

DUODECIMAL

NEWSCAST



Year 4

No. 1

March

1176

Price:

1 shilling.

The Duodecimal Society of Great Britain,
106, Leigham Court Drive, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.

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EDITORIAL

"A Society is its Members". This was the reply, given not too bluntly, I hope, when a staunch supporter wrote that the Society should have contributed to a battle of letters in one of our leading dailies. There is considerable publicity at present and the part-time Hon. Secretary, with the best will in the world, cannot cope with everything single-handed. Will all Members, therefore, please help in all ways: by articles, by letters to the Press and to Parliament, by personal contact and persuasion. Please let us know of any success.

"A Society is its unknown Sympathisers". There has recently been much evidence of this; for many, not Members,

are being of great help to us in many places. We thank them very sincerely indeed. We hope they will continue.

The Government and the country are becoming more and more aware that a rational system of coinage, weights and measures is essential. We must all make sure that the best base, twelve, is chosen.

France devised the decimal metric system, which, although based on ten, is none-the less a sample of rationalization. It is now for Britain, especially if she joins the Common Market, to take the lead together with those other countries who have dozenal movements, and devise a system that is both rational and dozenal.

LIST OF PAID-UP MEMBERS AS AT THE END OF 1175

G.L. Adeney	O	185, Piccadilly, London, W.1.
Prof. A.C. Aitken	L	36, Primrosebank Road, Edinburgh, 5.
J.W. Andrews	O	P.O. Box 935, Station B, Montreal 2, Canada.
D.H. Bagg	O	14, Green Gate, Waburton Green, Halebarns, Cheshire.
R.H. Beard	O	20, Carlton Place, Staten Island, 4, N.Y. U.S.A.
B.R. Bishop	O	106, Leigham Court Drive, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.
C.T.A. Bishop	O	- " -
P. van Buskirk	O	18508, Manor Avenue, Detroit 21, Michigan, U.S.A.
R.B. Carnaghan	Y	21, Harford Drive, Watford, Herts.
A. Chilton	O	Riverdale, Ashford Road, Bakewell Derbyshire.
S. Ferguson	Y	47, Jerningham Road, London, S.E.14.
B.C. Haggett	O	31, Ridgeway, Edenbridge, Kent.
H.E. Hallwright	L	Lowlands, 4387, Majestic Dr., R.R. 5, Victoria British Columbia,
G.R. Henderson	Y	c/o Melkale, 13, Argyle Place, Edinburgh, 9. /Canada.
R.J. Hinton	O	4, Oakfield Road, Clifton, Bristol 8.
J. Halcro Johnston	O	Orphir House, Orphir, Orkney.
V.A. Lyman	L	c/o Provident Tradesmen's Bank & Trust Co. P.O. Box 7648, Philadelphia, 1, Penn, U.S.A.
R. Palmer	O	355 Southcoates Lane, Hull, Yorks.
F. Ruston	O	Flat 4, 34, Frognal, London, N.W.3.
D.A. Sparrow	L	1, Colite Grove, Odd Down, Bath
O.R. Tucker	O	The Cottage, High Street, Braunston, near Rugby, Warwicks.
E.A. Wildy	O	Willlostrew, Heathside Park Road, Woking, Surrey.

L = Life Member

O = Ordinary Member

Y = Younger Member

N.B. *Those who find an asterisk against their name on receiving this Newscast still owe their subscription for the current year. Please help me by paying up as soon as you can. To do more useful work we need as large a fund as can be built up. If you are in a position to make any extra donation, we shall be most grateful.

Note from the Hon. Secretary

I apologise in advance for any delay in answering correspondence whilst I am away over Easter and Midsummer.

Extract from the Minutes of the Third General Meeting held on
4 January 1176 at the Raglan Hotel, St. Martin's-le-Grand B.C.1.

The Chairman opened the meeting at 6.30 p.m. and spoke of the Common Market. Letters being received indicated a growing desire to know more about dozens.

1. Progress in 1175.

The Secretary reported on the past year. Membership totalled 1£. Overseas. We hope to put the I.D.A. on its feet in 1176. Sig. Buda is seeking to publish English and Italian versions of his book.

There has been very friendly correspondence with officers and Members of the American Society. On 7 October 1175 the Secretary had had the pleasure of meeting Mr. F. Emerson Andrews, the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

At home the Government is favouring Decimal coinage although showing symptoms of indecision in setting up a Committee. A copy of our leaflet has been sent to all M.P.'s and to those Lords associated with decimal coinage debates and a letter has been sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Professor Aitken, who has had an article in "The Guardian", has continued very active. He is broadcasting in January.

2. Finance

The accounts were presented and accepted. Income exceeded expenditure, mainly due to contributions from life members and to donations - particularly a donation for printing the manifesto.

The meeting agreed to transfer 840,00s ($\frac{1}{2}$ £60) to the special Investment Department of the London Trustee Savings Bank, at $7\frac{1}{5}$ per gross interest, leaving the remainder in the Ordinary Department at $3\frac{3}{5}$ p.g. interest. Negotiations are proceeding with the Inland Revenue Department as to:

- 1 Our liability under the Income Tax Act;
- 2 The operation of a deed of covenant system;
- 3 The receipt of Bequests tax free.

Donations are needed urgently, just as are more members.

3. Election of new Members

The following Council members were unanimously elected for 1176

Mr. Frederick Ruston, Chairman of the Council

Mr. Brian Bishop, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer

Mr. Shaun Ferguson, Hon. Education and Publicity Secretary

It was agreed to leave the post of Vice Chairman vacant.

4. Policy for 1176

Our main concern is expected to be with the Government's Committee under Lord Halsbury. The statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was read to the meeting. (see page 5)

The need for increase of membership and propaganda by all members was stressed. Letters to Members of Parliament, the Press, and

particularly personal contacts were some examples of means of spreading information and exciting interest.

We shall continue to collate information for our "Encyclopaedia". The Hon. Secretary appealed for all to help with specialist references to the use of dozens, e.g. the number of whisky taster judges in a French advertisement for Scotch whisky and the fact that in the early 1500's, Spanish authors had selections of their plays bound in sets of 10.

International activities would continue to be pursued. Discussion then ranged informally over the following points.

Despite strong arguments by Harry Churchman of the D.S.A. in his letters to the Hon. Secretary that the D.S.G.B. should adopt the symbol \times for 2, the meeting agreed that our original consideration still held more weight and that we should not make any alteration.

It was suggested that letters introducing duodecimals which Mr. Sparrow had had printed and of which many copies remained available should be sent to local stores and chain stores.

Mr. Deacon suggested some improvements to the Society's leaflet: they will be incorporated at the next reprint. He also drew the meetings attention to the references to dozens and grosses in Wightman's Arithmetic tables, of which he gave a copy to the Society.

The Secretary described Harry Churchman's calendar, numbering the days "post mesosol" (Mean Southern Solstice) i.e. after the 1 December and dividing them into 7-day weeks, the days being named by colours. He has written a book comparing this with the World Calendar which divides the year into 4 quarters of 77 days, plus one or two intercalendary days with weeks and months that remain constant whatever the year.

After general free talk, the meeting closed at 8.40 p.m.

The general impression was that, although informal, the meeting had been a satisfactory one. It would have been much more satisfactory if more members had been present. It was felt that more active interest could be manifested. Although the last Newscast asked for Members to return the slip on page 2, only a few had done so.

HOUSE OF COMMONS TUESDAY 17TH DECEMBER 1175Decimal Currency.

Statement by The Chancellor of the Exchequer
(Mr. Selwyn Lloyd)

As I have already informed the House, the Government have been ~~been~~ considering this question in the light of the public interest shown in it, particularly following the Joint Report of the Committees of the British Association and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

The Government's view is that real advantage would follow from adopting a decimal currency. At the same time, it is clear that, in view of the widespread use of accounting and other monetary machinery, the transitional cost would be substantial. It should, however, be possible to limit this cost, both by the choice of the size of the new units to be adopted and by careful timing of the changeover. Before reaching a final decision, the Government consider that there should be a full-scale investigation into the best form of decimal currency, the steps by which the change could be brought about, and the cost of the changeover to the economy as a whole.

The Government have accordingly decided to set up a Committee of Inquiry whose terms of reference will be

- (a) To advise on the most convenient and practical form which a decimal currency might take, including the major and minor units to be adopted.
- (b) To advise on the timing and phasing of the changeover best calculated to minimise the cost.
- (c) To estimate the probable amount and incidence of the cost to the economy of proposals based on (a) and (b).

I am glad to say that Lord Halsbury has accepted my invitation to the Chairman of the Committee. I shall announce the names of the other members early in the New Year.

The Government are very conscious of the importance of reaching firm decisions in this matter as soon as possible. They will accordingly discuss with the Chairman ways and means by which the Committee may be enabled to make rapid progress with their work.

The other Commonwealth Governments have been informed of our proposals.

.....

Mr. Lloyd: I certainly would hope that the Committee's report would be available during 1962.

.....

Mr. Lloyd: The right hon Gentleman /Mr. Gaitskell/ is quite right in noting that the Committee is not being asked to consider the question of "whether" but the question of "how". I say quite frankly that, should its recommendations, or the results of its investigations, appear to present very grave financial and other difficulties, the Government would have to reconsider the question of "whether"; but the Committee is being asked to consider not "whether", but methods.

.....

Mr. Lloyd ... The Commonwealth Governments have been informed of what I have said. In addition, when I and my colleagues from New Zealand and Australia met in Ghana in September, we discussed this matter. They acquainted me with the position of their Governments. It is important that we should keep in step with other Commonwealth Governments on this matter.

.....

Mr. Lloyd ... Canada, Hong Kong, British Honduras, Mauritius, the Seychelles, East Africa, Malaya and Ceylon have decimal currencies. Other countries have recently changed to a decimal system. They are the British Caribbean, Cyprus, Burma, India and the Union of South Africa.

Countries which still have a non-decimal system are Australia, New Zealand, Ghana, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, the Channel Islands, Gibraltar, Malta, certain islands of the West Indies, Pakistan and Fiji...

.....

Mr. Lloyd: I think that that supplementary question raises a very different issue. It is not, however, totally unconnected. /U.K. entry into the Common Market/.

.....

Mr. Snow: Meanwhile, will the Chancellor of the Exchequer consider calling for designs so that in future we may have a dignified coinage?

Mr. Lloyd: That is rather a big issue. I will note what the hon Gentleman has said.

One-Two-Three of Duodecimals Part 1

OFFPRINT

No. 3

Introduction

The dozenal scale of numeration differs from the decimal in that the base of the dozenal scale is Twelve and the base of the decimal scale is Ten. All calculations carried out by ten in the decimal numeration are done by twelve in dozenal.

Counting

In dozens count by twelves, powers of twelve and divisions of twelve. In decimals count by tens, powers of ten, and divisions by ten.

In dozens count by twelve and write:

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 2 (ten), 1 (eleven), 10 (twelve)

In dozens the figures 0 - 9 have the same value as in decimals. Two new symbols are introduced: they are 2 for ten and 1 for eleven.

Proceed from 10 one dozen no units

11 one dozen one unit

12 one dozen two units

etc.

20 two dozens no units

21 two dozens one unit

22 two dozens two units

etc.

10 ten dozens no units

11 ten dozens one unit

12 ten dozens two units

etc.

10 eleven dozens no units

11 eleven dozens one unit

12 eleven dozens two units

etc.

100 one dozen dozens (or gross) no units

101 one gross one unit

102 one gross two units

etc.

110 one gross one dozen no units

111 one gross one dozen one unit

112 one gross one dozen two units

etc.

200 two dozen dozens or two gross no units
 201 two gross one unit
 211 two gross one dozen one unit
 etc.

By now try to leave out the word unit.

Adding. Practice with those pairs of numbers that add up to one dozen: 1+ ζ , 2+ ζ , 3+9, 4+8, 5+7, 6+6.

Then,

$$1+1 = 2$$

$$1+2 = 3$$

$$2+2 = 4$$

etc.

$$2+8 = \zeta$$

$$1+9 = \zeta$$

$$2+9 = \zeta$$

$$3+8 = \zeta$$

then $1+10 = 11$ one dozen one

$$2+10 = 12 \text{ one dozen two}$$

$$3+10 = 13 \text{ one dozen three}$$

etc.

Then with numbers where the answer looks strange at first:

$$8+8 = 14 \text{ one dozen four}$$

$$9+6 = 13 \text{ one dozen three}$$

$$5+9 = 12 \text{ one dozen two.}$$

Then with other combinations of two numbers:

$$\zeta+\zeta = 1\zeta \text{ one dozen ten}$$

$$\zeta+10 = 1\zeta \text{ one dozen eleven.}$$

A rule that helps with the new numbers ζ and ζ . When adding ζ to any number, deduct one unit from the other number and add one dozen to it: thus $\zeta + 6 = 15$

$$\zeta + 16 = 25$$

$$\zeta + \zeta = 1\zeta$$

Similarly when adding ζ deduct 2 units from the other number and add one dozen to it: thus $\zeta + 9 = 17$

$$\zeta\zeta + 8 = 1\zeta 6$$

etc.

This can be extended further, taking the complement of the number from the units and adding one dozen (the complement is the amount required to make the first up to a dozen - thus 2 is the complement of 2, 3 of 9, 4 of 8)

$$2+2 = 3+9 = 4+8 = 10 \text{ one dozen.}$$

It soon becomes easy to leave out the word "plus" and to say or think the totals. Thus $9+6+8+2$ is nine, dozen and three, dozen and eleven, two dozen and nine.

Subtracting. Practice and progress in dozal addition makes subtraction simple.

H.B. Borrowing 10 means borrowing one dozen, therefore subtracting from 10, say $10-8 = \text{one dozen minus eight} = \text{four}$.

Examples:-

1,234+	6,924+	72,658+	48,765+
9,876	5,218	24,673	29,075
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
2,222	10,000	24,102	75,812
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
2,567-	24,670-	1,000-	10,296-
1,322	46,891	1	8,584
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
9,168	69,992	222	4,512
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

"Magic Square"

You may care to practice these rules on the following "Magic Square" to check that digits added across, down and diagonally add to the same number. It is fascinating to construct these for oneself.

4	9	8
2	7	3
6	5	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	z	ε	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1z	1ε	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	2z	2ε	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	3z	3ε	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	4z	4ε	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	5z	5ε	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	6z	6ε	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	7z	7ε	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8z	8ε	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	9z	9ε	z0
z1	z2	z3	z4	z5	z6	z7	z8	z9	zz	zε	ε0
ε1	ε2	ε3	ε4	ε5	ε6	ε7	ε8	ε9	εz	εε	100

TABLE OF
NUMBERS
FROM ONE
TO ONE GROSS

ADDITION
TABLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	z	ε	10
2	4	5	6	7	8	9	z	ε	10	11	12
3	5	6	7	8	9	z	ε	10	11	12	13
4	6	7	8	9	z	ε	10	11	12	13	14
5	7	8	9	z	ε	10	11	12	13	14	15
6	8	9	z	ε	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
7	9	z	ε	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8	z	ε	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
9	ε	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
z	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1z
ε	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1z	1ε
10	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1z	1ε	20

DUODECIMALS

by Arthur Chilton

It seems irrational to minds which, for generations, have accepted the cipher, and nine other basic symbols as the tools of arithmetic, that to explain DUODECIMALS, as a simpler method, we need to use two more symbols.

The symbols of the Greek alphabet lead to understanding of the spoken word, but how different are the Greek symbols from those used in this type to represent the spoken - yet this is accepted as natural.

By proceeding from the known to the unknown, and by handling the cipher and nine symbols in a way which emphasises that symbols are used only to give new assessments, success may sometimes be obtained.

In the decimal system the cipher acts as a substitute for the numeral symbol of 9. The cipher indicates that a combination of symbols has changed terminology; e.g.

Words:- one plus nine equals ten one plus ninety-nine equals one hundred

Symbols $1 + 9 = 10$ $1 + 99 = 100$

Notice that the original symbol for 1 changes only its position, but remains 1. The ciphers in 100 are but the substitutes for the symbols 99 in order to create a simpler name. Thimsically, it may be said that the adding or taking away of 9 takes 0.

Again: two plus nine equals eleven five plus nine equals fourteen

$2 + 9 = 11$ $5 + 9 = 14$

The original symbol for two remains numerically 2
by addition : $1 + 1 = 2$

The original symbol for five remains numerically 5
by addition : $1 + 4 = 5$

Or, one hundred and fiftytwo plus ninety-nine equals
two hundred and fiftyone

$152 + 99 = 251$

The symbols of the first number add to 8; and the symbols of the answer when added remain at 8. The terminology to explain the new value has differed. Figuratively the nines added nothing. The cipher or decimal point represent nothing excepting terminology. After all, symbols are a means to intelligent procedure, to give terminology to a combination of factors.

Application to the DUODECIMAL system is the same, excepting that eleven symbols and the cipher are used. Because of the two

extra symbols, the uninitiated find difficulty, and ask with good reason: Why introduce difficulties after centuries of common practice?

For what follows it is proposed to use the same names for number symbols, with the addition of 'ten' (ζ) and 'eleven' (ξ) for the two beyond nine.

A little practice in the manner described above as for decimals will give familiarity with the eleven (plus cipher) symbols.

It is assumed that the duodecimal point progressions are named dozen; gross; meg; dozen; meg; gross; meg.

Start with one plus eleven equals dozen, one plus elevendozen equals gross

Symbols $1 + \zeta = 10$ $1 + \xi = 100$
two plus eleven equals dozen one five plus eleven equals dozen four

$2 + \zeta = 11$ $5 + \xi = 14$

The symbol for 2 does add to the same; thus $1 + 1$

" " " 5 " " " " " " $1 + 4$

The terminology is altered.

Observe that whether you delete or include ζ the symbols do not change in added value.

Pursuing the idea then $9 + \xi = 108$, and $\zeta + \xi\xi = 1009$, and $\xi\xi + \zeta = 109$.

Thus take away all the ζ , and nothing has been taken away figuratively.

The results must be spoken of in duodecimal terms: e.g. one gross and eight one meg and nine; one gross and nine.

The following advances the idea, and the decimal system is put alongside as method, which is just as easily applied to DUODECIMALS. (The vertical additions, and the horizontal additions are self explanatory).

<u>decimals</u>				<u>duodecimals</u>			
	647	= 17	= 8		45\xi	= 18	= 9
	8,436	= 21	= 3		4,261	= 19	= \zeta
	6,910	= 16	= 7		3,\xi\xi\xi	= 2\xi	= 2
	15,993				9,2\xi\xi		
adds	27	54	18	adds	28	64	19
	9	9	9		2	2	2

DETAILED RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIREA CIRCLE

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Circle = 100°; 1° = 100'; 1' = 100" | 5 |
| 2. Circle = 200°; 1° = 100'; 1' = 100" | 1 |
| 3. Circle = 200°; 1° = 60'; 1' = 60" | 1 |
| 4. Circle = 400° | 1 |
| Alternative: Circle = 200°; 1° = 60'; 1' = 60" | 1 |

names

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) circle grad minute lent second pent | 1 |
| b) " temin minette grovic dovic vic | 1 |
| c) " round prime second | 1 |
| d) " minute prime seconde | - |
| e) " new degree new minute new second | 4 |
| alternative | |
| orbit temin | 1 |
| 0;003 part of a circle = degree | 1 |
| <u>conclusion:</u> proposal 1 - clear majority; names e) bare majority | |

B TIME

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. day = 10 hours; 1 hr. = 100 minutes; 1 minute = 100 seconds; 1 second = 1 tekton | 5 |
| 2. day = 20 hours; 1 hr. = 100 mins.; 1 min. = 100 secs | - |
| 3. day = 20 hours; a hr. = 60 mins.; 1 min. = 60 secs | 2 |
| alternative -- as present | 4 |

names

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) day hour grad minute lent second pent | 2 |
| b) " duor temin minette grovic dovic vic | - |
| c) " beat round prime second | - |
| d) " biheure minute prime seconde | 1 |
| e) " stund while | - |
| f) " dotour metour grometour | - |
| g) " scientific hour "s"minute "s"second | 3 |
| <u>conclusion:</u> no clear majority | |

C HEAT

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Boiling point = 100°; Freezing point = 0° | 5 |
| 2. " " = 84°; " " = 0° | 1 |
| 3. " " = 400°; " " = 3000° | |
| Absolute Zero = 0° | 2 |

conclusion: proposal 1-clear majority

D. WEIGHTS

to be derived from a cube of	1. water	4
	2. gold	6
	3. as at present	1

conclusion: proposal 2. bare majority

E. MONEY

1. based on present shillings and pence		8
<u>names</u> a) penny - shilling - mark - crown	5	
b) penny - shilling	1	
c) penny - shilling - mark	1	
2. based on present florin		2
<u>names</u> doit - florin - Victoria	-	
doit - florin - Sterl	1	
3. based on threepenny bit (two)		-
<u>name</u> farthing - twe - dollar	-	
4. based on present pound		1
<u>names</u> wee - harold - guy - quid	-	
? ? ? rex	1	

conclusion proposal 1.- clear majority; name a)- clear majority

DECIMAL NEWS

At the request of the World Meteorological Association, the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry has been using the Centigrade scale in all internal work and international communications since January 1 and in weather reports and forecasts since January 13.

The Members of the committee of inquiry into decimal currency under Lord Halsbury are:-

Prof. R.G.D. Allen, professor of statistics, London Univ.;
Mr. Vernon Ely of Ely's (Wimbledon) Ltd., departmental store;
Miss Anne Godwin, chairman of the T.U.C. General Council;
Mr. J.M.A. Smith (part-time), National Coal Board;
Mr. R.G. Thornton, general manager of Barclays Bank Ltd.
Their report is expected early next year.

I.C.I. estimate that it will cost them over £500,000 if currency is decimalized. They hope, however, to save £100,000 a year as a result. I do not know how much it will cost them when currency is dozenalized; but I am sure it will be much cheaper to dozenalize straightaway and not decimalise first only to change later.

The Duodecimal Society of Great Britain
S T A T E M E N T O F A C C O U N T S
for the year 1 January 1175 to 27 December 1175

<u>R E C E I P T S</u>	shillings (dozenal)	£ : s : d (decimal)
Balance credit from 1174	£60;86	82-16- 8½
Subscriptions: Ordinary Members 186;0		
Younger Members 10;0		
Supporting Members 15;0		
Life Members <u>546;2</u>	735;20	52- 9-10
Donations	22£;20	20-19-10
Publication sales	34;20	2- 0-10
Annual bank interest	40;£0	2- 8-11
Held on behalf of International Ddl. Assn.	<u>157;40</u>	<u>10-11-4</u>
	<u>1£97;56s.</u>	<u>£171- 7- 5½</u>

P A Y M E N T S

Postage	169;56	11- 5- 5½
Printing: Headed paper 17;0		
Miscellaneous 14;6		
Leaflets 242;0		
Newcasts <u>195;5</u>	452;£0	31-18-11
Publications	8;00	8- 0
Stationery	<u>34;30</u>	<u>2- 0- 3</u>
	<u>640;76s.</u>	<u>£45-12- 7½</u>

B A L A N C E C R E D I T

Credit at bank 14£2;90	£121-18- 9	
Credit in cash 64;10	£ 3-16- 1	
	<u>1556;20s.</u>	<u>£125-14-10</u>

Brian R. Bishop
Hon. Treasurer

27 December 1175

DUODECIMAL PUBLICITY

'The Guardian' (letter by B.R. Bishop)	26 November 1175
'The Evening News' (part of letter - B.R.B.)	5 December 1175
B.B.C. Television 'Tonight' (D.St.P. Barnard)	9 January 1176
'The Times' (letter by E. Manfred Wagner)	4 January 1176
" " " " D. Corley Smith	6 January 1176
" " " " Eric F. Lettern	9 January 1176
" " " " M.G. de St.V. Atkins	9 January 1176
'The Sunday Times' (letter by A.M.K. Simpson)	7 January 1176
'The Observer' (article by D.St.P. Barnard)	7 January 1176
" " (letter by J.F. Coldwell)	12 January 1176
B.B.C. Third Prog. (talk by Prof. A.C. Aitken)	16 January 1176
The 'Daily Telegraph' (Peterborough on Prof. Aitken)	16 January 1176
'The Scotsman' (news article on Prof. Aitken)	12 January 1176
'The Listener' (transcript of Prof. Aitken)	21 January 1176
'The Aeroplane' (reference in Editorial)	16 January 1176
" " (letter by B.R. Bishop)	8 February 1176
The House of Lords (Question by Lord Airedale)	12 January 1176
'The Daily Herald' ("Systems of Counting")	5 February 1176

DUODECIMAL PUBLICATION. etc.

The following publications are strongly recommended. All are available through the Society, packing and inland postage a penny in the shilling extra. Please obtain those marked ϕ through shops.

<u>Logical Money, weights and Measures</u>	free
<u>Duodecimal Leaflet</u>	free
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