

Vol. XXI, No. 3, Summer 2003

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Page references to *Science and Sanity* refer to the Fifth Edition.

## Flyer Enclosed

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## TIME-BINDINGS

The IGS Newsletter  
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### Submission Guidelines

Please send hard-copy submissions or inquiries to Susan Presby Kodish at: P.O. Box 50490, Pasadena, CA 91115-0490; Fax 626-795-0954. In addition to hard-copy, whenever possible send your article submission via internet by copying your text into the body of an email to: [timebindings@aol.com](mailto:timebindings@aol.com). Email attachments will not be accepted.

Deadlines: Spring—March 1; Summer—June 1; Fall—September 1; Winter—December 1.

## PERSPECTIVES

FROM THE EDITOR

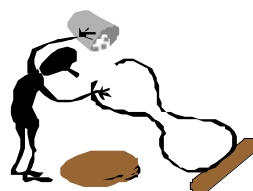
A paragraph in an article about “success” in preventing and controlling cancer (Jane E. Brody, *NY Times*, 4/1/03, p. D7) caught my attention. “The cancer society’s old recommendation for regular chest X-rays has long been abandoned as useless in screening for early cancer. Even with the most advanced treatments today, just 15 percent of lung cancer patients survive five years.”

Consider the absolutism of “useless,” and the dismissive “just” 15 percent. Are 15 people out of 100 meaningless? What if you’re one of the 15? And is it accurate to say that screening is useless?

No one in my family would agree with that. My father had a lung cancer diagnosed at an early stage, by a physician with an acute eye carefully studying a routine chest X-ray. Surgery removed the affected lobe in 1969. My father died of a completely unrelated cause in 1997, having never had a recurrence of cancer.

Statistics indicate nigh nothing about any particular individual. We do well to use our extensional lenses when reading reports such as the one I quoted above. What have your experiences been with this kind of issue?

For now,  
Susan Presby Kodish



## INTRODUCING LAURA BERTONE

In this issue, we begin a regular column, “Building Bridges,” by Laura Bertone, an IGS Trustee and member of our teaching staff. Laura’s work is informed by deep learning and extraordinary experience. She has worked as a cross-cultural communication specialist who lived in Europe for almost twenty years. She speaks Spanish, English and French fluently, and has some knowledge of Italian and Portuguese, which has enabled her to work and live in multicultural settings and to serve as a simultaneous translator. Her Ph.D. is in linguistics and she has written a book based on her doctoral work and translating experience, *About Babel: Strategies for Simultaneous Interpretation* (Hachette: Bs. As. 1989).

Now living in Argentina, she combines her work with frequent contact with nature—gardening, horse-back riding and seaside activities—her self-described “simple celebration of life.” It is the challenge of bridging “different worlds” which fascinates her most.



Laura Bertone

[continued on p.2]

**Mark Your Calendar**

10/26/03 - 10/30/03: A **Seminar-Workshop in General Semantics**, Las Vegas, Nevada

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

10/31/03 - 11/2/03: **The 12th International Conference on General Semantics** including the **2003 Alfred Korzybski Memorial Lecture** with Dr. Sanford I. Berman, Las Vegas, Nevada

**GS Organizations**

Australian General Semantics Society: c/o Laurence Cox, Unit 15, "The Commodore," 12-16 Walton Crescent, Abbotsford, 2046, N.S.W., Australia

Dallas-Fort Worth Center for General Semantics:  
P.O. Box 1565  
Fort Worth, TX 76101-1565  
Phone: 972-897-5620

International Society for General Semantics:  
P.O. Box 728, Concord, CA 94522  
Phone: 925-798-0311

New York Society For General Semantics:  
c/o Allen Flagg, 144 East 36th St., New York, NY 10016 Phone: 212-532-8042

San Francisco Chapter ISGS: 248 Alma St., San Francisco, CA 94117-4224

**GS on the Internet**

Institute of General Semantics:  
[www.general-semantics.org](http://www.general-semantics.org)

International Society for General Semantics:  
[www.generalsemantics.org](http://www.generalsemantics.org)

Dallas-Fort Worth Center for General Semantics:  
[www.dfwcgs.net](http://www.dfwcgs.net)

European Society: [www.esgs.org](http://www.esgs.org) (French, English, Spanish, Italian, German and Polish)

GSINTRO discussion list: contact Carmen Clark, gsintro host, at [ceclark@students.wisc.edu](mailto:ceclark@students.wisc.edu)

[Introducing...continued]

Laura, also founder of EVOLUCION, an education consulting business in her native Buenos Aires, writes this about it:

During the big crisis in Argentina starting in December 2001, using dynamic and changing teams, the mission of EVOLUCION has been to generate, support and encourage those events that may contribute to our personal or collective development.

Within that framework, I organized some seminars, called "Tools for a New Society," using some GS formulations. We organized the visit of French psychoanalyst Anne Ancelin Schutzenberger, author of *Our Ancestors' Syndrome*—she knew Korzybski and quoted him by heart, to my great surprise and pleasure!—and of French crisis management expert, Patrick Lagadec. Lagadec and I designed a number of presentations concerning the idea of "reconstructing the country": Thinkers and Reconstruction; Doers (managers, executives, etc.) and Reconstruction; the University and Reconstruction; the Armed Forces and Reconstruction; and Artists and Reconstruction.

We also offer other seminars and consultation to diverse organizations in Argentina, often adapting our basic seminar, "Mental Organizers: Relearning How to Think," for each group. You can learn more about EVOLUCION by visiting our web site at: [www.evolucion.com.ar/index.htm](http://www.evolucion.com.ar/index.htm)

**BUILDING BRIDGES**

BY LAURA BERTONE

**"Allness Disease" Alert**

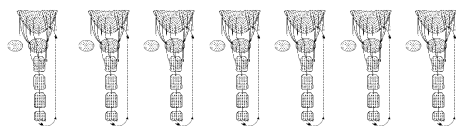
I will be writing this column from the South, in a spirit of exchange and cooperation, in the belief that the mere fact of exchanging information about other cultures can help us to enlarge our viewpoints, and constitutes, in itself a good exercise in "otherness,"—that is, an exercise in shifting positions and understanding better what looks or sounds different.

When I settled back in Argentina in the mid 1990s after almost 20 years in France, and several trips to the States for GS immersion, I felt shocked at what appeared to me as too frequent symptoms here of the "allness" disease displayed by politicians, officials, authorities in general, many journalists, etc. Time went by and one of the worst latent crises ever in local history came to the surface.

It is interesting to observe that the "allness disease"—widespread, and especially visible in those who had the chance to be heard by very many—had an impact on people at large: now vast numbers of Argentinians are literally verbalizing their discontent through the expression: "que se vayan todos" = "We want them ALL to leave," or "They should ALL leave," implying ALL politicians, ALL representatives, ALL senators, ALL officials, ALL judges, ALL etc.

Nevertheless, the absurdity of the desire does not conceal the dimension of discontent, anger and impotence shared by the great majority of people. The curious thing is that, confronted now by the mirror of their own disease, some of the representatives—a few politicians, a few journalists, etc.—have started to point out the absurdity of the ALL expression, and the chaos it would create if the wish came true. What is more, some of them have started to convert the "allness" habit into a "non-allness" attitude, now paying much more attention to what they say and how they say it. I have even heard some correct themselves when speaking in public.

The process is slow, and we will most probably still go through some very



difficult periods (a difficult presidential election took place recently). But the interesting thing, it seems to me, is this reversal in attitude among some of those who are often heard by very many. A greater consciousness seems to have been born in them out of the confrontation—in a sort of deforming mirror—between their own “allness disease,” and the much more shocking (to them) “allness” pathology widely expressed by the “masses.” Is there a greater chance now for the masses to start adopting a non-allness attitude? Be that as it may, GS tools could—if widely used—turn out to be extremely useful here and now.



## ROSE AUGUSTINE: A MEMOIR

BY SUSAN KODISH

Rose Augustine, who died on April 21, 2003 at the age of 93, was a great supporter of the IGS, as a Trustee and major donor. She was also one of the most amazing people I've ever met. My husband, Bruce, first met her when he was doing physical therapy home care in Manhattan, where Rose lived and worked. Her exquisite town house was a few blocks from our apartment in Greenwich Village and we shared many happy times together. She had read *Science and Sanity* years before, sometime during her studies to become a high school teacher. Discussions with Bruce rekindled her interest, leading her to attend several seminars and to lend her support in various ways.

Energy, determination, efficiency, and decisiveness, combined with brilliance, led Rose to extraordinary accomplishments. Her husband,

Albert, was a luther, a skilled maker of classical guitars, who developed a new kind of nylon string. While he was alive, Rose helped him in his small business, after her day of teaching. The new strings were championed by Andre Segovia, who lived with the Augustines for 11 years in the 40s to 50s. When Albert died, she took over the business and, under her direction, it grew and thrived—in a factory in Manhattan which employed about 30 people. There could be no question who was boss, here as well as elsewhere.

Although not particularly fond of the guitar and guitar music, she allowed herself to be grabbed by it and made enormous contributions—sponsoring young performers and composers, commissioning new works, supporting concert series, and stepping in wherever she saw a need. For example, years ago when publication of the magazine, *Guitar Review*, was about to end, she took it over. Never having published before, she learned all of the necessary ‘ropes’, and produced and edited a beautiful, informative journal still being published (see [www.guitarreview.com](http://www.guitarreview.com)).

Last I heard, Augustine Imperial guitar strings had about 90% of the classical guitar string market worldwide. When Rose was in her 80s, someone was selling counterfeit versions of them, exhibiting around the world. When other measures didn't stop him, Rose spent a year following him around the world, confronting him at public sales venues. He eventually gave up and she returned to her quieter life of working six to seven days a week, and travelling for more congenial reasons.

We attended a Sunday afternoon concert at her home once; the setting seemed so “old world,” beautiful

chairs set up in a semi-circle facing a piano and space for the world-rekowned guitarists who performed. What a delight to enjoy wonderful music in such an elegant room. A buffet dinner followed, delicious food, beautifully presented—prepared by Rose, of course. She also joined us one year for Thanksgiving dinner in our apartment, a basic Mom kind of meal, with which she seemed just as comfortable.

Thus, in brief, Rose Augustine, a remarkable woman who created an amazingly accomplished life; she was both sharp and warm, and was a friend who will be missed.



## B(X)=Y PART II

BY MARIA BISHOP

[Editor's Note: In this second part of Maria Bishop's article, following the Introduction which appeared in the Spring 2003 issue, Maria continues her excellent job of applying Korzybski's formula,  $B(X)=Y$ , to an important aspect of society today. For more about the formula, in Korzybski's words, see *Science and Sanity*, pp. 444-445.]

### Application

I now move into a hypothetical case of observer and the observed. In this case, we have two observers, an ideal observer and a not-so-ideal observer. Both have observed/viewed a popular fashion magazine (one of those fall *Vogue* issues that weighs 5 pounds and is packed full of glossy print ads, for instance). At work, they then observe a woman like those in the magazine.

[continued on p. 4]

[ $B(X)=Y$  continued]

Our ideal observer embarks upon the first order of abstraction, the seen happenings, by viewing a variety of ads, we'll say ad #1, ad #2, ad #3, ad #4, etc. Our ideal observer then moves to the 2nd order of abstraction, the descriptive level. Verbally she states that the women are so thin, that their hair is 'perfect'; she's amazed that they have no pores whatsoever, their make-up is flawless, etc. She then moves to the 3rd order of abstraction and this is where her inferences, judgments and conclusions are made.

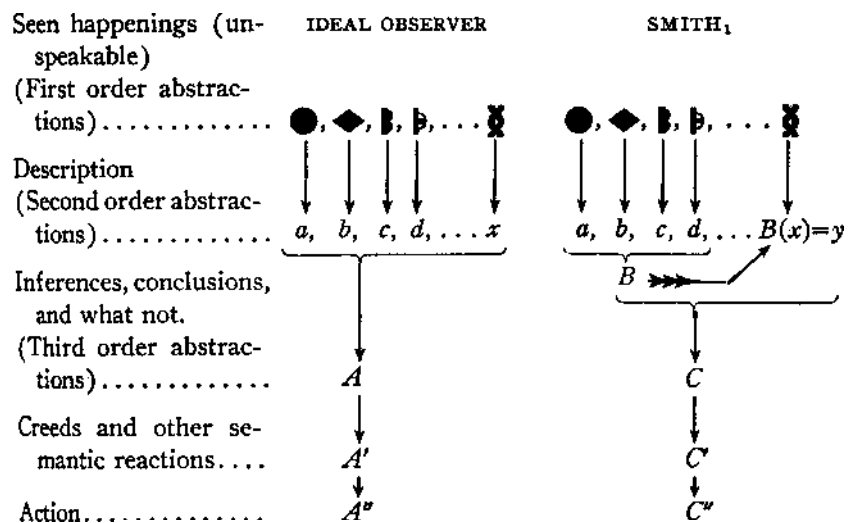
Now remember, she is the ideal observer so we will assume that her facts are in order, and that her conclusion is appropriate to the facts. She knows, prior to forming her conclusion, that photos can be digitally enhanced and often grossly corrected and that many models suffer from eating disorders and lead unhealthy lifestyles both physically and emotionally. She knows that models are surrounded by many support people in order to create the 'perfect' picture (make-up artist, hair stylist, clothing stylist, art director, photographer, assistants, rolls and rolls of film, etc). She knows this because her best friend is a make-up artist and they talk facts! She comes to the conclusion that this isn't natural beauty, that it is unrealistic and extremely contrived. She doesn't let her perceptions become her facts. This is the 'X' in Korzybski's formula.

Therefore, when she goes to work in her not-size-2 dress and comes in contact with a woman who does look like those women in the magazine, she can stop herself from forming a judgment; she realizes that there is more to this woman than what she just sees. She understands the value

of gathering facts, in this case getting to know the woman before she judges her because she's a size 2, has 'perfect' hair, etc. The woman could be dealing with anorexia or a host of other issues that are unknown to our ideal observer. But since she is the ideal observer she gets to know the woman, knowing that woman 1 is not woman 2, and doesn't label her from

the 1st order of abstraction we will assume is the same. She moves to the 2nd order of abstraction, the descriptive level. and that too, let us say, has a similar outcome. However, the 3rd order of abstraction does not.

Her inferences and conclusions, as she views herself in the mirror, are that she is not like those pictures, as



Abstracting—Ideal and Not-So-Ideal  
From *Science and Sanity*, p. 445. Copyright, Institute of General Semantics

observation alone; she finds out how much they have in common even though it is not dress size.

What is great about the ideal observer is that her approach is open to challenge and review; at the descriptive level she accurately depicts facts instead of using labels like "a beauty." This allows the path to be left open for multiple interpretations instead of assuming that whatever you *say* it is, *is* it. Debate is useful and 'beauty' and its meaning(s) should be left open for interpretation.

However, our not-so-ideal observer begs to challenge us on this point. This observer experiences (in her own way) the 'same' 'seen happenings' as our ideal observer did. The experience of

she assumes she should be. She feels inadequate and determines that she got short-changed in the beauty category and tries desperately to become like the women she saw in *Vogue*. She concludes that those women have something she doesn't and she resents it. This is our 'B' in Korzybski's formula.

So off to work she goes in her not-size-2 dress and her formed opinion. She comes in contact with the woman who looks like a model in the magazine. She immediately judges her, using the already-formed opinion she has brought with her. Her description of this new situation is filled with inferential language and thus becomes distorted by her older semantic [evaluative] response.

Thus, the formula  $B(X)=Y$ . Her previous identifications get in the way in new situations/events and block clear evaluating. Confusion of orders of abstraction occurs, and habitual identification becomes a pathological symptom.

This, unfortunately, leads one into dogmatic thinking, inflexible and not open to challenge and review. The 'B' variable becomes detrimental to the not-so-ideal observer for it has now become the main platform upon which all evaluations regarding beauty are made.

This can very often lead young women to the absolutistic, dogmatic world of shoulds and musts. I have witnessed the construction of neuroses such as illnesses, addictions and compulsions within young women when the 'B' variable isn't re-evaluated at lower levels of abstraction.

I have to laugh and wonder why Korzybski used the letter B to begin with. After explaining this formula and example to my husband, who is a detective, he said, without missing a beat, "That is the bull \*\*\*t that we need to take out of our descriptions to get to the facts." This spoken from one who often has to interrogate people as part of his job.

Speaking about interrogation, I reflect back to my friend Susie and think of how we were all trying to fit in. The label that was attached to her was used by others as a way to find their rungs on the new social ladder we all had to climb. Labels are one way that is employed in this search for self-identity. The labels still fly around the hallways of our schools, very often bringing silent pain and torment to many adolescents.

Mary Pipher, author of *Reviving Ophelia*, mentions that concrete and literal thinking is common during the adolescent phase of development and if teens' environments allow, they will effectively develop the ability to abstract appropriately. I found this interesting, for I had been referring to a child development book looking for clues as to why my 21-month-old son Jackson 'suddenly' had become an alien child overnight and found an interesting note on abstractions. It said that between the ages of fourteen and twenty-four months the most common kinds of abstractions that children learn to deal with are those of words and numbers. They are learning that certain words apply to classes of objects rather than just to individual items. Advice given: remember that they are concrete thinkers and to stay with the "here and now," and that they are not adept at thinking or talking about other times and objects at this developmental stage.

The years go by and, ironically, our children enter adolescence still concrete and literal in their thinking. They still need parental and other guidance to stay in the "here and now," to help them not only mature into proper abstracting but also to help them to avoid confusing the orders of abstraction therein.

Unfortunately, what has not been learned by parents and teachers cannot be passed on. Therefore, teens struggling through this developmental time often acquire that variable 'B' to carry in their backpacks of life. It was that 'B' that Susie got 'hit' with those first couple of years in junior high. For her, it eventually waned and something and someone else became the target. Time did march on

but much was lost during those years of distorted evaluations.

When I looked up the word beauty there was a third definition I did not mention earlier. The word beauty also seems to have found a home within the science of physics: the quantum property assigned to a bottom quark.

Now quarks are not visible to the eye; scientists infer that they exist. They are sub-atomic entities that relate in various ways and form the basis of what we experience as 'concrete'. Interesting, huh? I think so!

For if, as scientists, we too can continually test, evaluate, and examine our assumptions regarding the word beauty, in essence remove the 'B' from our evaluations, we may find that beauty lies in the 'quarkiest' places—like within my friend Susie, who today, ironically, has her doctorate in physics. How beautiful she always has been to me.

## GS IN THE HEARTLAND

BY JOSEPH L. BAST

[Editor's Note: Mr. Bast, director of the Heartland Institute, a libertarian "think-tank" in Chicago, sent us his depiction of general semantics, part of a larger article published in the May 2003 issue of the online journal *Heartlander*. You can read his article in full at the Heartland Institute website: [www.heartland.org](http://www.heartland.org).]

Last month's "April Fools" edition of my monthly *Heartlander* essay, ["Looking Backward"] was written as if it were in the year 2029... On a somewhat fanciful note, I predicted

[continued on p. 6]

[Heartland continued]

widespread training in general semantics (null-A) [what we would call “Non-A” Ed.] would help create a nation of self-governors. General Semantics is an intellectual movement started by Alfred Korzybski (1879-1950) integrating the then-new findings in neuroscience, psychology, and physics into a philosophy of living. An important part of the movement’s epistemology is multiordinal or non-Aristotelian (null-A) logic.

The connection between general semantics and libertarianism remains a largely unexplored path. Science Fiction writer A.E. van Vogt published a series of novels in the 1940s that sketched out the kind of world we would live in if the general population received training in general semantics—e.g., learning to distinguish abstractions from reality and emotional from deliberate responses to events. The worlds invented by van Vogt are libertarian utopias. (The van Vogt novels are titled *The World of Null-A* and *The Players of Null-A*. Second Amendment advocates should also check out van Vogt’s *Weapon Shops of Ishtar*.)

## NEW YORK SOCIETY REPORT

ABSTRACTED FROM THE SOCIETY’S  
NEWSLETTER

Let’s catch up with the 2003 doings of the New York Society for General Semantics, ably led by its president, Allen Flagg.

In January (“Socrates in Person: Seven Keys to Self-Fulfillment”), Socrates, portrayed by Ronald Gross, shared his adventures using his famed “Method” in the Greek marketplace. In the process, Gross demonstrated the value today in following *Socrates’ Way*:

*Seven Master Keys to Using Your Mind to the Utmost*, as the title of this book by Gross suggests.

In February (“Evidence of Vast Potential Human Mental Abilities”), Edith Jurka, M.D., discussed her studies of the work of researchers in the field of autistic savants who have extensive deficiencies in some parts of their brains while having astonishing mental abilities in particular areas. She noted how evolution may eventually increase human mental ability.

In March (“The Alphabet Versus the Goddess”), Leonard Shlain, M. D., presented 400 art images, and proposed that the rise of alphabetic literacy fundamentally reconfigured the human brain and brought about profound changes in history, myth and gender relations. Dr. Shlain suggested that images in film, TV, graphics and computers are once again reconfiguring the brain by encouraging right-hemispheric modes that support reemergence of the feminine.

In April (“How to Get What You Want by Improving Your Negotiating and Conflict Resolution Skills”), Frank J. Scardilli, Esq., showed that negotiation and conflict resolution skills are intellectually challenging, teachable and learnable. Frank taught how recent techniques can be applied along with the best time-honored techniques of traditional bargaining.

In May (“Money, An Energy Force in Our Lives, in Society: How We Can Create a Positive Force Field”), Mary Davidson shared new perspectives on dealing with the stresses of money in our lives, and in garnering joy and satisfaction in the process. She uses the perspective of “noetic science,” which studies mind, con-

sciousness and brain, and brings together “science and spirit.”

Also in May, the Society sponsored an all-day workshop on “The SevenSimpleSteps™ Way to a Stress-Free Day,” an approach formulated by Jeff Mordkowitz, who also led the workshop. Jeff’s teachings included changing simple language habits and practicing gentle approaches to gravity and breathing, the use of which can lead to stress-free days.



## BOOK REVIEW

BY MILTON DAWES

*Dare to Inquire: Sanity and Survival for the 21st Century and Beyond*.  
Bruce I. Kodish, Ph.D. Pasadena, CA: Extensional Publishing, 2003.

We have for too long ignored Korzybski’s humanistic concerns in creating general semantics. With *Dare to Inquire*, Dr. Bruce Kodish, in his extensive overview of the humanistic tradition and general semantics’ place in it, has set us back on track. I found *Dare to Inquire* a scholarly presentation, easy to read, very stimulating, serious—but flavored with many humorous bits.

I consider *Dare to Inquire* an excellent example of time-binding. I will be adding it to my favorite books (the ones I keep reading over and over)—*Science and Sanity*, Bernard Lonergan’s *Insight*, and now *Dare to Inquire*. I recommend it as a text or reference source for students of general semantics.

Dr. Kodish’s book might help students and ‘teachers’ remember that general semantics is about us humans—not just an ‘academic’ subject for credit; also that we can use

its principles to improve ourselves in many areas—from the personal, to the interpersonal, to the international. I found this book “good to the last word.” I anticipate that you will too.

## NEWS FROM THE INSTITUTE

BY STEVE STOCKDALE,  
DIRECTOR OF PROGRAMS

- On April 28, Bob Pula and I met with two officials of the fledgling National Museum of Language in College Park, MD. With the permission of Bob Potter and Walter Davis, co-Executors of the Allen Walker Read Estate, we’ve been discussing the possibility of donating to the Museum the linguistics library that Allen had collected. After meeting them, Bob Pula and I both had positive responses and look forward to cooperating with them in the future.

- The Institute and the New York Society agreed to underwrite the conversion of the entire libraries of *ETC* and the *General Semantics Bulletin* into electronic format. The entire 59-year collection of *ETC* will most probably fit onto two or three CDs, and the entire collection of *GSBs* should fit onto one CD. These electronic files will be text searchable, which will greatly facilitate the work of future students and researchers. We have also undertaken to produce similar electronic versions of *Papers from the First American Congress on General Semantics*, *Papers from the Second American Congress on General Semantics*, *Science and Sanity*, *Manhood of Humanity*, *Alfred Korzybski Collected Writings*, and *1937 Olivet Seminar*.

- One objective of the International Conference in October is to recognize and celebrate the 70th anniversary

of *Science and Sanity*, and therefore general semantics. One aspect of such a recognition is to acknowledge the contributions of those time-binders who have preceded, and predeceased, ourselves.

- We’re continuing to prepare a program session as well as an exhibit booth for the 3-day annual convention of the National Council of Teachers of English (NCTE) in San Francisco next November. Gregg Hoffmann, Andrea Johnson, Katherine Liepe-Levinson and I will deliver this program session (“General Semantics and Critical Literacy: Interdisciplinary Approaches that Enable Students to Become Better Problem-Solvers and Critical Thinkers”) and staff our booth for the convention. We certainly hope to see you West Coasters there.

## COMMENT ON DAWES’ “A SPECULATION ON IDENTIFYING”

BY BARRY SCHWARTZ

In his article in the Spring 2003 *Time-Bindings*, Milton Dawes wrote:

“So when the word for tiger, or lion, or snake came up, for survival’s sake, it was important to react and react fast. The word was the thing. No time to stop and ponder that the word might not mean the thing.”

The first sentence is correct. On the other hand, it is neither correct empirically nor in accord with GS formulations that “the word does not mean the thing.” Indeed, therein lies the whole point of orders of abstraction: that words and other symbols mean things, rather than are them.

So Milton’s article promotes a reformulation of “The word is not the thing it represents” as “The word does not mean the thing it represents.” But if words could not mean things, then words would not be on

higher orders of abstraction. If words were not on higher orders, there would be no stratification of orders. If there were no strata of orders, there could be no confusions of different orders of abstractions—in other words, no identification. The subject Milton is trying to discuss wouldn’t even exist. It is important to get the formulations of GS correctly. Without that, we can’t hold a fruitful conversation about them.

[Editor’s Note: Milton will respond in the next issue of *Time-Bindings*.]

## WORTH PONDERING

“Everyone is entitled to his own opinion, but not his own facts.”

—Daniel Patrick Moynihan

“No real belief, however trifling and fragmentary it may seem, is ever truly insignificant; it prepares us to receive more of its like, confirms those which resembled it before, and weakens others; and so gradually it lays a stealthy train in our inmost thoughts, which may some day explode into overt action, and leave its stamp upon our character for ever.”

—W. K. Clifford



Bob Pula’s series on ALFRED KORZYBSKI COLLECTED WRITINGS, will return in the Fall 2003 issue of *Time-Bindings*.

## How Long Will It Take?



*Prometheus has served as a symbol of defiance against unjust authority, and of reason and compassion for humanity.*

*Not Prometheus, but many promethean individuals through their time-binding efforts have provided every human living today with the wealth that we've inherited. Meanwhile, our inherited illth includes the beliefs and institutions that have bound and repressed the promethean power in each of us. Moving toward a humanistic future (the adulthood of humanity) will require that—with compassion—we each unleash our own power and, to the extent that we can, that of those around us. It will take each of us a lifetime. How long will it take humanity?*

From *Dare to Inquire* by Bruce I. Kodish

**JOIN US IN MOVING TOWARD THE ADULTHOOD OF HUMANITY.  
ATTEND THE INSTITUTE OF GENERAL SEMANTICS 12TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.  
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, OCTOBER 31 TO NOVEMBER 2, 2003  
( See Enclosed Flyer )**



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—Robert P. Pula

**ARE YOU READY ?**