantography when he challenged the inventor to symbolise "God." Mr. Bliss responded by drawing a simplified eye (ancient symbol of an all seeing, all knowing Creator) inside a triangle (a geometrical figure of the divine simplicity and harmony of the universe, viz., Nature).

He points out that many forms of symbols have already become universally used. For example the signs for music, mathematics, chemistry, physics, geometry, and electronics. Again all men at sea use one International code of signals which they can read whether they are Chinese, Greeks, or Britons, etc.

It was thoughts about these internationally accepted symbols that led him on in his own invention. Also, when in China, he noted the



Inventor of Semantography—the universal language of 100 symbols—CHARLES BLISS, is a spot welder at Pagewood Plant, has been year with GMH. Spent previous 3 years writing his remarkable book in three volumes, after working 7 years to evolve working basis for Semantography. From Vienna University, Charles went to London, then to China where he was for 6 years a cine and still photographer at Shanghai.

astonishing fact that whereas Chinese is cumbersome, once the symbols were on paper they could be understood (and used as a means of communication) between people who spoke any of the dozens of different languages that still are used throughout China.

Following that discovery he set out to simplify the Chinese system, pare it down scientifically to the limit of simplicity.

Now Mr. Bliss has published his results at his own cost in three explanatory volumes, and is spreading his teachings throughout the Institute of Semantography, a non-profit educational research organisation at Maroubra Bay, Pagewood—opposite the GMH plant.

Prof. Lancelot Hogben, University of Birmingham, describes it as "fascinating, stimulating, ingenious." Prof. Carleton Washbourne, New York, says "it could be of great value," and Prof. Henry Brose, of Nottingham (translator of Einstein and Planck, and author of "The Theory of Relativity"), has written: "It should be useful in many spheres. For example, it can be applied in our ordinary daily lives in scientific communication, commerce, and as an International script." Prominent librarians and educationalists have expressed their belief that Mr. Bliss's book should be available in public and university libraries throughout the world.

The latest to praise Semantography is Prof. Patrick Meredith, of the University of Leeds. He has expressed his views, not in a brief letter, but in a 2000 word review in the British Educational Journal, "The New Era."

2 X
 two wars
 (symbol of crossed swords)

deux guerres

dos guerras

Δύο Πόλεμοι

兩戰

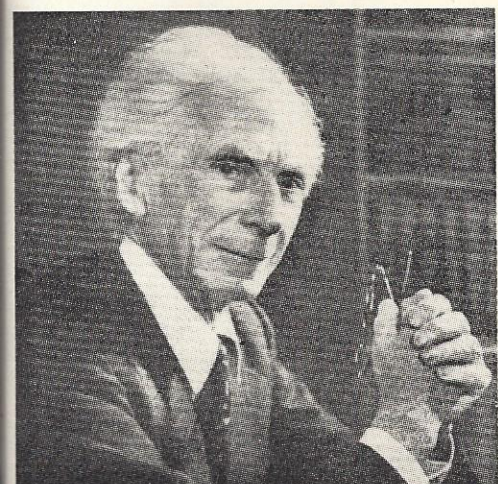
दो संग्रह

"Two Wars" written comparatively in Semantography and in six other languages, English, French, Spanish, Greek, Chinese and Hindustani. Crossed swords are old symbol for military contest, war.

Nobel Prize Winner 1950, Lord Bertrand Russell, famed British philosopher has taken keen interest in work of Charles Bliss. Says "Semantography" is logical, easy to understand, and could perform important service to mankind.

Simple examples of some of Charles Bliss's ingenious symbols, also showing how each symbol links with others to give other logical meanings. Note how "Man," "Language," "Bridge" gives "Translator."

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| OPEN | CLOSED | ENTRANCE | EXIT |
| START | DEPARTURE | APPROACH | ARRIVAL |
| WATER | RAIN | STEAM | STREAM |
| EMOTION | HAPPINESS | SADNESS | LOVE |
| EARTH | WALL | ROOF | HOUSE |
| PEN | TO PEN, WRITE | MAN | WRITER |
| MOUTH | TO SPEAK | EAR | TO HEAR |
| LANGUAGE | BRIDGE | TRANSLATION | TRANSLATOR |



If you are interested to know more about Semantography, write to

THE INSTITUTE FOR SEMANTOGRAPHY