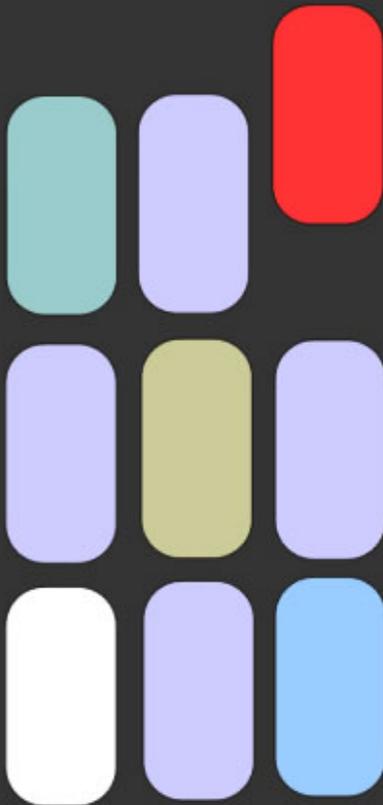


# FLORENTIN SMARANDACHE

## LIFE STRATEGIES Part one: Works



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*Life Strategies*

*Part One: Works*

- DRAFT -

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# LIFE STRATEGIES. PART ONE: WORKS

By Florentin Smarandache

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## PREFACE

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In a life full of permutation of endless possibilities, sometimes we need clues on how the best way to get our dice pops up with the expected result. In this way, perhaps this small book, which comprises of collection of ideas, hints and methods in various aspects of personal life, workplace, mathematics, science, and medicine, etc. can serve to the reader just like proverbs help us to keep a perspective in life, i.e. to become 'life strategies'. Alternatively, if for nothing else, the (random) sentences listed here at least can stimulate further thoughts.

This collection was written more than three decades ago (and I still collect them today), but has never been published in printed form. These ideas were either collected or inspired from author's various lectures of books, journals, newspapers, tv and radio shows, personal conversations. I started to write down such ideas since I was a high school student and continue even today - I always bear with me a small pen and small notebook where I write in the plane, or driving my car, or even in class room. Despite three decades of postponement, I hope this booklet will keep on inspiring the reader, as good ideas will always be worth to ponder.

To conclude, I hope that the reader will dig some hints and get a perspective of his/her own possible life strategies.

“Time comes, time passes,

But great proverbs will ever last.”

Caution: While this book discusses plenty of interesting math ideas, those who expect to read in this book discussion concerning ancient symbols, gematria, or new interpretation of Sauniere's dossier, are likely to disappoint them selves.

By the way, this is rather a draft than a book.

Gallup, New Mexico, Feb. '08

F. S.

Note: the readers are welcome to contribute or make comments, which may be included in the future edition of this book. You can send your comments via e-mail to [fsmarandache@yahoo.com](mailto:fsmarandache@yahoo.com) anytime.

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# 1

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## BEST TIPS FOR LIFE

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- A thing well started, goes by itself, by inertia;
- Even simple ideas developed can change the world;
- The Smarandache's miracle: Anything is possible, the impossible too!
- The ability to change yourself (positively) resides with yourself;
- Be very interested in what you want/(do), be minute (meticulous), systematic;
- To be happy and powerful we need very few things (Pavel Coruț);
- Power of scenic effect (to play excellent theatre in your life) – compare with Bob Scheinfeld's ideas ([www.bobscheinfeld.com](http://www.bobscheinfeld.com));
- Be receptive to new ideas and at changes;
- Ability to continue to work under stress, pressure, other's opposition;
- Resolve conflicts without harming either part (- this is conceptual basis of *Neutrosophic Logic*);
- Be able to discuss with persons of any level;
- Be loyal to your friends (and they will be loyal to you);
- To make a plan for a long period of time and subdivide it in smaller plans for short periods of times – (called 'chunking');
- Leave a genius work behind you;
- Present conferences about your written works;
- Taste for exotic;
- Have an absolute value (unconditionally of time, space, politics), universally recognized;
- To search for new theories;
- Passed by (ignored) theories could change (sometimes radically) the history flow;
- To give people hopes;
- Discrete character with nobility;
- Do not give in to temptations (womanize, alcohol, parties, etc.);
- Have a divine vocation;
- Make your own theoretical system;

- Make a list of things to be studied by next generations (unsolved problems, hypotheses, strange theories, probabilities, predictions, suppositions, generalizations, new domains);
- Build your own theory (starting from zero) and develop it in a book;
- Make something grandiose (like the Egyptian pyramids): to last through time;
- Electronic press will triumph over printed press detriment;
- Write at least a couple of masterpieces;
- A revolution of writing instead of a political one.

## 2

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### LIFE STRATEGIES IN GENERAL SCIENCE

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- Don't get impressed by the complexity of the problem; find simple solutions for problems apparently impossible;
- The great geniuses always have encountered a violent opposition from the mediocre minds (Einstein);
- Simple, suggestive, elegant, economical notations;
- Electronic publishing (fast, efficient, open); many scientists and engineers search the internet to provide the latest information; [problems: copyright and intellectual property protection, billing system; free or subscription versions];
- To be able to simplify things;
- The papers lead the world (Pavel Corut);
- Rebellious against oppressors (refuse to play their game);
- Have adversity for authority and bureaucratization;
- Detail your conference in the journal;
- Ask others about your ideas (test them, and implement them);
- I am a good sponge. I absorb ideas and put them to use. Most of my ideas first belonged to other people who did not develop them. (Thomas Edison);
- No army can withstand the strengths of an idea whose time has come (V. Hugo);
- Attract collaborators;
- Create a medium that is good for you;
- Create a database;
- Have access to information;
- Compute the statistics regarding collaborators, results;
- Use the Internet to obtain information (data mining);
- Find out what other people think about you;
- Change orientations, ideas, domains (see what is needed);
- Electronic revolution (computers, telecommunications);
- Organize a network;
- Become pleasant and utile;
- Use deductions from the gathered information;
- Make up explanations for any failure;
- Unshaken determination;

- Originality;
- It matters how long is your creative life;
- Book interviews;
- The lack of biographical information is conducive to legends;
- Literary evocations;
- The systems, ideas, values, classifications, anthological are not static, but dynamic (appear mutations);
- The sociology of the culture (the values are in inter-relations, in co-evolution with the whole ensemble of values from the cultural domain);
- Even a small invention carry a gain;
- You need money and relations for a promotion;
- The promotion of diversity of opinion;
- A good scientific theory (after Kuhn, historic of sciences) must satisfy five criteria. To be:
  - Precise;
  - Coherent;
  - Simple;
  - Rich (bringing new facts);
  - With a large opening;
- The verification (the test, the experiment) remains important in science (Lakatos, philosopher and science historian, who opposed to Popper);
- Careful with the details;
- To search for new theories;
- It counts what you read;
- To defend yourself against demolishing attacks;
- The launching is done using the marketing laws;
- There are people who make and destroy literary geniuses;
- Even bad opinion about you is good;
- Have genius risk;
- There are:
  - University critics;
  - Professional critics;
  - Welcome critics;
- Be able to distinguish yourself from others;
- Make your own theoretical system;
- Write short, with nerve (avoid to stretch, because nobody will read you), with recipe, ironic, humoristic;
- Continuous improvement;
- The simplicity is attractive, makes you popular;
- Build your own theory (starting from zero) and develop it in a book;
- Ask fast for something (they may change their opinion);

- Your achievement doesn't depend on you only (but also on others, luck, conjectures);
- Life is a mixture between action and non-action, reason and instinct, prudence and risk, etc.
- By repeating a thing many times by many people from various places, in many journals, would make an idea (him/her) accepted:
  - *argumentum ad nauseam* (heard many times),
  - *argumentum ad numerum* (listened by many people),
  - *argumentum ad novitatem* (it's better because is new),
  - *argumentum ad populum* (appeal to a large group),
  - *argumentum ad verecundiam* (appeal to a personality to validate your idea);
- Fallacy (false premise) based on similarities of events;
- When you want something make it possible;
- Be flexible (no rigid);
- Estimate the time needed for completion;
- Sometimes it takes many years to convince the world of a new idea;
- Human interconnections;
- Communication theory;
- Electronic archives;
- Lao Tse:
  - That who stays at his place, lives long;
  - The most difficult thing from the world is reduced, in the end, to accessible elements;
  - Attempt a difficult thing from its easy parts;
  - Accomplish a large opera through small acts;
  - A true conqueror doesn't engage in war;
  - A true leader situates himself under people;
  - Don't underestimate your enemy;
- Write at least a couple of masterpieces.

# 3

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## LIFE STRATEGIES IN MATHEMATICS

---

- Write more, more, more;
- FS Axiom: No theory is exempted from paradoxes;
- Be radically original;
- Obtain new results;
- In letters to others tell your ideas (in mathematics) [the history of sciences will mention that];
- Solve a big problem, and then you become famous;
- Your papers to become classic, often quoted;
- Introduce terms in sciences, literature;
- Introduce styles, new ideas;
- Inspire, to be given a mathematical nickname, to be attributed a collocation (which distinctly will characterize your person), (Gauss was called “The prince of mathematics”); “The poetical (or playwright, novelist, author, fiction writer, essayist) mathematician” (for example);
- Participate in at many international scientific conferences, to make yourself known;
- As professor, your students, later, will respect you, and will promote your ideas;
- Talk with all your body, use your hands and gesticulate; to talk convincible, to look real;
- “History of Mathematical Notations” (1928-1929), by Florian Cojori (how a notation started, the evolution phases, who proposed it, where, etc.);
- The “Historia Mathematica” (journal) is interested in Ph. D papers, (Collected Papers) of mathematicians; articles about the history of a topic (or person), about scientific projects, individual research of a publisher, the correspondence of mathematicians, their life matters, monographs about them;
- “The Mathematical Intelligences” publishes about tourist mathematical attractions, when you find anywhere in the world such an attraction (send a photo with the place, a description of the scientific importance of the place, a map, or directions for reaching the place; house, grave, conference place of a mathematician);
- My books from Special Collection (ASU) cannot be taken home, these must be viewed only on premises (the same way as with all other materials), they will display

- the books from collection in the future, but momentarily, they claim that they are behind with the inventory from 1980! The alkaline (acid free) paper resists longer (in regards to the preservation/storing of materials). Other documents are registered on microfilm or microfiche which can be preserved longer;
- Write many papers in collaboration (give people some ideas, do the research together – and sign together);
  - André Bloch, French mathematician wrote his mathematical research in a psychiatric hospital [criminal, killed three people at once: uncle, aunt, and another person].
  - There were left 340 notebooks (between 40,000-50,000 pages) by Liouville (1809-1882).
  - Dedekind (1831-1916), German, was high school teacher for 50 years in an obscure German city.
  - When you're inspired from languages of low circulation, you can translate big results into large circulation languages;
  - Publish “Dictionary of Romanian Mathematicians” (will send forms to be filled up, answer some questions – in fact, to use the questions as a guide), (in fact they will write their biographies, which you'll edit);
  - James Joseph Sylvester (1814-1897), mathematician and English poet;
  - Your students could propagate your ideas, your opera;
  - Sonja Kowalewskaya (1850-1891), Russia, was a writer and mathematician! (she published a roman);
  - Write letters to known mathematicians (who could take you under their “protection”);
  - One can obtain a *doctor honoris causa* degree from universities, and then you don't need a Ph D, (they are quite equivalent);
  - Karl Weierstrass didn't sustain ever a doctorate thesis; he worked 15 years as high school teacher in an obscure city; he received the title of doctor honoris causa for his published works;
  - Become friend with famous, successful (or with potential of becoming successful) people;
  - Personal contact, visiting with foreign renown professors;
  - Leopold Kronecker was a business man (1823-1891); he taught at the Berlin University, especially about his personal research (with necessary introductions);
  - Become classic while alive;
  - Provoke curiosity for your followers by leaving many conjectures or open (nice, symmetric, apparently simple) problems, but which require research/work (not only simple questions);
  - Finding symmetric/nice ingenious formulae;
  - Be confident in yourself;
  - Try to resolve big problems (open, posted by renown/classic scientists) and then you're famous;
  - Leave (for posterity) an inscription that would be placed on your grave, that would profoundly characterize you, or notions that would be named after you;

- One can become member of various academies, and honored (visited) by famous personalities;
- Be optimist (you'll be more energetic and confident in yourself);
- Mathematician's sexual life, their religion, their psychology, their philosophy;
- Mathematician's memorable quotations;
- There were mathematicians who quarreled {Kronecker (algebra) with Weierstrass (calculus)};
- You could make a study about a consecrate and living mathematician's theorem, and send it to Tom A. Apostol asking his opinion. In this way you make yourself known to him, and maybe you'll get his recommendation for a position;
- Riemann wrote philosophical, psychological essays;
- "To study the masters, not their imitators", said Abel (1802-1829);
- You must victimize yourself (show that you're poor, sick, unlucky, persecuted, with financial problems, that many despise you), to attract the world compassion;
- Steiner (geometer) omitted many times the whole proof of his theorems, and that's why his collected papers are sources for mathematicians in formation!
- Kronecker and Cantor were in mathematical disputes;
- Steiner worked only in the domain of geometry, didn't like algebra nor calculus;
- The maximum originality of Cantor took place when he was 29-39 years of age (1874-1884), Jewish. There were personal attacks because of his mathematical work;
- To develop contacts by visiting publishing houses of various journals, and mathematicians from everywhere;
- In discussions with mathematicians, talk about their work;
- I observed that every mathematician was interested mostly of their work than that of others;
- If you present works at institutes, academies, universities... these could be published later;
- Do not get lost in too many mathematical fields (arithmetic and algebra (number theory), non-Euclidean geometry);
- Make up legends and stories about yourself (strange, funny situations);
- There are published essays for dissemination of mathematics;
- You can launch yourself through others... [write long letters about their work and about your research, trying to expose your talent and results, to show that you have knowledge, to make them believe that you follow their methods. I could perhaps study "On a theorem of Apostol..." (necessarily the mathematician's name be in the title as well as his notion)]; or be recommended by others;
- To have your own missionaries (who will be your advertisers, go to places talking about you, who'll write about your work, convince others) - similarly how the religious sects operate, by sending missionaries all over the world to convert others;
- It counts also how much you publish, even if there is not too much quality (therefore to publish massively);
- It counts also the mathematician's hobbies, his lectures, even literary;
- Some mathematicians did research for over 50 years (Cayley);

- Arthur Cayley published circa 7800 pages;
- Erdős had no university degree! He published over 1500 works;
- Write about coincidences in your life;
- Abel published, with expenses from his own pocket, a paper (memoir) about the impossibility of algebraic solving (by  $+$ ,  $-$ ,  $:$ ,  $\times$ , square root, in a finite number of operations) of equations of 5-th degree. He sent it to Gauss, who would have said (without reading the paper): “Here it is another monstrosity!”. (Abel and Gauss hated each other);
- Henri Poincaré (1854-1912) was given a test of intelligence (Binet), and it came out that he was an imbecile!
- Strong (visual, auditory) memory, internal vision;
- Poincaré was scatter-brained, crazy, incompetent in gymnastics, drawing, physical exercises;
- Poincaré published approximately 500 scientific papers, 30 books, other essays for dissemination of mathematics [but a lot of them were rushed, without enough proofs (only sketched)];
- Gauss kept a scientific journal with his discoveries (1796-1814), important for mathematics’ history;
- Laplace (1749-1827) was hiding his peasant origin, he was snob, was titles hunter, liked to flummox; he was a swindler with the beginners, super estimating himself. He didn’t quote others (so the posterity would believe that he did everything alone), he stole (ideas) from his contemporaneous colleagues. In politics he was on the side of the stronger (Napoleon first), then, overnight, he went on the other side (the king), when Napoleon was defeated;
- Must have an opera (so, later, they’ll not accuse you for not having one, to get through);
- The mottos count, the used quotations;
- Your famous professors and students are count;
- It counts your famous relatives and friends;
- Find people [groups, institutions, universities, friends, colleagues (even stimulate them)] who will study your work, your open questions, your theories, who will apply them, who will make comments on them (and so get known, becoming famous and studied later by many);
- It matters if you are the successor of the department’s chairman (or on a position) of a great scientist (for example: Dirichlet succeeded Gauss at the Göttingen University); even the second or the third successor counts;
- It matters if you are the friend, the colleague, etc. of a great personality (he can help you rise, you can write about him, etc.);
- Be very ambitious;
- It matters the meetings with famous people, their visits to you and vice-versa;
- Do not listen to your enemies’ counseling (their advices could be bad); pay attention to flatteries of your friends;
- Many personalities hated each other (competition, envy);

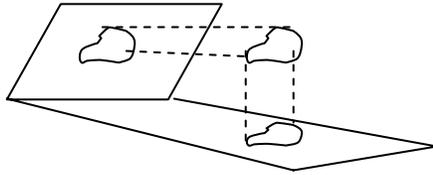
- Hamilton was working continuously 12 hours; the marriage and the alcohol were disastrous for his career. He was getting drunk during the scientific banquettes;
- Kramer was a high school teacher almost 10 years (he couldn't find a position at the university);
- Exists also higher arithmetic {where Kramer (German), Dirichlet (German) excelled};
- Some mathematicians have a narrow domain of specialty, but many worked in multiple domains;
- Reading others' works you get inspired;
- Gauss left many works to be published after his death. Krammer (1810-1893) didn't leave too many; when he retired he isolated himself;
- Dedekind (German), (1831-1916), became a classic while alive for more than one generation (40 years); his doctorate thesis with Gauss was mediocre; he was an obscure teacher at a theoretical high school for 50 years (he said that preferred the obscurity). He remained with a clear mind until the age of 85, when he died. In a Calendar for Mathematicians, he was declared dead on September 4, 1899. He was not married;
- Blaise Pascal (1623-1662), writer ("Pensées"), mathematician, religious. He created the probability theory (with Fermat); he was a precocious child. Gilberte, his sister, maintained a journal about Blaise. At 31 years Pascal enter the monastery;
- Leibniz (1646-1716) was an universal genius, working in: mathematics, law, religion, history, literature, philosophy, metaphysic;
- Be a born mathematician (that is from birth);
- Must study a lot;
- Have an observation brain, plus intuition (in relation to others);
- You must learn from the masters (classics);
- To see farther than others;
- Nonstop work;
- When you get published a lot, you may become important only by quantity (if it's not too poor quality);
- At old age (60-70-...) one starts to be senile, your thoughts are truncated (therefore you must produce while still young, even if you don't publish just then, later you'll get to do it);
- To have a strong power of concentration at that moment (when you resolve problems);
- I see that it counts even when you loose a tooth, or your hair got gray, or your body was healthy, etc.;
- Have a different imagination;
- You must do something to become remarkable in science history [by a mathematical record, or by your life style, by your methods, by an astounding anecdote, a longevity record (he lived the longest, he lived the shortest, he wrote the most, he had the most wives, he was the tallest/fattest/shortest/skinniest, etc. amongst scientists), he worked the most (or the least);

- Overwork;
- It is not possible to know everything in mathematics, therefore limit yourself at 1-2-3 domains (erudition is not any longer possible);
- Many mathematicians dedicated themselves to a topic on which they worked decades (Legendre worked 40 years on elliptic integrals);
- To succeed to influence others, to make them study your work, to continue on your ideas;
- Leibniz could write everywhere, anytime, in any conditions. He wrote and read continuously. Many of his works were not selected and are not published not even now! When Newton published his work about the introduction of differential calculus (after the same thing was published before by Leibniz in 1677), Leibniz criticized him in an editorial, unsigned, for which he was editor in chief. Leibniz, it was said that, stole fragments from Spinoza's (1632-1677) unpublished manuscript "Ethica";
- Newton wasn't ever married (1642-1727). He kept secret his discoveries. He delayed 20 years the publication of his manuscripts;
- You can make videos, films, expositions about yourself;
- You must be continuously in war status - defensive and attacking;
- Be a romantic figure of mathematical history (like Ramanujan);
- Cardano was forbidden to publish [like me in Romania!];
- To succeed to impress;
- "Number Theory and its History" by Oysten Ore, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1976, USA, [problems, elementary comments];
- When the Collected Papers of Lobachevski was published, he also cited references (124 authors and 272 titles) including all those who worked on the same topic (non-Euclidean geometry);
- There have been published memorial books for some mathematicians;
- Stimulate others to work on what you produced (smarandacheology, e. n.);
- Be revolutionary in mathematics (to do something extraordinary);
- Develop a theory of mine;
- Be insistent (return, retry, to pester until you get what you want); that's why maybe I'd never be able to stop my daily nasal hemorrhages... (I am the most self-blooded scientist, writer, and artist!);
- You must attract attention on yourself (using all means, even non-mathematic, or non-literary, from here it will result a concentrated attention);
- Get in touch with key people;
- Someone will do your biography, with emphasis on your notions (function, classes of paradoxes, your theory, philosophy, etc.) [probably when you'll get older];
- Continue to publish Collected Papers (vol. I, vol. II, etc.) to give the impression of classical (or entered already in the universal history of mathematics);
- Produce subversive doctrine;
- To have luck;
- Be ego-ist;

- Propose to some biography writers to write your biography because it's quite inciting (to see authors who do biographies, and invite them to consult ASU, Texas Univ. archives, Romanian Literary Museum, etc.);
- Florian Cajori, "A History of Mathematical Notations", Dover Publ. Inc., New York, 1993, [about notations, mathematical signs: their evolution, who used them first, how they have been used (various signs)];
- Ramanujan (from India) became obsessed of mathematics; he didn't want to learn anything else; he was expelled from college twice; the parents were very unhappy; excited from reading Carr's book (of unresolved equations, listed logically). He became upset once because his friend took a better grade than him in mathematics. He discovered alone the trigonometric infinite series, and found out that Euler had already discovered them. He ran away from home several times when he was between 15 and 20 years old;
- Ramanujan obtained also new results;
- It is possible to publish a whole biography with all the publications of the author (chronologically listed);
- There exist NonMathematica;
- Van Vleck, mathematical physicist, left about 2000 unpublished pages;
- "A concise History of Mathematics" by Dirk J. Struik, Dover Publications, New York, 1948, 1967, 1987;
- Produce unorthodox (nonstandard) science, that is apparently bizarre, illogic but makes sense;
- Prove results that seem to be paradoxal, incredible (to shock the scientific world);
- Be able to wait for the ripped time;
- Always take on celebrity things (to attract the scientists);
- Get in contact with key people (who can grow you, pull you after them, recommend you, promote you);
- To entertain correspondence with great mathematicians (personalities);
- You can become philosopher of mathematics (writing about mathematics);
- Become the founder of something radically new;
- *Smarandacheana* [e. n.];
- Obtain spectacular results (that are shocking);
- You must collaborate with a great professor, who'll take you under his protection;
- Compose many unresolved problems; publish as much as you can, (even elementary, general, educational) – this way you create your opera;
- You can publish also the collection of letters;
- Save the notes (notebooks) for the ASU archives;
- Find more notions that will get your name (amongst those elementary), to become very popular – from those published [in American Journals, or articles in University Annals];
- Reach the point to form your scientific or literary school;
- Spread your ideas everywhere;

- Cantor was disreputable at his time (a bad scientific fame due to his theory about infinity);
- The originality in science is not always cordially received (people are conservatives);
- At the age of 40 Cantor checked in a mental clinic (because of Kronecker's attacks regarding his results on the theory of infinite sets). Cantor had doubts about his theory; he had a passion for theology;
- Hermite (1822-1901), French, was disable of his left leg; he wasn't successful when taking exams; he maintained a voluminous correspondence with scientists from the whole Europe;
- For his mathematical successes Nicholas (I) Bernoulli's funerals have been decreed public by the empress Ekaterina; [Bernoulli's family produced eight mathematicians in three generations];
- It counts if you travel a lot (for contacts);
- To shake some mathematical wording (to contradict, to destroy, to reinvent something of antagonism);
- Be tenacious, efficient (persistent);
- Some times you can surprise by simplicity;
- Your opera can be in itself your own life (in my case as polymath);
- You must invest for creating your own opera, and expand your biography;
- Walk against the flow;
- Have unexpected exits;
- Remark yourself through strange, bizarre scene, to advertise yourself as an erratic and difficult fellow, Bohemian one, and careless and messy;
- Give the impression that you're not understood;
- Show that you have many defects, flaws; that you were wrongly judged, humiliated, poor, sick, somehow insane, eccentric;
- Be persistent;
- Work enormously;
- Be charming (agreeable, funny);
- Have intuition;
- Be able to foresee;
- Continuously create;
- Live a romantic life, different of others;
- Be in the world's attention (through something which jumps up, a terrible or famous fact);
- Fascinate people;
- Be (very) exotic;
- Have an aureole of saint (with a big shot name, a great opera...);
- Have many relations, friends;
- Have the power of generalizations, have a taste for shapes (forms);
- Be a magician;
- Reach the point of being imitated;

- Plato (c. 427 - 348/347 B. C.), idealist Greek philosopher, technically wasn't a scientist, but he incited many scientists to produce real science;
- Gaspard Monge (1746-1818) invented the descriptive geometry (the representation on a plane of three dimensional figures (of today), by projections on two perpendicular plans, which then are folded in one single plane;



- Geometry is descriptive and projective;
- There are many biographies written (especially by Indians) about Ramanujan; BBC made a romantic movie about his life; (the biography writers visit the residences (house, cities, villages, etc.) of those whose biography they'll write, they use their habits, they eat their kind of food, interview their friends/neighbors/relatives, all those who knew the person who's biography they write, they travel similarly with the subject, etc.). Some of Ramanujan's results were wrong, others were discovered years back; he left 3000-4000 theorems, corollaries, and examples, the majority were without proofs, obtained by intuition (in notebooks); the text is very dense, mathematic. Ramanujan believed in dreams. It has been created the Ramanujan Institute at Madras. It took 1.5 years (plus 3 months of travel to England and India) to Robert Kenijel (his biography writer) to write his biography. ("The man who knew infinity", 440 pages, 1991);
- They study your family tree, your scholar documents, your hobbies (sports); clubs affiliations, sexual activity (!), if you attempted suicide, literary taste, politics, etc.;
- Those who obtained fellows from the Royal Society (from England): their biographical memoirs were automatically published;
- Your imagination must be stimulated;
- People may dedicate (national or international) conferences bearing your name;
- Incidents from your life are studied;
- Your aphorisms are quoted;
- Become (very) popular;
- Receive honorary degrees;
- Your manuscripts are saved in archives;
- Some would tell stories (sometimes made-up) about you;
- Write your biography when very old;
- "Recollected Papers..." can be published;
- A mathematician himself can write his memoirs;
- Become/remain a symbol for the coming generations;
- Be awarded in front of an audience of personalities, politicians, etc.;
- Work having an action plan;

- Become renown;
- Your work to be translated in many languages;
- Do not be kind, don't be mild (not even with yourself nor with others), otherwise you become a loser;
- Leave a long impetuous life;
- Do not give the impression of being counterfeit (plagiarism, prefabricated, non-natural); be objective (non emotional, nonbiased);
- Impress;
- Be pleasant;
- Have convincing capabilities (using para-psychological methods); be able to determine others to follow you (as an illusionist);
- Be able to control, restrain, direction yourself, hide your emotions;
- You must know your adversary (study him);
- Know how to speculate, and attack directly to the point;
- Create a paradox about your life (your opera);
- I was told that in a special collection the most important are the manuscripts;
- Be eccentric (don't be common, bizarre);
- You become better known when a locality (city), street, institution, concept, etc. is named after you; [in this way people would ask themselves: who was this one?]
- You must be the best in something... [the biggest religious poet, the biggest mathematician from Oltenia, etc.]; you have to have your own record;
- They do research in the biography of a creator;
- Show up exactly at the right moment (not earlier, nor later);
- A collection is important also if it has rare books;
- The "Florentin Smarandache" Museum in Craiova [e. n.];
- Do not ever be satisfied with how much or how well you're doing, [always: more and better];
- Jean Dézert: we don't have entropy for Dezert-Smarandache Theory;
- Decision-making (correct, wrong, undecided – as in neutrosophic logic) with S. Bhattacharya & M. Khoshnevisan in control theory;
- Monte Carlo simulations;
- Pierre Valin, editor of ISIF; in e-newsletter: announced our December Proceedings + our website;
- Neutrosophic logic applied in games: victory, tied, defeat;
- Stochastic, genetic algorithms;
- Conditional independence;
- Objective function;
- Decision making after information fusion:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 M(A_1), & M(A_2), & M(others) \\
 T & F & I \\
 \text{Neutrosophic Logic}
 \end{array}$$

- Degree of agreement (T. Schuck);
- Demo (animation) for computer;
- Conditional inference operator;
- Belief, disbelief, uncertainty (neutrosophic logic);
- Do diagrams for the neutrosophic set;
- About A included in B and B included in A, but A being different from B (as in a neutrosophic set);
- Consider  $\begin{cases} A \text{ true, } \bar{A} \text{ false} \\ A \cup \bar{A} \text{ incertitude} \\ A \cap \bar{A} \text{ paradox} \end{cases}$
- Annihilator, Kernel, Nilpotent element, norm, normalized, quotient group;
- Uncertainty principle;
- There are persons who dedicated their life to the study of somebody's opera;
- There also are ephemeral semi-publications;
- There are studies of relatively "minor" figures;
- Preserve notebooks, diaries, bibliographies, preprints, reports, syllabi, photographs, sound recordings, apparatus, and mementos that will shed light in the investigative process, the environment in which took place, the organizations involved, etc. (listings, registers, summaries = syllabi);
- Save also unfinished works;
- Rapid changes in mathematics, life, etc.;
- Deposit your works (even those unpublished) at a library;
- Collaboration with your enemy (if it is advantageous) – but prudently;
- The person who produces a lot, is capable to produce yet more;
- You must question other's affirmations;
- If someone gives you a negative review, it doesn't mean that you are wrong (maybe he didn't understand you); [In 1932 Acad. M. V. Ostrogradski reviewed negatively Lobachevski work regarding the non-Euclidian geometry]; (N. Lobachevski wrote "Pangeometria");
- Be easily accessible;
- A bad character hides under annoying manners;
- When people realize that you are a genius (a personality), they start to help you financially, which then spreads amongst other colleagues;
- Ramanujan's mathematics research notebooks contain very few proofs (I don't think that this is what I should do!), and those that exist are formal (non-rigorous);
- Have a singular attitude (much different, radical) of others;
- Ramanujan enunciated 759 theorems, corollaries, examples);
- A mathematician's reviews are published also in "Collected Papers" (Vol. 1, edited by...);
- Edmond Landau worked from 7 in the morning 'till midnight;
- Scientists receive honors (prizes, certificates) while alive;

- Landau published 255 articles and 7 books; (1877-1938);
- In Collected Papers the articles are published in the original language;
- Use a clean style, academic, clear, convincing, argumentative, comparative, coherent, gradually, chronologic, inductive and deductive;
- Einstein left 40,000 documents, and over 15,000 writings about him;
- The war of intelligence;
- Give the impression that you have a lot of fans (admirers, supporters);
- Create a new area/subject matter (as a connection between two different areas to result a new area); example: philosophy + science = the philosophy of science;
- Stimulate conversations, conjectures, and collaborations;
- Generalize certain definitions;
- Collect and manipulate topics (data mining);
- Information system technology.

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## LIFE STRATEGIES IN MEDICAL SCIENCE

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### SLOWING DOWN THE AGING PROCESS BY:

- Controlling your weight, and maintaining the ideal weight;
- Reducing the salt consumption;
- Reducing the alcohol consumption;
- Don't smoke;
- Physical exercises ½ hour, three times a week;
- Walking;
- Eating many fruits, vegetables, and dairy products;
- Avoid fatty foods, and with cholesterol;
- Eat fish (prevents the heart attack);
- Variety in diet;
- Many vitamins;
- Maintain an active brain by
  - Reading,
  - Learning,
  - Thinking;
- Enjoy every day (good against brain aging);
- Breathing exercises (a good breathing provides a good oxygenation of the blood, tissues, calms down the heart rhythm, calms the nervous system, the skin gets a healthy pigmentation);
- Shower with cold water against belly fat.
- The spirit can accede higher than the body itself;
- A “medium” is said to be able to reach a superior area which holds the representations of your thinking, memories, and images of those who died; [yoga concept];
- Do physical, psychological biorhythms;
- Do not use moisturizing soap for skin (“Dove” is not good);
- IVORY soap is good for me;

- There is a special tape to use for my fingers against chalk dryness;
- Some warts disappear by themselves.
- Urology for sexual power;
- Practice scalp massage;
- Wash the face with soap rarely.
- Use artificial tears when my eyes are red and irritated;
- The fourth disk of the spinal column is a little out of place (mediocre);
  - Dr. Potoroacă (Chişinău) can fix it (in 2 weeks). I must lay in bed or stand (not seated), and the back serried;
- Get massages;
- Practice gymnastics, sports;
- Diet;
- Use special unguents for rheumatism on my leg;
- Whiten the teeth with laser (in Phoenix, AZ);
- Use soft brush and sensodyne toothpaste (with fluoride) for teeth;
- Use a hard mattress and exercises for the back;
- Use
  - Milk with 2% fat,
  - Cheese 2-6 grams fat/ounce,
  - Non fat yogurt,
  - White eggs
  - Corn,
  - Olive oil,
  - Olives,
  - Margarine,
  - Mayonnaise,
  - Salads,
  - White bread;
  - Cereal,
  - Rice,
  - Spaghetti,
  - Vegetables,
  - Non fat drinks;
- Don't use:
  - Butter,
  - Brown eggs,
  - Cream,
  - Beef,

- Pork,
  - Goose,
  - Duck
  - Sauces,
  - Products with butter,
  - Ice-cream,
  - Candies,
  - Chocolate,
  - Cake,
  - Pies,
  - French fries,
  - Corn chips,
  - Buttered popcorn,
  - Fat drinks.
- Martial Arts;
  - Lose weight (check the cholesterol every 6 months).
  - Take a shower every day, usually in the morning, on all the body including the head;
  - Use a body brush for back showering;
  - After shower use deodorant for the arm pits;
  - Use Acqua at the arm pits against perspiration;
  - Shave twice a week;
  - Comb the hair [use hair tonic/hair spray];
  - Brush the teeth after each meal;
  - Rinse the mouth, and gurgle to eliminate odors;
  - Against mouth odors use menthosan (Certs Mints);
  - Change the shirt daily;
  - Change the socks, towels, underwear daily;
  - Change the pants weekly.
  - Drink 2-3 liters of water daily;
  - Practice positive thinking about aging;
  - Be equilibrated;
  - Try to have a sweet life;
  - Don't eat more than you can leave! (Mrs. Piggy);
  - The Chinese practice **tai chi** (some sort of gymnastics);
  - Walking;
  - Daily multivitamins (especially vitamin C);
  - Aspirin;

- Drink little alcohol with food [no alcohol at all is not good];
- Learn continuously;
- Keep the brain active;
- Practice activities that give pleasure;
- Keep the blood pressure and cholesterol under control;
- Be happy and enjoy life;
- Tell jokes;
- Avoid depression [against heart attack & stroke];
- The depression is poison;
- Don't get mad;
- Have social relations;
- Biophilia = the desire of being with plants and animals;
- Work all life;
- Job satisfaction;
- Environmental influences (can cause cancer);
- To always hope;
- Be happy even for small things;
- Against hemorrhoids:
  - Warm bath at the bottom;
  - Hydrocortisone creams against itching;
- Don't sleep in the afternoon, because you cannot sleep during the night;
- Use conditioning for hair against dandruff;
- Use magnesium and potassium supplements for intellectual effort;
- Wash the hair with moisturizing conditioner FREESIA to strengthen the hair;
- Use water & salt solution for running nose;
- Eat garlic and onion in weekends (not smelling at work!);
- The optimism lengthen the life;
- I must have a weight of 160 pounds (normal weight at my height);
- The horse radish is good for rhinitis and sinuses (the lemon juice also) [do not exaggerate];
- Annual periodontal control (says doctor Hughey);
- If I get again bloody gums to go to periodontist right away;
- Use eucalyptus oil for nose
- Against frequently bloody nose:
  - Allegra-D (tablets) twice a day 1 tablet;
  - Neosporin: lubricate the nostrils twice a day (morning and evening). It lasts for 12 hours;

- Against dandruff:
    - When a shampoo does not work, change it. You may get back to the previous ones;
    - Shampoo CAPEX with fluocinolone acetonide medicine, against psoriasis. Use it daily in the first week, and then 2-3 times a week;
  - Don't be sedentary;
  - Don't eat sweets;
  - Not the same food daily (against diabetes);
  - Red wine, red fruits, red vegetables against cancer;
  - Deep breathings;
  - Eat your food separately, not mixed;
  - Drink a lot of water against obesity;
  - Little bread, use instead rice;
- 
- Fish is the best meat (salmon and then tuna).

# 5

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## LIFE STRATEGIES IN WORKPLACE & SOCIAL LIFE

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- Be energetic and entrepreneurial;
- Be very interested in what you want/do, be minute (meticulous), systematic;
- To live only to study and write;
- Nothing is impossible;
- Be pragmatic, respectful, and punctual;
- To be able to simplify things;
- Enciphered communications;
- To be able to foresee how someone will react;
- Money means power;
- Before approaching a person, Ceaușescu studied person's folder (to find out defects, sensible points);
- "Smile (with the mouth) to your enemy [to make him believe that you love him], but hit him with the mind" (N. Ceaușescu);
- You're judged by the way you dress;
- Simple and sure schemes which don't leave traces (in espionage);
- Do not be ashamed of your mistakes;
- Keep silence about inconvenient matters;
- Your myth prepared by others;
- Sometimes your work depends on inspiration, improvising;
- Other times you must have well defined plans, kept current;
- Agents of influence (paid) (acts of influence of public opinion);
- Secret channels of communication;
- Be able to determine others to be compassionate (to help you out, and not to be hated) [do not look frowning at others];
- It is the time of the lonely wolves;
- You must reward yourself with gifts;
- To have fabric of manager;
- The lonely fighter cannot be infiltrated, betrayed; at most killed (Pavel Coruț);
- To survive the hits;

- Live for the future;
- Burn as a flame;
- Be strong, be alone;
- The marketing of a book;
- Diversity (in creation, personality, comporment);
- Attract people on your direction;
- In business, show that you are an easy mark (to give the finishing stroke!);
- Offer an incentive to your partner (presenting him a business which will be advantageous to him);
- The art of convincing someone;
- Be expert in applied psychology;
- Exploit the passions and the weaknesses of your partners (which are more powerful than the rational);
- Do not lesser the vigilance;
- Must praise the partner;
- The art of managing;
- Do not engage in a frontal criticism;
- The taciturn people are very dangerous;
- Be able to control your nerves, fear, distress; uncertainty, doubts;
- Personal data and business affairs could be brought against you;
- You must instill that the task you want to be done has been initiated by your subaltern;
- Don't give details about your personal life after work;
- Take advantage of the wealthy, but don't offend;
- To give the impression that you're defensive, honest, humanitarian (even when you're attacking);
- Blame adversaries of egoism;
- The enemies can isolate you;
- Be fanatic when you fight;
- Become a legendary person;
- Travel a lot;
- To know many people;
- Power of scenic effect (to play excellent theatre in your life);
- Disparagement of the adversary;
- Guerilla war (when you are in numeric inferiority);
- Get out of conflict;
- Ignore the provocation, the war;
- Be prepared for the attacks of others against you (especially of your friends);
- Auto-discipline, auto-control;
- Fast decision;
- Respect if you want to be respected;

- The body language, and the facial expression;
- Put aside time for preparation and learning;
- Natural consequences come from nature;
- Become your own resource;
- Be spontaneous;
- Love yourself as you are;
- The courage of undertaking;
- Work from shadow;
- Spiritual healing;
- Grade zero of writing (= without epithets, metaphors, sophisticated style; all flat);
- In business the communication language is simple and direct;
- Change the defeat in success;
- To know how to talk to your public;
- Use humor and anecdotes to pass along important messages; engage the audience in a session of questions and answers; loud voice; antidotes against nervousness; body language;
- The power of your curse against your adversary;
- Sometimes a bad decision taken fast could be better than a good decision taken too late;
- The ability to know what type of information to convey and to whom;
- Ability to establish your own politics (self-policing);
- Consider that changes are, in general, good;
- The author's library is studied and is preserved;
- Propagate your ideas;
- See the big picture;
- How to find information;
- Information management: structure, selection, save, renew;
- Adaptation at fast changes;
- Fast decisions;
- Your eyes should look only to the future;
- To recognize a problem before it becomes grave;
- The higher up you go, the more mistakes you're allowed. Right at the top, if you make enough of them, it's considered to be your style. (Fred Astaire);
- Love what you do;
- Make people around you feel good;
- Interpret the new things happening in your favor;
- To anticipate what will happen in the future, and be prepared;
- What are the keys of success?
- Cooptation of the new generation;
- Do the inventories, conclusions;
- Strategic directions;

- Be competitive;
- Don't be panic, when under pressure;
- Use probabilities (how much % you're expected to produce);
- Infiltrate in certain organizations;
- To have power of influence;
- Charm those who interact with you;
- Be firm and fast in decisions;
- To make a plan for a long period of time and subdivide it in smaller sub-plans for short periods of time;
- To create curiosity;
- To be easily recognizable (through aspect, style, attitude);
- Be prepared, any friendship comes to naught;
- I can change myself (but I need to want);
- Good decisions with limited information;
- Leadership development;
- Charismatic;
- The world is in a perpetual movement;
- Change your comportment in function of the person to whom you are;
- The power of requesting (N. Breban);
- When discussing with a businessman, try to put him in inferiority position (M. H. Simionescu);
- To know how to get out from a defeat;
- To know how to use a victory;
- Shrewd in a fight;
- Be ceremonious, diplomat;
- Be always on the watch;
- Complex personality; not too good and not too bad;
- The justice only on your side;
- Do not react when the time is not ripen;
- The power of having patience;
- Be detailed;
- Someone's reputation is not always obtained based on real results, the falsity raised at the rank of value, unleashes a chain of falsities (Marian Barbu);
- Know yourself (Socrates);
- Directional time;
- Be elastic;
- Act rapidly and disappear from the place of dispute;
- Be able to cooperate with repugnant people who could be cold, brutes, tricksters (without being too much cheated), thieves (without being too much rubbed); enemies (with reciprocal advantages);

- To give the impression that you're invincible, that you are more strong (big, rich, with connections, famous, known, appreciated, etc.) than in reality;
- Be calculated and cold;
- You must be more intelligent, more ambitious, more vigorous than your competitors;
- When you obtain a position you must know how to hold on it from your rivals, to improve it;
- When managing show relentless;
- Use your experience;
- Be pragmatic;
- Auto analyze your weak points, and the good ones;
- Create attack strategies (or defense);
- Guide yourself, don't let others lead you;
- Keep your mouth shut;
- Before you lead you must know how to obey (subordinate);
- Don't admit defeat even if you're down!
- Do not despair, not even in the despairing situations;
- Don't divulge your tactics to your soldiers, because you may be yourself a victim of your own tactics;
- Don't make enemies if not necessary;
- Better that your enemies super-estimate your stupidity than your cleverness;
- Talent innate;
- Good organizer;
- Enthusiastic;
- Strategist;
- Lubricated with all ointment;
- Informed people are superior;
- Schooled in all specialties and astuteness of espionage;
- Minor things can be transformed in major things;
- Carry on other activities (for detracting the attention);
- To know secrets about long life and perpetual youth;
- Therapy based on plants;
- There is need of useful idiots (without critical spirit) manipulability;
- To reach the most vulnerable point of your interlocutor (by flattering him, telling what he wants to hear);
- You could interpret the phenomena vice-versa;
- The propaganda effects to be of long duration;
- There are mystifications around a person;
- The information gained to play an important role when you make a decision;
- "There is no place where the espionage cannot be used," (Sun-Tzu, Chinese, 2,500 years ago);

- Build a powerful motivation into your agents;
- Information is found on the news papers, when you read it attentively, from radio, TV, studying the history of the phenomena, of personages' psychology;
- Do not arouse suspicions amongst your colleagues and friends (a life on two planes);
- Be able to work under tension;
- Be cautious with refined interrogators;
- The most expensive merchandise is the information;
- The writer is some sort of spy;
- Pose disinterested in problems that concern you the most;
- Access to the high technology;
- Breakage of the codification;
- Spectacular hits;
- Some keep you under study for the prospect of recruitment;
- Make sources of influence in different parts;
- Conquest the foreign market;
- Commercial secrets;
- Globalization period;
- Information market;
- Use nonconventional methods, avant-gardism (because the adversary is not ready to counterattack);
- Know where the danger comes from, and what are its forces;
- Supervision;
- Informatics activity;
- To benefit of the protection of high ranked people; become the *protégé* [protected] of someone big or wealthy;
- Be generous with people who exaggerate your qualities;
- Exchange of information;
- Information/news verification;
- Make personal services to your boss;
- Make something out of the ordinary;
- Sudden moves from a domain to another;
- Give yourself a nimbus;
- Have a divine vocation;
- Accelerated affirmation;

# 6

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## LIFE STRATEGIES IN PERSONAL LIFE

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- Be able to judge people (studying their movements and gestures, guess their intentions and their character);
- Rapid thinking, dynamic, spontaneous, fantastic memory;
- Be devoted, love what you do (publishing papers, participation to conferences);
- Could read someone's else thinking;
- Pavel Coruț; there is information in Cosmos which can be captured (which can predict the future) --- see also Bob Scheinfeld's book ([www.bobscheinfeld.com](http://www.bobscheinfeld.com));
- Make fun of your funk;
- Recharge yourself with energy;
- Autosuggest yourself;
- Your instincts could make you know that something is not in order;
- Sometimes is good to be unhappy (you'll be more ambitious in your work);
- Take all the precautions in any mission;
- Intelligence + malice;
- To pretend playing circus;
- The first impression counts;
- Do not get impressed by famous people (politically, scientifically, culturally);
- You can give up information (against yourself) by stupidity or chit-chat;
- There is an internal energy which could be activated;
- That who praises you, later will dominate you (manipulation through entreaties to which you cannot refuse);
- Don't be vain;
- If you've been refused, don't insult him; remain friend with him;
- In negotiations, gains that who's quiet;
- Don't get influenced by sweet talk;
- Make you partner feel important, powerful, and you'll dominate from shadow;
- You can get energy from a person, plant, nature;
- Through hypnotic methods one can insert in others' consciousness knowledge/information/ideas;
- Do not care even if you are doing faults;
- To notice when you're provoked;
- To have impudence;
- Auto liberation;

- To have intuition;
- To go towards your vocation;
- Do not be discouraged because of others' criticism;
- To fulfill yourself where you have aptitude, analyze yourself: what can you do and how much;
- Use the dream's energy;
- Inside humans there are latent powerful forces (= the subconscious forces); activate them;
- Think positively;
- The negative suggestion (= doubt, skepticism, pessimism, lack of trust in your forces) pulls you down (and generates negative energy);
- Eliminate inferiority complexes;
- Proverb: "Slowly, slowly, farther you go";
- Immobilize your subconsciousness (by imagining that a problem for which you're preoccupied is as solved);
- Compete with yourself;
- How to carry out a project: we foresee the profitability after the project is completed (auto stimulation);
- Don't get nervous (otherwise is bad for your health and your career);
- Auto control perfectly, and you'll rule the world;
- A task well organized is half completed;
- Men avoid, in general, very beautiful women (considered inaccessible); analogously for the same type of men;
- Married women who cheat their husbands become terrible in marriage (they are rude to their husbands);
- Stay away from those who exaggeratedly and continuously praise you;
- Attack differently each partner;
- Modify all your psychological and physical efforts towards your desire;
- Attract all the energy from the surrounding medium;
- Our guardian angel is the sub consciousness (P. Coruț);
- Repeat in your mind: "It is nothing wrong. It can be resolved";
- Autosuggestion: repeat daily: "I am healthy, I am famous, I am rich, I am happy" to get it into your subconscious (which will take you in that direction);
- Rituals of positive suggestions;
- Sometimes you become your own executioner;
- Write on a paper your defects and then try to work on eliminating them;
- Stay calm;
- Avoid the fight with yourself;
- "I am not timid, I am courageous" (timidity leads to hate, envy, desire of vengeance);
- Study the bibliographies of famous people and try to become the same (what made them celebrities?);
- An enemy is more dangerous when seems defeated;

- Beat your wife in the wedding day, and your life will be happier after that;
- People can be corrupted in many ways;
- Calm waters could hide sharks;
- The apprehension could be masked by impudence;
- The good medicine is always bitter;
- Don't worry about tomorrow's day;
- You don't need the best poker cards to win (you can win by a bluff);
- The sentiments are for fools;
- Dedicating too much time for one thing, you don't finish anything;
- The wife should not know about your business;
- Keep secret your mailing lists;
- Keep your business secret (income, clients, procedures, used tools, etc.);
- The old widows sustain materially the culture;
- The ambitious persons won't be loyal to you;
- The taciturn persons are clever;
- Men are more stable emotionally than women;
- The pleasure of domination is greater than sex (Sicilian proverb);
- The women, the wind, and the luck change rapidly;
- There is no unique solution to satisfy everyone;
- If you are accessible you become popular (known);
- By marrying someone famous, you become famous;
- The talent never dies of hunger [Petronius in "Satiricon"]
- Don't criticize;
- Don't give up; be a fighter;
- Be a symbol [the symbol of an emigrant]; celebrate the emigrant day (on March 23 when I arrived in USA, 1990); keep a tie between native and adoptive country (for UNESCO);
- Invest ideas;
- Ability to control, plan, program other's work;
- The imagination is more important than the knowledge (Einstein);
- Don't wait for the ship, but swim to it (Anonymous);
- The movement doesn't mean action (Hemingway);
- The thousand mile journey starts with one step (Chinese proverb);
- Don't think too much of yesterday, concentrate on tomorrow (Ch. F. Nettering);
- The attitude is the criterion for success;
- Nobody else has the final say about your distain, but yourself;
- You must be a friend to yourself; you must be a success with yourself before you can be a success with others (Maxwell Maltz);
- The vitamins, gymnastics, sexual hormones (can be injected) maintain youth;
- To build an informational empire;
- To be invited for speeches at various universities and scientific seminaries;

- Continuum education and preparation;
- Reserve time for dreaming;
- The differences of opinion could be a source of spiritual enrichment (not of a conflict);
- To fall on your feet;
- Only the change is permanent;
- The needs of any human: security, survival, acknowledgement;
- The success formula: thinking, trust, action;
- To discover your qualities (everyone has something good in him), develop them and pass them along;
- Many times it is not necessary a too-big effort (but only an extra effort) to accomplish a big thing;
- A regular person uses only 10-12% of his thinking capacity, and the geniuses only 20-30%;
- There is nothing more important in the world than yourself;
- There is no such thing as “I have no time”, you can make the time if you want;
- A positive thinking engages another positive thinking [and vice-versa for the negative thinking];
- Auto forgiveness;
- Be committed to yourself;
- Pace, thinking, goodwill (in harmony with the nature);
- Do not fall for stress, interior thinking;
- Do not isolate yourself (ignored);
- A thing well started, goes by itself, by inertia;
- Even simple ideas developed can change the world;
- The ability to change yourself (positively) resides within yourself;
- There exists super-learning (Ivan Barzakov);
- Reduce the stress, increase creativity, pass over fear, control the pain; loose weight, improve the memory, you are what you say you are, work with happiness, hypnosis and auto hypnosis, the change is natural; relax, trust the power of your mind, increase your motivation;
- Multivitamins, vitamin C, yogurt, minerals, Gerovital (Ana Aslan); the pepper helps the circulation and the digestion; sauna, B6, Ca, Lecithin, vegetables, honey;
- To look joyful at that who wants to kill you;
- Do not let yourself lured into something else;
- Be confident that no one can defeat you;
- Keep the pain away (think of something else, imagine something else);
- Be resistant at threats, insults, psychological tortures;
- Eliminate any human sentiments or weaknesses (when you're down, imagine a calm sea, without waves);
- To have access to technology;
- To discover/invent something;

- Dream with your eyes open;
- The success prospective:
  - On short term;
  - On long term;
- Immediate success;
- Political ability;
- Training, data processing;
- Become a persuasive force;
- Become an institution, a phenomenon;
- Daily sport, walks;
- Use non conventional means, paralegal to promulgate your spirituality;
- To be able to visualize at great distances;
- To believe in miracles;
- Try to produce innovations;
- Spectacular launch;
- Practice of meditation, yoga for successful life;
- Be always plugged;
- The name and the fame of your predecessors (parents, grandparents, relatives) or friends help your career (publicity for you);
- Give the impression that you're stronger than in reality;
- Trafficker of influence;
- Understanding why we suffer is the only way to free ourselves and to progress in life (Șerban Popa);
- Anti-depressive medicine;
- The suffering and the illness stop your fall (Ș. Popa);
- To suffer for an ideal (losing your health, wealth) is a privilege;
- The suffering strengthens your nervous system (Ș. Popa);
- Transform adversities in a "step ahead" (Ș. Popa);
- A blow on your destiny brakes from you something that was useless;
- The failures can be programmed;
- Vehement press campaign maintained with ability;
- Ignore that who betrayed you;
- Mysterious activity;
- Informative work;
- They can pursue you informatively;
- Ignore the advices coming from your enemies [act the opposite];
- The envy helps you succeed;
- Be a good detective;
- See what makes you happy;
- Don't wait for the proper moment, act immediately;
- Show off your personality;

- Don't be afraid to stretch more than your eiderdown (modesty doesn't bring money);
- Don't neglect your interest;
- Don't let anyone destroy your pride;
- Make people believe in you;
- Perseverant as a fool;
- Posses something as your own;
- The happiness is temporal;
- Make efforts to be observed;
- Have your own style;
- Don't admit to be on the second place;
- Resist to other temptations to be able to attain your goals;
- Don't just sit there, do something;
- Change your friends (eliminate the inutile ones, add those who can help you); enjoy your network;
- Don't be /think pessimistically;
- Be able to influence associations, foundations, institutions;
- Act when least expected;
- Build your own company, otherwise it is difficult to succeed;
- When you find a great idea, you can sell it to a large company (millions of dollars);
- On the economic market, the money counts;
- Those who risk, most time gain;
- International commuter;
- Be concerned for your personal security;
- Practice marshal arts;
- Be of an international far-reaching;
- Dig up compromising documents about your adversaries;
- Efficiency;
- Memories books, evocations about a writer;
- Don't accept any type of critique;
- If you have a smart idea, work on it (to become millionaire);
- Establish yourself your own life rules (Hinduism);
- Maintain the advantage of the first who moves (even with a common idea, simple);
- Pay attention that the large companies won't copy your ideas;
- You don't need to be too smart to develop an idea;
- Keep the main idea masked under some secondary ideas;
- Count on the surprise element;
- Data collection; data experimentation;
- Professional global elite (with subsidiaries in many countries);
- Through internet you can become rich, and glorious;
- When you're powerful, wealthy, famous then you have enemies;
- Conquer them culturally, and scientifically;

- Act on parallel plans;
- Secret groups and services ignore and even boycott personalities who are independent in thinking and don't follow the mainstream or don't obey to them; they manipulate national and international awards in science, arts, literature, also university positions, high research jobs, funding; they try to confiscate the whole planet's thought by making biased so-called "reference sites" where they slander independent thinkers, while blocking other sites they don't like; that's why the whole human history of science, arts, letters has to be re-written;  
the search engines bring these "reference sites" amongst the first pages in a search, even they are not the most relevant to the search topic, and since most of the hurry readers browse only the beginning pages [they don't spend time to look at all of them], it is a high probability that the populace is manipulated according to the biased information of these so-called "free" [just because they are not free!] reference sites;

# 7

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## LIFE STRATEGIES IN GENERAL ARTS

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- The literature is born and is practically made from literature, starting with literature, through literature, in a permanent extension of the prior literature. (Adrian Marino, “Hermanentica ideii de literatură”, 1987, Dacia, Cluj-Napoca);
- Some of Peter’s laws:
  - 1) If anything can go wrong, fix it! (To hell with Murphy!)
  - 2) When given a choice, take both!
  - 3) If you can’t beat them, join them, and then beat them.
  - 4) If you can’t win, change the rules. But if you can’t change the rules, ignore them.
  - 5) When forced to compromise, ask for more.
- Other laws by Todd Hawley:
  - 6) Do it by the book, but be the author;
  - 7) Don’t walk when you can run.
- Florentin’s Laws:
  1. Be dignified in your fall, and suspicious in your climbing.
  2. We work very well together, especially me; but sometimes we commit mistakes, especially you.
- Florentin’s Non-Clichés:
  1. I ordered to be out of order!
  2. The dictator lifts the state of emergency / with a crane.
- Florentin’s Non-Proverbs:
  1. One hand washes the other / staining it.
  2. The love of evil is the root of all money (!)
- Ars longa, vita brevis (Hippocrates);
- *Verba volant – scripta manent*;
- Everybody quotes (Emerson);
- Be ego(-ist);
- The prose writer describes his personages’ characteristics;
- Mathematical enumeration of ideas:
  - 1) .....
  - 2) .....
  - 3) .....

- The author intervenes often in text;
- Gives inscriptions in old language from old stones (from Mihai the Brave for example);
- Small fragments from journals;
- The author comments the roman;
- The author is omnipresent: He had a pace of 95 cm ('I measured it with chalk on the asphalt' intervenes the author);
- 'I conclude with two pages translated from an interview taken to A. Camus' - similarly;
- 'The daily program between 10 to 11 is presented by a feminine personage ....';
- Talks about the proofreading for printing of the book itself;
- Writing in Romanian, then in French (and so on until the end) [D. Țepeneag, "Cuvântul Nisiparniță", Ed. Univers, 1994, București]; the text is a hotchpotch; one personage, Alain Paruit, reads in front of others fragments from a book which he translates ("Le mot sablier"), and the listeners comment on what is read to them in Romanian and French; author-personage mixture;
- Roman in roman; intercalary from psychiatry specialty books, narrative staging (M. Barbu, "Aproapele nostru trădează", Ed. Meridian, Craiova, 1992);
- Include unforeseen situations in your writing;
- Transparency principle;
- The 'new roman' and the 'new new-roman';
- Meta roman;
- Passing to another language signifies an identity modification (E. Cioran);
- Formalized prose;
- The text terrorists (E. Simion);
- Stage design (for theatre);
- Auto reflexive theatre [which writes about itself (= meta theatre)] (play writer: Luis Rafael Sánchez);
- Lights (only) show (Jannis Xenakis);
- Fluent or syncopate narrative composition;
- Observations: "The personages are the hosts. Mother (M), Father (F), Tenants (T), Son (S), Time - day in broad light" [Marian Barbu, "Aproapele nostru trădează", Ed. Meridian, Craiova, 1992];
- Sentences in foreign languages mixed: "donnez-moi un levier and I move the Earth" [M. Barbu];
- A collection of 20 (small) letters published successively (as being of a personage) [M. Barbu];
- The technique of surrounding the adversary;
- The roman-document is the future prose (Americans say);
- Salvador Dali was constantly making himself publicity (self-promotion), shamelessly; he wrote "The journal of a genius" (1966) – that being himself !

- Exterior noises inserted with the music at concerts in fresh air [Musica Electronica Viva, 1966, Roma];
- Poems with few words (the “minimalism”: Yvor Winters, Robert Lax);
- How to become popular?
- Non-architectural (James Wines, 1970, was burring autos in cement at different heights and sites);
- The son of Paraddock’s family, when came home, was.... girl! (N. F. Simpson, play “Resounding Tinkle”, 1957)
- Be a collector;
- Marcel Duchamp’s art (1887-1968) was controversial and the authorities didn’t accept it. He presented quotidian objects as sculptures “ready made” (“The wheel of the bicycle”, 1913; or a urinary entitled “Fountain”, 1917). He drew mustache and beard to Leonardo Da Vinci’s Mona Lisa. He worked in secret to some paintings not telling anyone; the painting “Étant données” displayed at Philadelphia Museum - cannot be photographed.
- Your principal book (masterpiece) to be donated to all national and international libraries (+ Curriculum Vitae extended + letter in English), (there exist 181 countries in the world, March 1995);
- To launch new ideas;
- Insert selections containing appreciations of other foreign authors about FS’s opera (in foreign languages, or Romanian);
- A prophecy about yourself (as about Attila) (when you were young, you did something, said something, something happened, and people around said that you will become great (genius, popular, leader); [Michel de Nostradamus made one thousands predictions, some happened: he predicted the French revolution, the III World War, etc. but many are considered speculations];
- Banal, grotesque things, or errors could be considered as genial if they come from a personality;
- Poems + drawings;
- Poems + photos (nature);
- Two genre of poetry within one;
- Diversity in writing;
- Spontaneity;
- Plan your time;
- Smaradocheologist [e. n.];
- Theatre, roman, etc. with FS as principal personage;
- Bohemian life;
- When a famous critic negates your opera, it doesn’t mean that he is right (Lovinescu versus Topârceanu; today Topârceanu is better known and more read than E. Lovinescu);
- Everyone to talk about you and your opera;
- Made up literary prizes;
- To improvise, to be fascinating;

- Informational exchange with other organizations;
- Febrile intellectuality;
- Fernando Pessoa left after his death a chest full of unpublished manuscripts;
- Write diverse;
- An eccentric of the comprehension limit;
- The capacity of having multiple identities;
- Do not limit to just a style or domain;
- Ideas about your opera can be passed automatically from a commentator to another (especially from the first critique to the other);
- The sentiments evolve fast;
- Stylistic and thematic diversity;
- Rhythm alert;
- Genus: spontaneous (Homer, Goethe), reflexive (Schiller);
- Inter-text: parody, quotation, allusion, commentary, preface, gloss, etc.
- Hyper-reality;
- Meta-poem;
- Instigate the adversary to make errors;
- Some writers have symbols: linden tree (Eminescu), chestnut tree of the Teodoreanus, etc.
- Testament-plans of organization of your writing in your opera;
- To arouse many reactions regarding your opera (positive, even negative);
- To be able to substitute for others;
- A movie about your life and your opera;
- Become a symbol;
- Become a myth;
- Become universal;
- Have an absolute value (unconditionally of time, space, politics), universally recognized;
- Fight the gods, not the wallets (C. Noica) – don't waste your time with unknown persons;
- Don't waste your time with insignificant ideas;
- Adrian Marino, "Dicționar de idei literare", Ed. Eminescu, Bucuresti, 1973;
- Any avant-garde anticipates and suppresses, by substitution, another avant-garde;
- Offensive spirit;
- Attack, polemic, fight, by storm, violent overthrow of obstacle;
- Opposition, contestation;
- Breakage (absolute), separation;
- Continued negation;
- Systematic refusal of the existing order;
- Interior fury;
- Sometimes gratuitous violence; pure, facial play;

- Nihilism;
- Contestation;
- Some 40 -isms (avant-gardes) there exist;
- Introduce a chronicle (book review) for a poetry book in roman (novel);
- The usage of capital letters and of poly semantic in literature;
- To find time to write my autobiography (anti-memoirs, non-biography);
- Publish a volume of essay on life strategies;
- Post structuralism;
- Semiotic network of the text;
- Deconstructivism (where the center of the narration is lost; see Derrida, Foucault, Baudrillard);
- Divagations;
- The text divorces the author;
- Esthetical, ideological, elitist movements;
- Post literature;
- Script centrism - text oriented on himself (Charles Olson, USA, 1950);
- Inter-textual;
- Auto-referential (self-reference) = the writer becomes an annex of his own text;
- Poststructuralist;
- A literary hybrid;
- Deviant, isolate constructions;
- Restrictive language;
- Textual-ism;
- Des-dumping (non absorption) of reality;
- The author writes that he writes, writes because must write;
- Erudite, and refined books;
- To find many who'll imitate your style;
- It is good also to be controversial;
- To discover a great (scientific or artistic) talent;
- To create a true literary (or scientific) phenomenon;
- A monograph "Ion Barbu" was published by T. Vianu in 1935 (when Barbilian was 40); occasion for contemporaneous polemicists to discuss about "barbian" phenomenon;
- Don't get discouraged of lack of audience;
- Give shocking interviews;
- Be interpreted and re-interpreted;
- Don't live your life randomly;
- The richness (a lax living) distracts from your creation;
- You must go in isolation for meditation and writing;
- "You always need an idea, as a rule, of life organization" (C. Noica);
- Be able to attract young audience on your side;

- Don't let yourself intimidated, neutralized;
- To guess what interests and what your collaborators would need;
- Be your own missionary;
- To reserve a period when you live in isolation for a project (book);
- Arrabal, "Bella Ciao" (experimental theatre, 1970), "La cimetièrre des voitures".  
There exists a theatric theory. Artaud Antonin: "Le manifeste du théâtre de la cruauté" (1932), "Le théâtre et son double" (1945);
- Literary journal can be biased;
- Octavio Paz experimented a "spatial poetry" ("Ladera este", 1969 – "Eastern Mountain");
- In a roman the epic is limited (Musil, "Omul fără calităţi"), and drama without dramatic qualities ("Fanaticii");
- Psychological performances;
- Use all the methods;
- To give the impression that there are occult groups which sustain you;
- There are special logistics;
- Modify your defects in qualities;
- Arghezi published 65 volumes;
- Methods of propagation;
- People are sensitive to honors and flatteries;
- Intellectual personalities artificially inflated;
- Same with the media propaganda;
- The celebrations of an author could last many days, even weeks;
- There are published definitive editions of some operas;
- Marin Sorescu's volumes have been translated dozens of languages (over 50 states);
- Eugène Sue introduced the roman of mystery (*Les Mystères de Paris*, 1842-1850);
- Liviu Rebreanu was making the book's plan well before starting to write; Others make the plan on the go; at the present the roman is re-wrote (passed through many hands); Composition/construction:
  - Successive (linear, chronologic);
  - Simultaneous (on multiple plans: temporal, of action, of ideas, of style);
- Nationalize the personages (passing them in the state possession );
- Have your own literary model;
- Polyvalent spirit;
- Typologies invented in roman;
- Roman on many voices;
- Roman of mysteries, miracles;
- Use comic names;
- Use ambiguous terms;
- Nichita Stănescu, Eminescu didn't have stable jobs;
- Use history;
- Use camouflage (like chameleons that take the colors of the medium);

- Fast changes of your plan to surprise your adversary;
- Try various plans;
- Be restless;
- Be a strange personage for others;
- Have a ladder/scale of values;
- Your portrait to be in the vision of several painters;
- Use rare rhymes in your poetry;
- Distortions of words, phrases, syntaxes, ideas;
- Chapter in my NonRoman titled: *Homo Phonfoistus* (man indoctrinated with a planetary ideology called 'phonfoism' – invented word!);
- Introduce the library slip/card in the roman;
- Superposition of drawings;
- A torrential scientific fantastic of biological terms [Mircea Cărtărescu, “Orbitor”, roman];
- Super roman;
- Like some sort of fair with various personages and ideas;
- Write abstract somehow mathematic poetry (about spaces, functions, transcendent);
- Deconstruction;
- Models of reading;
- Poems in fragmented form, [Erik Lindegren, 1910-1968, Sweden];
- Meta-roman (Per Orlov Enquist, n. 1936, Sweden);
- Use historical documents in the roman;
- Romanian epepee;
- Book-reportage;
- Roman in series;
- Use photos from the places where I traveled;
- A book of all my library slips;
- Categories of crosswords;
  - Grill;
  - Rebus
  - Logogrigh
  - Triangles
  - Arithmograph, etc.
- Partial “Math Parodies” or “Petrified Knowledge”;
- Post-modern game;
- Put together literary conventions;
- Super admeasurements narration;
- Epic density;
- Roman with circular structure;
- Effect of jamming in a text;
- Many formulae into one;
- Collage-poems: International images of political violence;

- Semi-collage poems (same as above);
  - Unfinished poems; (the readers should finish them);
  - The taste of sensationalism;
  - Finish what you start;
  - Don't re-start, modify;
  - Be versatile;
  - Don't get demoralized;
  - The monopoly of the intellectual space through media penetration;
  - Have the power to contradict the spiritual masters;
  - To carry a secret war;
  - Know how to guide the international propaganda;
  - Stir up the ideas;
- 
- Be a model for others;
  - Electronic commerce on the internet with electronic money (give the credit card number, or banc account, or Paypal on eBay);
  - Revolution of information;
  - Society based on information (cerebral intensity);
  - Strategic partners;
  - Need people with influence;
  - Be subtle;
  - Obtain needed data;
  - Know everyone's weaknesses, and also their strong point, in order to avoid them;
  - Be idolized;
  - Believe in an idea;
  - Modify/deviate the reality in your favor;
  - Keep the distance if you want to be admired by the crowd;
  - The art of a government is the art of handling the words;
  - By giving people faithfulness means to increase tenfold their forces. Repeating certain theories ends up getting them fixed in people's minds, and they end up to be accepted as proven truth. The crowd is easily convinced to sacrifice itself for the triumph of an idea (...) it can be thrown in combat almost without food or weapons (Gustav Le Bon, "Psychology of the Crowd");
  - Enlarge your circle of influence;
  - Gain something with the help of others (and yours);
  - Auto-control;
  - Vision on long terms;
  - Social mirror (how do you look in others' conscience);
  - From dependence, go to independence, then to interdependence;
  - Through small booklets (not through large books) you gain a large audience;
  - The fight for affirmation;

- Bibliophiles editions;
- Personal magnetism;
- Give the impression that you are more powerful (smart, wealthy, etc.) than in reality;
- Always in the research for new forms of expression and inspiration;
- Live with each of your opera;
- Give the impression that you are even bigger;
- Publish the critic edition of your literary opera;
- Laboratory work;
- Be professional, exigent with yourself;
- To have literary knowledge and reviewer culture;
- Diversification;
- Rejuvenation of ideas;
- Dynamicity;
- Mobility;
- Innovation;
- Regeneration;
- Development durability;
- Be competitive;
- Things that happen in a part of the world could have an influence on you;
- Concentration (of certain activities) in some regions;
- Become polls of research;
- Decentralization;
- Form your students (who will follow your research);
- To intoxicate your public opinion;
- Depend only on yourself;
- There are literary researchers;
- Forgotten, ignored (avoided, escapable) writers are restored;
- You must have your own journal to satisfy your ego;
- Be clear and pragmatic;
- Be methodic;
- Do not answer to provocations [some try to push you to make mistakes];
- Dominates that who wins,  
Dominates that who persuades;  
Dominates that who cheats the best;
- Do be auto sufficient;
- To be backed up by circuits of influence;
- Learn to write also what is asked of you (orders, for money);
- The parody of the logic, grammar of philosophy treaties (Rodica Drăghinescu, “Obiect ascuțit pe ambele părți”);
- Mixture of genres (essay, poetry, prose, theatre) (Valentin Iacob, “Pianul Kamikaze”);

- Make the enemy defenseless;
- Make the enemy to denounce himself;
- Total refusal to obey (if you give up just a little, you're defeated);
- Be well organized;
- Big leader;
- Institute rules, laws, methods, reforms;
- Reward your collaborators;
- Prosper;
- Be changeable, unpredictable;
- Visual reality (recreate reality);
- Control and manipulation of information (electronic revolution);
- Interpretation of data;
- Don't buy inutile things;
- Be independent;
- The new generation could see differently your opera;
- To have the creation seed in your blood;
- Pascal: introverted, controversial, sick, precocious, religious;
- Be stubborn;
- Listen to all critics;
- Those who want your destruction will criticize you always – therefore don't waste your time to convince them otherwise;
- Don't change because some one said so;
- Parapsychology, the influence from the distance: extra sensational perception;
- Quality, but also quantity;
- Officer of information;
- How to obtain information;
- Prepare your actions with ability;
- Prepare your visits;
- Check out to see if you are under surveillance;
- Frequent changes;
- Phantom officers;
- Know the legislation of that state;
- Influence of some people, organizations on people's activities;
- Gravitate around some personalities, printing houses, journals;
- Obtain favors;
- Pay the right person;
- Attract friends;
- Be favored in a historic moment;
- Use gifts;
- Initiation ceremony;

- Fred Fores (France) wrote an invitation on 159 square centimeters paper, inviting his admirers to insert their product, (he received 702 variants of poetry, prose, aphorisms, drawings, and collages. He considered them all and combined them under “Space media”);
- Hologram three-dimensional personages [images made of smoke] through spectators;
- The text written on a page is then cut and rearranged to form new associations of words and unexpected images (William Burroughs, cut up method);
- E. E. Cummings experiments: locust s-t-u-c-l-o;
- It counts the surface of the paper on which the poetry is written;
- Sensationalism = elimination of the soul from poetry (Fernando Pessoa);
- Object-ism = the man is an object amongst other objects (Charles Olson);
- The letters become more important than the words (Gheorghe Crăciun);
- Letters, syllable suspended from a text;
- Text with pauses;
- Post questions without answers (in essay, prose, poetry);
- Publish the folders of how I wrote “Non-Roman” and “Meta-History”;
- Creative critique = invent the object, say anything about any opera, this being the very start of its existence (G. Călinescu, N. Manolescu);
- Critique = is a secondary, derivative act, subordinated to the opera’s reality (Alexandru George);
- Make it difficult to be framed in specific literary trend initiated by others (but your own);
- Collection of autographs;
- Have your own readers;
- The table on which you wrote, the computer, the books from your bookcase, your clothes; the mouth-organ at which you played;
- Be loony, unpredictable;
- Science-Fiction poems (Alexandru Cristian Miloş “Poemele planetelor”, 1999).

## **PAINTING, SCULPTURE**

- Museums of images in movement (Gerry Louis, USA);
- Tableau title: “Literary portrait”, nonsense;
- Paper with squares (triangles, lines, etc.) and drawings over;
- Title: The beauty of poorly taste art;
- Publish an album with drawings, paintings, etc. (bibliography, comments about drawings), ...;
- An empty frame;
- An exhibition of NON-PAINTING;

- A place for a painting (without painting); on the wall is written: “Here, \_\_\_\_\_ should have been a painting. It was called: \_\_\_\_\_; it has been stolen in year: \_\_\_\_\_;
- Tableau painted directly on the wall (with the frame around painted too);
- Many drawings on the theme: “Non-painting” 1, 2, 3, ...;
- A tableau placed obliquely, or upside down, or horizontally, or on a side;
- The same tableau placed on various positions on another larger tableau (similarly with Archimboldi’s);
- Collages + drawings + various colors over photos;
- Graphics, publicity, posters;
- Natural sculpture: a live person (mannequin), a cadaver;
- Cuttings from English newspapers disorderly placed on a page, on a tableau, or on a Romanian newspaper;
- Computer drawings + man drawing’s on the same page;
- Finger painting, instead of brush painting;
- Drawings made only with points (or with circles, squares, other forms), etc.;
- Tableau (masterpiece) with many titles [with a lot of fantasy and imagination to express a lot of meanings (titles), similarly with a psychological test];
- On a written paper to paint something (such that the writing is still visible);
- Drawing using all colors (or only certain nuances of the same color, or 1, 2, 3, etc. colors);
- Painting on a folio (thin sheet of paper), on journal paper, on an advertisement paper;
- Painting on written paper;
- Art exposition with music (Paris);
- Drawings on crumpled paper (Toma Roatã), on poor material;
- “Venus with drawers”, “The Homer’s clock” (paintings by Salvador Dali);
- Sculptures made out of scraps (Tengali);
- Sculptures: from common objects, fruit’s peels, cardboards, strings (Joseph Boyz);
- Tribal, primitive art;
- Pierre Bettencourt: painted with coffee beans and eggs’ shell;
- Painting with scraps of paper (small stones, sawdust) glued on a cardboard.

# Appendix

# App. 1.

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## FS

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- I like ugly ladies (because the beautiful ones will betray me with others);
- I would like to go in Hell, because in Paradise, I guess, it is too boring, monotonous!
- Use notes at the bottom of a dramatic text (to be read on the armchair);
- No man's stage;
- Brecht was commenting the play, even during the play;
- Write a play that has editor's annotations (mentioned at the bottom of the text);
- Michel Vinaver wrote a play "Par dessus board", 1969, with 31 personages: a narrator writes a play about a company and its employees, from which one is the narrator himself, which writes a play about a company and its employees, ... and so on, ad infinitum;
- Diversion;
- Disinformation:
  - Short (intoxication, influence);
  - Long: systematic, professional (through mass-media), organized contamination;
- "The supreme art of a war is to defeat the enemy without fight" (Sun Tzu);
- No matter how slight is the slope, a sphere placed on will roll (Sun Tzu);
- Gifts, spread of sensational news are weapons to which not everyone resists (Sun Tzu);
  
- Buddhist Principles
  - Auto salvation (be able to fend for yourself);
  - Expect permanent changes (and adjust yourself);
  - Find your way to illumination;
  - Auto realization, purification, liberation;
  - NIRVANA = elimination of limitations;
  - Auto-perfection of ego;
  - "Look inside you; you are Buddha!"
  - Interior concentration develops interior faculties, contemplative attitude, equilibrium;
  - The authority for truth = the intuition of the individual;

# App. 2.

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## AMERICAN WRITING

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- American writing:
  - Very concrete
  - Very scandalous;
  - Very mysterious;
  - Very intriguing;
- Nonfiction (98%);
- Theatre:
  - Short dialog conflict;
  - Pass fast to action;
  - Few personages;
  - Not too many changes of décor;
  - Harsh realism;
  - Complex situations;
  - To contain a secret;
  - Conflict between the nature of the personage and his desires;
- Write what you think;
- To include contrary personages;
- To have in mind for who you write;
- Have daily program to write;
- Continuously do research (daily leave behind you at least a read scientific article);
- Revise and make corrections of the book;
- Create suspense; finish a chapter in suspense, start another chapter with other personages and don't resolve the suspense immediately, create another, etc. (keep the reader plugged);
- Selection of personages' names;
- A roman has 200—300 pages;
- The book should start with some strong/forte phrases (appealing to many people), rapid action; ("The Writer's Handbook", edited by Sylvia K. Burock, Boston, 1988)
- Conciseness and non-conceitedness of the author (Francis Edeline);
- Many proverbs, personal aphorisms in the book (see the style of Octavian Paler, "Viața pe un peron");
- Manipulation through secret services of public's conscience permanently done by big powers;
- Arthur Miller wrote in 15 years, 8 hours daily;
- Small gifts make big friendships;

- Hidden bought war;
- Money are more convincing than politics, ideology, or religion;
- Proverb: An afghan cannot be bought, it can be rented for awhile;
- The fight in small independent cells;
- To gather forces from unforeseen zones;
- The public opinion has an impact;
- The technology of the usage of combined arms;
- Morale operations;
- The usage of mass-media [those who control the mass-media have big powers and are rich];
- “*The strategy of reprogramming of collective conscience*” (Pentagon report);
- Urban war (house by house, street by street);
- The laws of war;
- There is an international police of the culture and science in the world, that manipulates everything;
- Don’t throw all your forces in the same direction;
- Be prompt and prudent;
- Be mobile;
- Electromagnetic arms, or with laser, arms with energy, unmanned planes for spying;
- Be in competition with yourself (if not, there will be others, and they might bypass you) [from the tv serial “Rich Man, Poor Man”];
- Be always unsatisfied of yourself and others;
- Master of deception = a person capable to present to others deformed images with the scope of hiding the reality;
- Psychological operations;
- Propagandistic subtle messages;
- Intimidation phone calls;
- Pirate transmutions through radio and tv (by copying the style of known channels), such that the listeners don’t immediately realize that they are pirated;
- Cargo planes with sensors and computers capable to destroy the enemies’ electronic equipment;
- Knowledge of enemies’ specificity, and their musical, literary taste;
- Provoke desertions in the enemy’s army;
- Obsessive interests, dreams, concentration on your work, narcissism, isolation, difficult person;
- Nonlinear attacks, fanatics (which are the reason of being);
- Asymmetric war;
- Falsification of documents;
- Terrorist actions;
- Texts of disinformation;
- Prosecutor of the defendants;
- To know to play your part (setting yourself in the adversary’s skin);

- Adjust yourself fast, in the industry's rhythm, life, society changes;
- Attack in a non-conventional style, surprising the enemy;
- Extra sensorial power;
- The usage of symbols;
- Mystic influence;
- Usage of rituals;
- Orchestration of events;
- Silenced invisible war;
- E-commerce;
- Teleconference;
- Cyber attack
- Informational war;
- Money laundry;
- Create points of control;
- Record and verify periodically the progress;
- Establish the priorities;
- Solve conflicts;
- Learn from success, but also from mistakes;
- Anonym attack, multiple attacks;
- Symbolical attacks;
- Fanatical attacks;
- Non-conventional war with an adversary which is more powerful than you;
- The conflict of cultures;
- The saint war;
- Be practical;
- You're in a permanent war;
- Continuous changes;
- Humor;
- Change the computer from which you send messages;
- Do not underestimate the adversary;
- Remember that you're fragile, vulnerable, and that you depend on others;
- If something changes, change yourself too;
- What happens at your neighbor could affect you too;
- It is normal to be attacked, cursed, criticized, blasphemed, slandered;
- Nobody can oppose to fanatics and hatred;
- Conquer people's hearts;
- Secret mission;
- Military unit of commando;
- Double play;
- Diversity;

- You must defeat yourself (Buddhism), and then you can defeat your destiny, you can change it;

- Axiological war:
  - Devaluation of adversary accomplishments;
  - Minimize the enemy;
  - Ridicule;
  - Denigration;
  - Sanitation;
- Atypical war:
  - Economic;
  - Informative;
  - Psychological;
  - Cultural;
  - Axiological;
- The economy determines the politics;
- Secret archives;
- Unexpected solutions;
- Learn from defeats;
- Learn faster than the adversary;
- Give to your adversary the sensation of a small victory;
- Ability to influence and control other people's activities;
- The engineering of modern wars;
- Internationalization of your ideas;
- Be a good artist;
- Count on the fact that everyone is a dreamer;
- Don't trust anyone;
- Have a secret weapon for attack;
- Change your strategy when the times change;
- You must assume also risks;
- Reciprocal complementation between you and your friends;
- Diversify your developments;
- Alternative (parallel) strategies;
- Find out what the public wants?
- Search new markets;
- Be flexible;
- Expecting attacks, instability, opposition is normal;
- A good structure and infrastructure;
- Collection and analyses of data;
- Get energy from universe, use your inner, hidden (unknown) talent [Chinese thinking];
- Exchange of information;
- Even if you're defeated you can regain your strength;

- Cyber-weapons, cyber-attack to shut down radars, disable electrical facilities, disrupt telephones, insult uncomfortable personalities;
- The next war will take place in cyberspace;
- At each institution there is a cyber-spy of its employees in the IT department;
- In the next war you have to destroy enemy's computers;
- Invasion of computer viruses;
- Protection against hackers;
- The information war;
- Destruction of the adversary's communications;
- Computer offensive weapons;
- There is no clear predictability in cyberspace;
- Sophisticated attacks;
- A war of decisions and controls, a war of knowledge and intellect [from a military Chinese journal];
- The "Trojan Horse" = virus introduced in the adversary's computers, which consists of:
  - Logic bomb = real code that is set to fire at will (data modification);
  - Worms = programs that multiply and overload the network;
  - Snuffers = monitoring programs which steal identities and data;
- Protection by firewall;
- Computer crackers;
- Hacking techniques;
- There are teaching classes about hackers;
- Internet attacks;
- Organized scenes;
- Hate those that inspire apprehension;
- Spiritual colonization;
- Penetration of cultural media with agents;
- Occult mafia;
- Must have hidden power;
- Everybody's friend;
- Without political opinions;
- Globalization is Americanization of the planet;
- Be cynic with your enemies;
- World wide occultism;
- The infatuation of the adversary;
- Ideological processing;
- Work frontally, or in shadow if inferior;
- Be in perpetual movement;
- Have a mission;
- To conduct the collective subconscious;

- Be clever;
- Be suspicious;
- Have the sensation that you're vulnerable;
- Believe that you're exceptional;
- Live intensely;
- Play your life;
- Be vain;
- Notorious stubbornness;
- Impose your point of view;
- Fast thinking;
- Hit under the belt;
- Be able to see what the majority wants;
- Have the impudence of suppressing your adversaries;
- To promulgate the ideal which can take you to the top;
- Occult internal and international forces;
- Act unforeseeable (who is clever is unforeseeable);
- Treacherous and perfidy maneuvers;
- Made-up arguments;
- Have (feel) power over others;
- Black magic (to kill and gain power);
- Must look nice;
- In Tai Chi you can use the adversary's power to defeat him;
- "You must find your proper mind without relying at anything" (Zen doctrine);
- Internal ecstasy;
- Illuminate yourself;
- To reach the status without thoughts;
- Increase the speed in the thinking process reaching to a brainwave;
- Internal spiritual vision;
- To see what it cannot be seen;
- Be presumptuous and imaginative (as Niels Bohr);
- Reciprocal critics/chronics;
- Publicity of your opera;
- Enciphered messages;
- Audio and video supervision (eliminates the noise, selecting only the voices);
- Manipulation against themselves;
- The information is power;
- Invent new systems of information in order to surprise;
- Digital communications;
- The justice enslaved to a cause;
- Know that you're always observed, and spied upon;
- The compromise of the adversary;

- Ideology, money, and blackmail to recruit agents;
- Espionage and contra espionage;
- Psychological advantage;
- The more commonly you look the more unnoticed you are;
- Technology: the spying photo camera;
- We are dependent on communications;
- Have instinct;
- The great ideas are simple;
- Be unpredictable;
- Act as a gorilla, by surprise;
- Create diversion;
- Be undetected;
- Be a moving target;
- Permanently change your style;
- Have your own interpreters;
- Use convincing power;
- Social aptitudes;
- Adaptability;
- Personal initiative;
- Capital of intelligence;
- Artificially created conflicts amongst adversaries;
- The theory of publicity information;
- Artificially created chaos;
- The economy and money will rule;
- The future is not linear;
- “The introduction of fear sentiments to prevent or win wars” (Arthur T. Hadley) –  
**Fear’s Terror!;**
- Discouragement of the adversaries;
- Use non-traditional unexpected forces;
- Engage in international problems;
- Digital camera, microfilm, microfiche;
- Your personality counts;
- Knowledge means power;
- Trained assassins and saboteurs;
- Maintain the resistance spirit high;
- Informational, scientific, literary and artistic guerrilla;
- The power is in you;
- Using your mind you can cure all your illnesses (extra sensor power);
- The improvement of your physical aspect;
- Be spontaneous;
- The meager theatre (Grotowski);

- The cruelty theatre (Artaud);
- Poly dimensional;
- Cultural imperialism unfortunately;
- Intellectual terrorism unfortunately;
- Novelk (or drama) which is in permanent modification;
- Meta-stories;
- Author-personage relation included in the fiction (prose);
- The personages are aware that “are only some fictions, evidently they know that they are dead and cannot live in our world, if they live in a world of words and paper”. Ştefan Agopian, “Take de catifea”, roman);
- Inter-textual paradigms;
- Sub-culture, in-culture, anti-culture;
- Jargons;
- Written in an ostrich-German;
- Multiculturalism;
- Interior rigor;
- Kitsch;
- Underground phenomenon;
- Cultural globalization;
- Captivity;
- Scan the manuscripts (facsimiles);
- Have the power to do everything;
- Capacity to have patience;
- Electronic direction for plays (on the internet);
- Manage well your time;
- Multiple personality;
- The book on the internet will take the place of Gutenberg galaxy (‘electronic support’ vs. ‘paper support’);
- The youngsters don’t read much these days;
- Place your opera on CD or DVD;
- Buy reference books: dictionaries, literary histories, artistic histories;
- The opera is open to interpretation;
- The art and literature are everywhere; millions create, but only those who control the mass-media and international awards succeed; there are (inter)national awards created in purpose to promote certain individuals, ethnicals;
- Formal aspects of the literature: alphabetical, consonant, vocalic, syllabic, phonetic, graphic structures (F. Le Lionnais, l’Oulipo, 1973, “Le Second Manifeste”);
- Visual, animated, sonorous, dynamic poetry; multi-media poetry (electronic journal KAOS, 1990-1994, French);
- Interactive text (the reader becomes “wrireader” [*écrilecteur*], Armand Gillet, 1996), reading the second time, comes up with another text; multimedia art object; the

- temptation of total art (Alain Vuillemin); the electronic poem is mobile, ephemera, unique;
- Electronic attacks, [bombing a target using complex data from various computers in the world]; the hacker brakes into computers which become part of his attack weapon;
  - Communicate through encoded network;
  - Communication explosion;
  - Re-launch;
  - Sonorous bombs (sounds of low frequency which destroys the audio apparatus);
  - Handwriting (holography) in the book;
  - Fractal, sequential, hyper-textual roman (Mircea Țuglea);
  - Multimedia roman;
  - Necessity to pose;
  - Lack of scruples in reaching your scope;
  - To know how to lure the adversary (like a fish);
  - Little by little you get far;
  - The wolves loose their teeth, but not their habits;
  - The man in love loses his pride and the rational (uses this in relations with his subordinates and enemies);
  - Don't expect correctness, but favor it;
  - A nun eloped talks badly about nunnery;
  - A silent fool could be mistakenly considered philosopher, a rich burglar as gentleman;
  - The fish is killed by its own mouth;
  - The most dangerous people are the wealthy reformers and the poor idealists;
  - In the promise land, many died of hunger;
  - Women resist to be conquered;
  - Don't contradict a fool;
  - Don't make an opinion about someone just by listening to others (but verify);
  - A bad general in a command position is better than two good generals on the same command position (they tend to contradict each other) [Napoléon];
  - Don't get too familiar with your subordinates;
  - Criticize people in groups, not individually;
  - Make sure your subordinates are loyal to you;
  - That who pays well, is well served;
  - The only secret that a woman holds is the one that she doesn't know it!
  - The preparation is the mother of success;
  - The money are welcomed even in a dirty bag;
  - No man is as much a lover of virtues as is a lover of women;
  - Make sure that you control your organization, and not those that you're directing;
  - The money robbed are twice as sweet than the money earned;
  - In any affair: consider what was before, and what is after;

- Lesser laws (and try to violate them);
- Approximately 50% of time the employees are inefficient;
- When someone works too much overtime, creates suspicion;
- It is normal to be robbed by your clerks (sometimes an insignificant thief, becomes a big robber), when you catch a big robber, punish him in front of his co-workers;
- The harassment technique: To fire someone, humiliate him in front of others;
- Kindness means weakness;
- Punish the traitors in public;
- Your personal and family problems could lower your work performance (therefore don't disclose your problems to your colleagues and boss, not even health related problems);
- Your secretary can destroy you easier than your enemies;
- Sometimes you get bad advices from good friends;
- The only person which you should trust is yourself;
- The world belongs to a patient man;
- Think a lot, talk little, and write very little;
- If you play honestly you end up a looser;
- When in distress you hit someone, you may end up hitting yourself;
- It is better when your enemies believe that you are crazy and not reasonable and rational;
- The opportunity gives birth to burglars;
- Nothing weights less than a promise;
- The best defeat against a farceur is a farce;
- Some defeats are better than some victories;
- Don't give warnings to others;
- There are necessary looses;
- Don't test the deepness of something bad with your both feet;
- Those who cannot be cured must be supported;
- The dishonesty brakes any laws;
- Do what you know best;
- The transplanted trees rarely will flourish;
- Let your adversaries to help you;
- If you cannot win, rise exorbitantly the price that the enemy must pay (sell your skin very expensive);
- Force + astuteness = victory;
- After victory don't rush to pack your arms (the enemy can renew its forces);
- A man without enemies is a man without qualities;
- Discover your enemies in unexpected places: in yourself, in the closest people, in your home;
- The most dangerous enemy are the fools (they don't fear death, don't have rational, and don't value anyone around);
- Expect the worst from an enemy (to be psychologically prepared);

- That who serves two masters, will lie to one of them;
- If you want to hit someone, hit it so hard that he'll not be able to revenge;
- Even a mouse has three holes of escape;
- If you accept that your friends or enemies consider themselves your equals, immediately they'll believe that they are superior to you;
- Don't try to change your enemies, but control them; find where they are, what they think, and what is their belief;
- Promise little and give a lot;
- When you're angry, open your mouth and open your eyes;
- When you do something, do it perfectly (with great class);
- When you need to lie, be short;
- The only way to keep a secret is to say nothing;
- Do not underestimate the enemy (but not overestimate it either);
- The crow that imitates the seagull drowns;
- To be able to hide the wisdom (if necessary);
- Your adversary isn't ever as powerful as you think;
- Try to please your superiors (N. V. Gogol);
- Find wealthy friends, who can help you when you are in need (N. V. Gogol);
- Comport yourself such that others will honor you not themselves (N. V. Gogol);
- The colleague or the friend betrays you, and in a misfortune, he leaves you first (N. V. Gogol);
- Believe only in money (with which you pull through in the whole world);
- Save money and put aside (N. V. Gogol);
- Comportment and nice talk;
- Boldness in business;
- Be able to read people's souls;
- Be very patient;
- Affront lots of diversities;
- The spies (adversaries) try to find about you: your organization model and functions of your company, your sources of information, the names of your collaborators [the agents infiltrated pose as being on your side, they are very prudent; are highly professionals];
- Be able to endure the ridicule;
- Don't be driven mad;
- Keep your tranquil soul;
- Be quenched in difficulties;
- Be able to talk such that everybody understands you;
- Pay attention to details;
- The power and the magic of author's name, of notion's names, of the titles, of quotations about you;
- Be aggressive and arrogant;

- Only the paranoids survive in a competition (-- this is Andrew Grove's principle – Intel Corp);
- When your enemies criticize you it is a good sign, if they praise you, that's no good;
- Don't have an idol, you should be an idol for others;
- Your realization comes only through books and articles;
- Be able to attract attention when you talk;
- Attract attention on your problem;
- Keep up regularly your balance sheet;
- Imagine how it will look your complete opera;
- The material bounty reduces your creativity;
- Become a preferred writer;
- Popularity comes faster than the appreciation (M. Prepelitã);
- Don't follow your destiny, direct it;
- There are 3,500 books about Lev Tolstoy, gathered in his house museum;
- "War and Pace", by Lev Tolstoy, has 2,000 pages in manuscript (written in 7 years);
- Tolstoy kept a journal until he died;
- Desire of immensity, perfection, harmony;
- How are you, Professor Constantin Dumitrescu? I asked him sometime. "From very well and up!" he answered;
- Noica's opera has 10,000 pages of manuscript;
- The first and the last paragraphs in a book count very much (every one who looks at the book will read them);
- The technique of plagiarism;
- The art of calumny used by foes;
- C. Noica:
  - Be relaxed;
  - Have a program (until noon you don't talk to anyone);
  - Pay attention at the quantity;
  - To finish reading at least a book daily (organized study);
- Your power consists on the enemy's weakness;
- A fortress is conquered from the inside;
- To know to talk to people without offending them;
- To have many visitors (many will write about, and paint you);
- Your mind should be in permanent action;
- Tell those who bother you, what they bother you with;
- The success on all areas is characteristic to a perfect artist.

## App. 3.

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### THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET

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- A revolution of writing instead of a political one;
- There must be re-printed all (or the most important) books published until now, the printing houses are decaying, need new investments;

A new re-alphabetization process starting from children to old people (bulldoze the education system);

- The alphabetization commission made up internationally;
- This process is gradual (see the transition of some Slavics from the Cyrillic to Latin; the Turks went to Latin); then from Latin to the International Phonetic Alphabet adapted to the particularities of each language (all the sounds should be recorded, and the linguists have to participate);
- The orthographic system of a language changes at 20-30 years, due to language evolution, therefore it becomes impossible to impose the condition that once again to adopt an orthographic system;
- World Wide Manifest for an unique writing system;
- Now, I am looked at somehow strangely, cursed, insulted, approved, but in time this idea will stick in people's mind, that at least the writing to be unique;
- The governments should lessen their conservative pride;
- My proposal, at the moment, is eccentric, but in the future, unfortunately too far ahead, it is achievable;
- Maybe the linguistic institutions will sustain this proposal, without ridiculing or considering it impossible (there are advantages and disadvantages, of course);
- There are 26,000.000 Americans who don't know to read (approximately 10% of the population – in 1990's). The phonetic writing it's much simpler;
- The patronymics are mispronounced when passed from a language to another, due to different rules of pronunciation.

Florentin Smarandache is pronounced differently in the below languages! :

- In Romanian:
- In French:
- In German:
- In Spanish:
- In Portuguese:
- In Italian:
- In Turkish:

- Listening radio commentaries about a book, we'll not recognize the name of the author from a language to another, without discussing about the difficulties of passing from a writing system to another. Certainly, that a revolution in the writing system will be beneficial.

# LIFE STRATEGIES. PART ONE: WORKS

By Florentin Smarandache

In a life full of permutation of endless possibilities, sometimes we need clues on how the best way to get our dice pop up with the expected result. In this way, perhaps this small book, which comprises of collection of ideas, hints and methods in various aspects of personal life, workplace, mathematics, science, and medicine etc. can serve to the reader just like proverbs help us to keep a perspective in life, i.e. to become 'life strategies'. Or, if for nothing else, the (random) sentences listed here at least can stimulate further thoughts.

This collection was written more than three decades ago (and I still collect them today), but has never been published in printed form. I started to write down such ideas since I was a high school student and continue even today - I always bear with me a small pen and small notebook where I write in the plane, or when driving my car, or even in class room. Despite three decades of postponement, I hope this small booklet, which is rather a draft, will keep on inspiring the reader, as good ideas will always be worth to ponder.

Some of these enumerated ideas might become aphorisms in the future.

