

JONG-JOSE



Tina

Jongboet, February
rue Frère Urban &
Estend
Belgium
24th of June 1946

To Madam E. Roosevelt
Joyde Park
New York
U.S.A.

Madam,

Excuse me for taking the liberty to write you, but if I permit the opportunity to myself to trouble you, it's only because there is something I want you to know.

Before explaining the reason of my writing I want to say how much I have been touched when I learned the death of the late President Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, who died too soon and who will never be succeeded in this world. We Belgians we very much to the U.S.A and especially to her President.

During the last war 1914-1918 I have been arrested, and sent to prison, by the Germans, for intelligence with the allies. I can't understand how it has been possible, but notwithstanding lots of privations I went through and when the armistice came I was still alive.

Since this war began, and from 1940, I joined the underground army in Belgium, and I did everything I was charged to or I could do for the country. I just tell you this to prove

you my feelings about the Huns and my
friendship for the allies.

From 1939 when the war began I
admired the policy of the U. S. A. under
leadership of the late President in who I
have always seen the best man America,
and the world also, has never had. He
was the right democrat and he alone
was able to lead the world to peace.

From all this you will see what
a great admiration I had for Mr Franklin
Roosevelt and I have always wished to
have a son to whom I could give the
name of Franklin in remembrance to
the late President. My wish got through.
Three weeks before the Germans left Estend
a son was born. I was in hospital
with typhoid fever and as they asked
me for the name I wanted to give to
the baby I answered "Franklin". Nobody expec-
ted that this name would be accepted du-
ring occupation, but it has been and
now the only child in this town who
has the ^{same} name as America's greatest Presi-
dent is my son and I must say I'm very
proud of it.

I enclose a photograph of the
little Franklin and I hope, later on, he
will try to be just and democrat as
the great American.

Before ending my letter let me
thank you for ~~the~~ having read my
writing and in the meanwhile

I remain

Yours very faithfully.

Announcing

CONSTANCE JONNIAUX

and

MILTON CROSS

In a FORUM DISCUSSION

on

★
“Current Progress

Towards a

★
United World”



Constance Jonniaux

"Ambassador of Goodwill" is the title bestowed upon Constance Jonniaux by a well-known college president after her lecture before the student body. Both by her subject and her background this title is well merited.

World traveller, internationalist, cosmopolite,—born in England, lived for a number of years in France, married a famous Belgian portrait painter, travelled in many countries,—and now a resident and soon to be a full citizen of the United States,—her experiences and life have admirably fitted her to speak on world subjects. She and her husband lived in Paris during the first years of the war, only leaving that city four days before the Nazi armies swept down and occupied it. They then made their way to what was regarded as Free France where they remained for ten months, until, upon the intervention of American friends, they were permitted to leave, coming to America via Spain and the Clipper.

It was through her observations and experiences during the war that there came to Constance Jonniaux a great and compelling urge to do her part as far as possible in contributing to the establishment of peace through a realization by the nations that the world is really One.

This opportunity presented itself when she was asked to speak in several colleges in the West,—the lectures being so successful that the tour was extended and the demand for her services has since carried her four times across the country into many of the greatest universities, colleges, and forums in the United States.

That her timely, thought-provoking and compelling message has been enthusiastically received and endorsed is attested by letters from well-known educators and the press wherever she has appeared, excerpts from among them being as follows:—

Seldom have the students and faculty of Mary Washington College responded so overwhelmingly to a speaker as they did to Madame Jonniaux in her superb address. If every American could hear her there would be greater hope of constructive leadership and participation of this nation and people in efforts to achieve mankind's greatest ideal, "Unity of the World" and an ending of all wars.

Oscar H. Darter
Mary Washington College of the University
of Virginia

Madame Jonniaux made a real contribution to the thinking concerning World Unity on Alabama College campus. Her public address was clear and well organized . . . Fully as helpful as her public address was the time which she gave to informal discussions with student and faculty groups. Her visit was a real educational experience.

A. F. Harman, President,
Alabama College, Montevallo, Ala.

The conventional vocabulary seems inappropriate for expressing appreciation of Madame Jonniaux's recent appearance at our college. We are grateful for the opportunity afforded.

Paul T. Stone, Dean,
Huntington College, Montgomery, Alabama

We enjoyed the evening with Madame Jonniaux very much indeed. I feel she has a great and sincere message and that she presented it well.

J. E. Twomey, Director,
Pasadena Tuesday Evening Forum, Calif.

Her accounts of her personal experiences and observations brought home to students as nothing else has done what life was under Nazi domination. And her thoughtful discussion with students of ways of improving international understanding and goodwill was a great help to them toward understanding major postwar problems.

Karl W. Onthank, Dean,
University of Oregon

Madame Jonniaux's presentation of the necessity of World Unity and the individual's responsibility for creating goodwill by which it may be secured was unusual because of its clarity . . . Madame Jonniaux herself is an ideal example of the true world citizen and therefore a speaker whom university women can gladly sponsor.

Mrs. B. L. Parkinson
Former National Vice-President
American Association of University Women

With a pleasing personality she delivered her message in a manner which was very impressive. I am sure her address will do a great deal of good in bringing about a better world.

Fred L. Farley, Dean,
College of the Pacific, California

Unsolicited remarks from both students and faculty members prove that Madame Jonniaux was greatly appreciated and that her message stirred them to give careful thought to the arguments she advanced.

Samuel B. Schofield, Dean,
Western Maryland College

Milton

M. C.—Master a personality and the radio world became a student Art, with the in He left the In grams on the WJZ in its very made on Septem given the added station and by t casting Compan and Milton Cros to make announ proof that he ha attested by his g by the many ho gushed career.

Milton Cross I programs as "T "Radio City Mu "Lower Basin St fourteen years t

His announcin events as the 19 such broadcast e Bridge in Buffa smith's shop in N tion television br

He has presen choice of celebr leaders in politi

aux

title bestowed upon
own college president
body. Both by her
is well merited.

cosmopolite,—born in
ts in France, married
velled in many coun-
to be a full citizen
es and life have ad-
d subjects. She and
he first years of the
ays before the Nazi
They then made their
ence where they re-
the intervention of
d to leave, coming to

and experiences during
ce Jonniaux a great
as far as possible in
of peace through a
world is really One.
West,—the lectures
ried her four times
States.

received and endorsed
xcerpts from among

and observations brought
me what life was under
discussion with students of
ending and goodwill was
major postwar problems.
Dean,

ecency of World Unity
ating goodwill by which
ts clarity Madame
e true world citizen and
men can gladly sponsor.

er-President
n of University Women

her message in a manner
e address will do a great
world.

e, California

and faculty members prove
iated and that her mes-
it to the arguments she

Dean,
College

★

Milton Cross

M. C.—Master of Ceremonies,—for twenty-five years a personality and voice known and beloved throughout the radio world. Born in New York City, Mr. Cross became a student of the Damrosch School of Musical Art, with the intention of making music his profession. He left the Institute to take charge of musical programs on the radio, becoming connected with station WJZ in its very earliest days. His debut on the air was made on September 15, 1921, as a singer. Later he was given the added position as second announcer for the station and by the time WJZ joined the National Broadcasting Company radio had become a serious profession and Milton Cross an announcer. His ambition then was to make announcing as much of an art as singing,—the proof that he has realized this ambition is overwhelmingly attested by his great popularity with the radio public and by the many honors that have come to him in his distinguished career.

Milton Cross has presented to the listening world such programs as "The Magic Key", "Information Please", "Radio City Music Hour", "General Motors Program", "Lower Basin Street", "Coast to Coast on a Bus", and for fourteen years the Metropolitan Opera broadcasts.

His announcing career has included such diversified events as the 1924 Democratic Convention (the first such broadcast ever made), the opening of the Peace Bridge in Buffalo, a special pick-up from a blacksmith's shop in New York, and NBC's first demonstration television broadcast.

He has presented to his waiting listeners the world's choice of celebrities: famous artists of the music world, leaders in politics, distinguished diplomats, glamorous



Hollywood stars, great statesmen,—all have come to the microphone by way of his well-known voice and genial personality.

Mr. Cross has been the recipient of many tributes, medals and honors but the epitome of recognition, perhaps most completely inclusive of his gifts and achievements, is included in the scroll presented to him in 1942 by the Metropolitan Opera Association. The citation reads:

"In recognition of his leadership in a field in which he is one of the pioneers.

In appreciation of his untiring labors as a radio educator over a period of twenty years.

In admiration of his genial personality, known and loved literally by millions; of his abiding simplicity in the face of fame such as comes to few men during their lifetime; and, above all, of his constant and infectious enthusiasm for music, not only operatic music but all kinds of great music.

In the expectation that he will continue to be an apostle of the arts through the dark days when those arts are more necessary than ever before, and for many years to come."

★

★



That Constance Jonniaux and Milton Cross are available for a joint discussion of "Current Progress Towards a United World" is an announcement of outstanding importance in the lecture field. Both Madame Jonniaux and Mr. Cross are speakers of experience and accomplishment in their separate fields: both are outstanding personalities, both have met many of the world's leaders, and through their contacts in their individual work have been associated with great figures in the political picture of this country and of the international scene.

The voice of Milton Cross is known and loved by millions of his radio listeners and all who hear his commentaries in current news on the motion picture screen.

Constance Jonniaux has won for herself a splendid following of audiences from coast to coast by her thought-provoking constructive lecture.

The joint discussion by these two outstanding personalities in the speaking world will be received with interest and enthusiasm by universities, forums, and colleges and all who are interested in world affairs.

Personal Representation

CURRIER-PACE
2653 Connecticut Ave.
Washington, D. C.



PORTRAIT BY ALFRED JONNIAUX

MADAME ALFRED JONNIAUX

MADAME ALFRED JONNIAUX, world traveller and international observer, is the wife of Alfred Jonniaux, the distinguished painter to the Belgian Court.

Mme. Jonniaux is a true internationalist and cosmopolite, having been born in England, lived for a number of years in France, married a Belgian, travelled in many countries, and is now a resident of the United States.

She and her husband were in France when war was declared and lived in Paris until four days before the Nazi armies swept down upon that city. Making a hurried departure they went to what was then regarded as Free France and after nine months there, upon the intervention of American friends, they were permitted to leave, coming to America via Spain and the Clipper.

Both by background and experience Mme. Jonniaux is singularly qualified to bring to the lecture field a timely, compelling and thought-provoking message. Hers has been a wide and comprehensive view of the global picture, gleaned alike from many of the distinguished and colorful international figures that have passed through her husband's studio, as well as from her own keen and analytical observation of world conditions.

Mme. Jonniaux speaks on

"WORLD UNITY, OUR PART AS INDIVIDUALS"

323 Jewell St
San Rafael, California 8/23/46

Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt
Hyde Park, N.Y.

My Dear Mrs Roosevelt:-

As personal representative for Alfred Toumaux, the
portrait painter, I am writing to you at his request
concerning a painting sent recently to the
carries Franklin D. Roosevelt. We feel it will
interest you to hear of the painting and we
are very happy at the opportunity to express
our own appreciation and homage to you
for that truly great leader - your husband.

During the war Mr Toumaux painted
a very beautiful screen, - or rather screen -
to give for services to one of our Troop
Transports. The good ship for which
it was intended never came back
into Port and the screen remained

Mary
Lacey

²²
in the studio until last year when it was presented to the aircraft carrier Hornet when that great ship limped so gamely into port for repairs. The scudo was used on the Hornet regularly (it is very simple - and folds away when not in use) - and the officers and men seemed to feel deeply about it from their letters, etc.

Recently we had a letter from Commander Jung saying the Hornet would soon be "put away in moth balls" until needed, but that the officers were unwilling for the scudos to go on the inactive list. Therefore they had decided to send it as a gift to the Franklin D. Roosevelt and it had been sent to Norfolk, Va. for that purpose.

I cannot tell you how deeply happy this news made Mr. Toniaux. He is a Belgian

3
by birth (court painter to King Leopold) who has
been many times to this country and has always
wished to be a citizen. Of all the people whom I
know who so greatly admired and really
loved Mr Roosevelt I think Madame Tomicaux
and Mr Tomicaux led them all in gratitude
and devotion. Therefore this feeling that his work
is on the canvas so proudly bearing the name
of Mr Roosevelt has given him very real
joy, and he is grateful to bear the name
there.

Yesterday we mailed to you a photograph
of the screen, thinking it would interest you
to have it.

This news of the new home for the museum
came just at the time of other good news
— Mr + Mrs Tomicaux were informed that
on Monday the 26th they are to be sworn in as
citizens of this country.

4

Madame Tomicaux has been doing splendid work in her lectures to colleges, etc., on World Unity - As they were among those who were in France during the early years of the war and saw it at first hand she has tried earnestly to do her part in bringing the great ideals of the United Nations clearly before audiences. She is doing a fine, fine job of it.

Please forgive this lengthy and personally written letter but the photograph that was sent yesterday had to have an explanation.

All of us feel that the debt we owe in gratitude to both you and Mr. Roosevelt - not only as Americans but as citizens of all the world - can never, never be repaid.

Your own great work in United Nations is so splendid. We follow - and are grateful

Sincerely
Anne S. Currier
for Alfred Tomicaux.



Coronada, a 2 de agosto de 1946.-

Señora

Ana Eleanor de Roosevelt.-

WASHINGTON.-

Dignísima Señora:

La oportunidad y grata coincidencia de viajar becado a /
vuestro prestigioso País, en el Bethany College, de Bethany West Virginia, un sebrino
mío llamado Jorge Bessie, me brinda la simpática ocasión de exteriorizarle, noble Seño-
ra, que es para mí un gran honor y un verdadero placer escribir a Vd., para presentarle
mis saludos y al propio tiempo, mis sentimientos de admiración a esa gran Nación del Nor-
te, -nuestra hermana mayor-, que con el ejemplo de su valía y heroísmo, conjuntamente
con otras naciones, ha enseñado al mundo, cómo debemos colaborar hasta el sacrificio, /
por la democracia y por la paz; asimismo, porque ha conseguido el acercamiento espiri-
tual de los países americanos.-

Pero es que tenemos que considerar en todo momento, como
factor decisivo de la victoria, que para lograrla, estaba en la dirección general de /
los aliados, un timonel insustituible, que ha sido uno de los más grandes hombres que
ha producido la Humanidad. Y creo, no es difícil predecir, que Franklin Delano Roose-
velt ya tiene ahora y tendrá en progresión geométrica en el avenir, una proyección de /
sublimidad, por el apostolado que desempeñó en su paso por la vida, con sus pródicas de
democracia que tendían, tienden y tenderán siempre, a ideales de paz y de armonía, apli-
cable a los hombres todos, no importa de que raza, de que pueblo, ni de que creencia. Es-
te es el panorama integral de su gigantesca obra. Porque Roosevelt, era grande en su in-
finita bondad, grande en su extraordinaria condición de conductor de pueblos, grande /
por su equilibrada inteligencia, grande en sus inimitables condiciones de carácter, gran-
de como defensor de todo lo justo, y en fin, grande como enamorado de la libertad, no
solo para su pueblo ni para América, sino para el mundo extero. Por eso viene a tomo
ello, para recordar a nuestro gran San Martín, el titán visionario y forjador de naciona-
lidades, defensor de la democracia y de la libertad, que se hizo más grande todavía,
después de sus geniales triunfos, retirándose del teatro de sus gestas por "considerar
peligroso para la patria el gobierno de un militar triunfador", según sus palabras.-

En esta Escuela Normal de Maestros, dónde se educan gene-
raciones desde seis a diez y nueve años, especialmente estudiantes para el magisterio, /
que egresan con diplomas que los habilitan para ejercer su profesión después de termi-
nar el Quinto Año de estudios secundarios, he enseñado en mi cátedra a todos ellos, la
grandiosa categoría moral de Roosevelt, prócer del mundo entero; porque Roosevelt no /
puede tener Patria, por tenerlas espiritualmente todas; y con este fin, y como he que-
rido que su nombre quede como "pionner" y protector anímico de nuestro ambiente juvenil,
designamos a una de las aulas, a pocos días de su fallecimiento, con el nombre de "Fran-
klin Delano Roosevelt".-

Pero, he aquí, Señora, que deseáramos algo más, para po-
der tenerlo a la vista del alumnado, (como es de práctica en otras aulas nuestras); pa-
ra lograr lo cual, me atrevo a molestarle, rogándole la gentileza del envío de un re- /
trato de su eminente Esposo; con las dimensiones de 0,60 m X 0,45 m, que es la medida
adoptada; y si ésto no fuera posible, en razón de la molestia que significaría su re-
misa entonces, que sea una fotografía que nosotros pudiéramos ampliar.-

Y como broche de oro del homenaje que deseamos realizar,
quisiéramos que Vd., tuviera la fineza de remitirnos asimismo, un poquito de tierra de
donde esta ubicado el manseleo que guarda los restos de su insigne Esposo, el inmortal
Presidente de esa gran Nación; a objeto de que, uniendo nuestros pensamientos, -cuando
en fecha próxima realicemos un homenaje a nuestro gran General Don José de San Martín,

//

podamos llevar a cabo en esta forma, un hermoso connubio de espiritualidad patriótica; como recordación popular a dos próceres de proyección americana y mundial. Para éste, en un dilecto paraje de esta Escuela Normal, en el día mencionado, se plantaría un ejemplar de laurel, -símbolo de gloria-, en cuyo acto, se mezclaría tierra de las dos naciones, para que hiciera fructificar la planta como atalaya excelsa de confraternidad; planta que al dirigir sus ramas hacia el infinito, -porque infinitas han sido también / las proezas de los dos héroes -, plasmarían así, por ende el árbol de la gloria; sitio privilegiado que permitiría al alumnado, elevar diariamente sus pensamientos de recordación de las grandes virtudes, que tan ilustres patriotas sembraron en su paso por la vida; para que tales ejemplos de civismo, les sirva de orientación para retemplar su espíritu, en procura de superación continua y como estímulo, para todas las generaciones de estudiantes que pasen por esta Casa de Estudios.-

Para que Vd., Señora, conozca algo de nuestro Establecimiento, me permito hacerle llegar una fotografía que tomamos en el "Día de la Victoria".-

Si Vd. se fija, verá la terraza del edificio toda embanderada, con las enseñas patrias de todos los países aliados y amigos de la democracia; a la derecha de la Argentina, está la de Vds..-

Como tenemos organizadas muchas actividades infantiles, le incluyo también, estatutos de algunas de ellas.-

El edificio de nuestro Establecimiento, es sencillo, como Vd. podrá apreciar, pero tratamos de que en su interior se viva sintiendo las palpitaciones de triunfos y de dolores, que del mundo llegan.-

Por eso, me atrevo a anexarle copia de los discursos / que casi improvisadamente pronuncié el día del fallecimiento de su genial Esposo -líder de la libertad y de la victoria-; y en el día que se obtuvo ésta.-

Debo expresarle al mismo tiempo, que aquí seguimos las manifestaciones vitales de vuestro digno y grande Pueblo. Así es cómo hemos sentido / con profundo respeto, emoción y unción, la palabra serena, sencilla, pero grandilocuente de Vd. en el día que se dirigió al pueblo norteamericano, en Highland Park, entregando la mansión a S. E. el Señor Presidente actual, Mr. Harry Truman, quien lo decretó santuario nacional, que opino debería serlo espiritualmente del mundo entero.-

En fin, Señora, ya he abusado demasiado de su infinita bondad.-

Si tengo el honor de recibir su respuesta, me dará Vd. un gran placer; y mientras tanto, al darle muchas gracias por anticipado, hago propicia la oportunidad para saludarle con todo respeto, devoción y simpatía.-



Amanda F. Arias de Clotet
Amanda F. Arias de Clotet,
Directora de la Escuela Normal de Coronda.-

Anexados:

1)-Fotografía de la Escuela Normal de Coronda; 2)-Palabras alusivas en homenaje a Roosevelt en el "Día de las Américas", con motivo de su fallecimiento; 3)-Página 5 del diario "El Orden" de Santa Fe, de fecha 10 de mayo de 1945, en que se reseña el acto celebrado en dicha Escuela Normal festejando el advenimiento de la PAZ; y 4) y 5)-Dos folletos-reglamentos del "Correo Escolar" y "Hermanos de la Cruz Roja", respectivamente, que son Sociedades internas del mencionado / Establecimiento.- Vale.-

En la Escuela Normal de Coronda fué Festejado el Advenimiento de la Paz

Asociándose al júbilo que en todos los ámbitos del país manifestárase por la cesación de las hostilidades en el continente europeo, y que motivara el ser decretado feriado el martes último, en el salón de actos de la Escuela Normal de Coronda, se realizó una sencilla pero elocuente ceremonia, que por su significado y por la emotividad del ambiente ha de perdurar en el recuerdo de los que se encontraban presentes. La parte oral del acto, estuvo a cargo de la Directora del citado establecimiento educacional, señora Amanda F. Arias de Clotet, quien pronunció las siguientes palabras:

"Autoridades que honráis con vuestra presencia este acto; compañeros de tareas, alumnos. Entiendo el rol de la escuela nueva, a desearo

Nuestra casa de estudios vibró entonces, al dolor que enlutaba al mundo, como hoy lo hace, pulsando la emoción universal, por la victoria tan ansiada y ya lograda.

Asistimos en esta hora rectora de los destinos de la Humanidad, a una de las páginas más sublimes de la historia del Universo; y el haber conseguido hacerlo palpar al unísono, en sus dolores y en sus triunfos, es quizás el éxito espiritual más grande de los humanos.

En este momento, no necesitamos referirnos a sectores de la tierra para significar el sentimiento profundo de alivio que imprime la victoria lograda en Europa, porque éste es general; no hablamos del vehemente deseo de que la Conferencia de San Francisco, resuelva los problemas para determinadas naciones, porque ellos han dejado de

ser asuntos de interés circunscripto a minorías, para integrar el conjunto armónico en el concierto de todos los países civilizados; porque el momento actual, está expresado por la voz del mundo para el mundo y de la actuación social de cada uno para todos y de todos para cada uno; es decir, confraternización.

¿Es posible el triunfo espiritual mayor que éste, en la hermandad de los pueblos, que en el instante presente, sienten en sus mentes y corre por sus venas, igual ritmo de una misma gloria y de idéntico ideal?

No.
De aquí, pues, que al hablaros de esta manera y sintiendo más que emoción argentina, sentimiento de universalidad, debo decir en este lapso sagrado de la marcha de los tiempos:

Paz; Paz en Europa (esperemos que pronto llegue también, para quienes luchan en otros frentes, todavía).

Paz que llegas, después de haber sangrado durante casi seis años a países heroicos y prósperos; después de haber destronado el capital humano y estancado su espíritu por la crueldad de tantos crímenes; después que la inteligencia de los sabios fué utilizada para inventar medios mortíferos, para mejor matarse hombre a hombre; Paz que llegas, cuando las madres sucumbieron de dolor, llorando el retorno de sus hijos que jamás volvieron a recibir de ellas, su bendición; que llegas al esconderse tal vez, la última estrella de esperanza, que fué para los países en lucha, la ilusión de cada minuto; que fuiste el suspiro de cada instante en los abuelos, en las ansias de las novias; en el sufrir hondo de los niños sin madre y en las madres sin hijos...; pero por fin: ¡Paz! Paz que llegas; ¡Bienvenida seas!

Que la lección dada a la Historia, sea eficaz y perenne; y que al retomar las naciones donde cesaron las hostilidades, tu soberana y alba gallardía sean tus himnos de gloria, apoteosis a la igualdad de los derechos y deberes con abstracción de raza, que cantes y

llarse dentro de la vibración en el conjunto de actividades, y ello como palpar de sus emociones y del engranaje del progreso. Por eso, hace apenas 25 días, en un inesperado como doloroso homenaje póstumo, dije a Udes.: "Cuando la voz de los pueblos, anuncie en breve la terminación de tanto dolor sobre la tierra, y la Paz cubra con su manto de seda el alma de los países que aún están brindando sus últimos sacrificios en el altar de sus respectivas patrias, no habrá un hombre consciente en el planeta y amante de la democracia, que al elevar sus ojos para agradecer tanta bendición, deje de pronunciar, reverenciándolo, el nombre de Roosevelt; y así ha sucedido y siempre y para siempre, así será".

ce, oriente a los pueblos por el magnífico sendero de la libertad; y enseñes al futuro, el sacrificio presente, como prueba de heroicidad para defendéala, si una ruta equivocada quisiera llevarla al caos.

¡Paz que llegas!
Enseña a nuestra juventud el triste fin de la ambición mesquina, al querer conculcar el derecho natural de los ciudadanos libres; y enseñale también que la solidaridad humana, es la única capaz de erigirte un templo y hacer de tu mandato, un culto.
¡Que así sea! y...

¡Reina por siempre en todos los ámbitos del mundo por los siglos de los siglos!

Y ahora como homenaje a tanto dolor provocado por la guerra que felizmente en Europa ha cesado, pido que os pongáis de pie y dediquémos un minuto de silencio, como recordación para quienes dieron sus vidas o su tranquilidad, con el fin de que el bien de la libertad, triunfará sobre el mal de la opresión.

Alumnos:
Voy a terminar, pero antes de hacerlo os recomiendo el siguiente pedido: Id y decid en vuestros hogares que vuestra Escuela se ha conmovido al unísono, con la victoria final de quienes defendieron a la democracia mundial; y que por eso hoy se viste de fiesta con las banderas que habéis preparado vosotros mismos, representan de todos los países aliados del mundo; respondiendo así también, al decreto del Superior Gobierno de la Nación, invitando a que sea de esta manera.

Y cuando pasen los años, que la visión de esta Escuela, en este memorable día, sea en vuestras mentes fijada y consubstanciada con la fiesta de las banderas que hoy habéis colocado; y que en vuestras almas quede grabada para siempre la imagen inmaculada de la Paz; como orientadora del porvenir y de los nobles destinos de la Patria, virtud de la que nuestro país ha sido siempre denodado paladín; posición espiritual, que gravitará, así mismo, como función social, y de continuo progreso y perfeccionamiento a la humanidad.

ESCUELA NORMAL DE MAESTROS DE LA PROVINCIA



PALABRAS ALUSIVAS PRONUNCIADAS POR LA SEÑORA DIRECTORA DE LA ESCUELA NORMAL DE MAESTROS DE LA PROVINCIA "JOSE ELIAS GALISTEO", DOÑA AMANDA F. ARIAS DE CLOTT, EN EL ACTO REALIZADO EL DIA 13 DE ABRIL DE 1945, CON MOTIVO DEL "DIA DE LAS AMERICAS".-

Compañeros de tareas y alumnos:

Una infausta noticia que todos ya debéis conocer, nos obliga desgraciadamente, a trocar una fiesta, por homenaje póstumo a un gran americano desaparecido.-

Ha muerto el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de Norte América: Franklin Delano Roosevelt.-

Su desaparición parece simbólica, a pocas horas de tener que ser recordado al "Día de las Américas".-

Es que este gran hombre, fué también un símbolo en ellas y en el Mundo; símbolo de la democracia; del triunfo del bien sobre el mal; de la justicia sobre la injusticia; símbolo de la libertad.-

Este "primer ciudadano del mundo", así llamado por sus innumerables virtudes cívicas, ha cumplido su misión en la tierra; y baja a su descanso eterno con la frente alta, como llegó a la primera magistratura de su país en el año 1933.-

Sucede ello, después de haber marcado con jalones de victoria, la que se vislumbra cerca, el triunfo completo de una guerra desastrosa que asola todos los continentes; pero se ha ido y no obstante está presente entre nosotros y lo estará en el / avenir, con proyecciones gigantescas por los siglos de los siglos.-

Cuando el clamor de los humanos por el cese de las hostilidades, anuncie en breve la terminación de tanto dolor sobre la tierra, y la paz cubra con su manto de seda, el alma de países que aún están brindando sus últimos sacrificios en el altar de sus respectivas patrias, no habrá un hombre consciente sobre el planeta y amante de las democracias, que al elevar sus ojos para agradecer tanta bendición, deje de pronunciar / el nombre de Roosevelt.-

El problema del genio en la colectividad, a través de la historia de la humanidad para salvarle de los cataclismos, se evidencia con los grandes hombres, que / ella ha tenido para orientarla; y sin peligro de equivocarnos por estos juicios, dentro de nuestra generación que le ha visto actuar, podemos asegurar que Roosevelt, ha sido un hijo predestinado para orientar, conducir y cautivar muchedumbres; hablando para todos / los tiempos, asegurando el porvenir, no sólo americano, sino del mundo entero, con la / confraternidad que siempre soñó; como antes lo hicieron nuestro gran San Martín, o Bolívar, o Miranda en su época, y defendiendo el concepto puro de libertad, frente a teorías exóticas, que no podían prosperar en países, donde como en el nuestro, la Constitución / asegura a cada habitante, el goce y ejercicio de sus derechos.-

Luchador tesonero y de voluntad férrea, gracias a ello, y a pesar de haber sufrido parálisis desde hace veinte y tres años, supo imponerse también en este lapso a dolores físicos y morales, siendo precisamente en esta época, en la que se destacó y / triunfó de todas las adversidades, para llegar a ser el "leader" indiscutido y la luz / mental que iluminaba los senderos de la victoria final sobre la perversidad, logrando entronizar nuevamente en la tierra, la deseada y fecunda democracia.-

Muere a la edad de 63 años, víctima de un derrame cerebral, ocurrido en el día de ayer a las 15 y 35'.-

Desaparece admirado por la presente generación y su gloria se irá acrecentando a medida que el calendario avance; y no es temerario asegurar que las generaciones venideras, difícilmente podrán presentar a un hombre que iguale a una personalidad / cumbre, como esta gran figura que se esfuma del escenario mundial.-

La Escuela Normal de Coronada, al rendir homenaje al "Día de las Américas", lo hace, aunque acongojada, recordando al gran estadista desaparecido ayer, que tanto ha hecho para la confraternidad de este Continente y de todo el universo, y además, nosotros como prueba de solidaridad con las naciones hermanas, entonaremos los himnos de algunas de ellas, que encabezados por el nuestro, oiréis enseguida; como la voz patria conjunta de América, que eleva su más sagrada, elocuente y emotiva expresión, en esta hora de luto por el genial Americano desaparecido.-

Coronada, a 14 de abril de 1945.-

Coronda, Argentine, August 2, 1946

Mrs Anne Eleanor Roosevelt

Washington

Very meritorious lady:

The opportunity and happy coincidence that a nephew of mine has been awarded a scholarship to study in Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia, gives me the occasion to express to you, noble lady, that it is a real and great honor for me to write to you, to present you my greetings and at the time my feeling of admiration to that great Nation of the North, our elder sister, that with the example of its courage and heroism, had showed to the world how we have to collaborate until the sacrifice for Democracy and for Peace; and at the same time because it attained the ideal of close relationship among the countries of America.-

But we have to consider in every moment, as a decisive factor for the victory, that to procure it, there was in the direction of the allies an irreplaceable timoneer, that has been one of the greatest men the world ever produced. And I believe- it is not difficult to predict- that FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT has al-

ready now and will have in geometric progress in the future, a projection of sublimity, because of the apostleship that he accomplished in his pass through life with his preschment of democracy that tended, tend and will tend always to ideals of peace and harmony, applicable to all men regardless of their race, their country or their creed. Because Roosevelt in his infinite kindness achieved greatness because he was great in his condition of conductor of peoples, great in his balanced intelligence, great in his inimitable conditions of character, great as a defender of everything just, and finally, great as a lover of freedom, not only for his country or America, but for the world.-

Describing the features of his personality, we recall our great SAN MARTIN, the visionary titan, forger of nationalities, defender of democracy and freedom, that made himself greater when after his genial triumphs he retired from the stage of his feats because he considered "that it is dangerous for the government the rule of a triumphant militar" as he said.-

In this TEACHERS NORMAL SCHOOL, where generations from six to nineteen years of age are educated, specially students for mastership, that leave with diplomas that qualify them to exercise their profession after the fifth year of secondary courses, I have taught from my seat to all of them the great moral category of Roosevelt, heroe of the entire

world; because Roosevelt cannot have a country, he has spiritually all. With this purpose, and as I wanted that his name remain as a pioneer and guide of our youth, we named one of our classrooms, few days after his death, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.-

But we would want something more. We would like to have him in sight of our students (as it is a custom in our classrooms), and to attain that I dared to bother you, asking you to send us a picture of your eminent husband with the dimensions 0,65 x 0,45m that is the adopted size; and if this would not be possible, because of the difficulty of its remittance, a photograph that could be amplified.-

And to crown this homage that we want to make, we would like that you, Mrs Roosevelt, would be so kind as to send us some grains of the ground that covers the tomb of your husband, with the purpose that, uniting our thoughts, when in a proximate date we make the homage to our great General Jose de San Martin we could realize a beautiful brotherhood of patriotic spirituality, as a popular remembrance of two heroes of American and world projection. With this object, in a preferred place of our Normal School, in the mentioned day, we would plant a laurel, symbol of glory, in which act we would mix the ground of the two countries to fertilize the

Sent Selahy

Recd. by ...

plent that will stand as a guerd of our confraternity.-

In order that you, Mrs Roosevelt, may know our Institution I send you a photograph taken in the Victory Day,-As you see, the building has the flags of all the allied countries and the friends of democracy. At the right of the argenti-
nean flag is yours.

I take the liberty of inclosing you the speeches that al-
most improvidently I gave the day that your husband died and
the day of the Victory

I had already abused your infinite kindness; if I have
the honor of receiving an answer, I will have a great plea-
sure.- Giving you the anticipated thanks, I send you all
my respect, devotion and sympathy

Signed: AMANDA F. ARIAS DE CLOTET

Director of the Teachers Normal School
Coronda

Translated By George A. Bessie

121077

ALEX. JORDANOGLOU

C. E. & E. ENGINEER

14 Pol. Dimitracopoulos Street
Patissia, Tram terminal

Athens. Greece.

July 17, 1946.

Madam:

Inclosed in this envelop is a booklet published in greek and dedicated to our most venerable President Franklin Roosevelt.

I inclose also a translation in English, made as clearly as I could do it.

I request you, Madam, to have the kindness, in reading it, to not allow yourself to think that the writer is an irreligious and disgusting materialist.

I protest beforehand against such an idea and I confess that honesty, scientific truth, and love of humanity are the highest ideals of Christianity.

What of my ideas, expressed in this booklet, really correspond with those of our venerable President and what might displease him, I desire passionately to know.

Please to believe me, Madam, that I will be very grateful to you, the day that I shall receive few words from you on this matter.

Very respectfully yours

Alex Jordanoglou

Mrs Roosevelt
c/o New York World - Telegram
125 Barclay Street
New York. N.Y. U.S.A.

AL. JORDANOGLOU

CIVIL ENGINEER

PLAIN TRUTHS—

— FOR A NEW HUMANITY

ATHENS

1946

CONTENTS

DEDICATED:

TO THE PHILANTHROPIC SPIRIT OF THE
PRESIDENT
FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT
AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

CONTENTS

	Page
I. THE CAUSES OF OUR PRESENT CONFUSION	1
II. TENDENCIES DUE TO THE HEREDITY OR ATAVISM	4
III. TENDENCIES DUE TO THE KIND OF FOOD AND DRINKS WE USE AND TO THE STATE OF THE ENDOCRINE GLANDS OF OUR BODY	6
IV. TENDENCIES DUE TO THE GASES WE BREATHE	7
V. TENDENCIES DUE TO THE ENERGY WAVES OR RAYS INCIDENT UPON US	8
VI. TENDENCIES DUE TO THE INFLUENCE OF LIVING BEINGS WHO SURROUND US	14
VII. TENDENCIES DUE TO THE STRUGGLE TO MAKE A LIVING OR TO THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE	15
GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.	
I. PREJUDICES	17
II. RELIGIOUS PREJUDICES	18
III. POLITICAL PREJUDICES	21
IV. PEACE TREATY	22
V. INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE	23
VI. THE INFLUENCE OF THE GREAT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES	24

PLAIN TRUTHS

I

THE CAUSES OF OUR PRESENT CONFUSION.

With heavy uneasiness every sensible man sees the confusion that prevails in the international affairs of this present time. Almost the same confusion prevailed immediately after the first world war. As from that confusion came out the second world war, so it is not preposterous to say that from the present confusion may come out a third world war, much more terrible than the second, if we do not work intensively to prevent it.

An impressive image of the confusion that prevailed after the first world war is given by the great English writer H.G. WELLS in "The Outline of History" where he states:

"In the writings and talk of men about international affairs to-day, in the current discussions of historians and political journalists, there is an effect of drunken men growing sober, and terribly afraid of growing sober. They still talk loudly of their "love" for France, of their "hatred" of Germany, of the "traditional ascendancy of Britain at sea," and so on and so on, like those who sing of their cups in spite of the steadfast onset of sobriety and a headache. These are dead gods they serve. By sea or land men want no Powers ascendant, but only law and service."

As it is well known, the confusion at that time was due to the rivalry of the Great Powers. To this same cause is also due the present days confusion. But generally speaking this confusion has been created mainly because those who to-day govern the fates of mankind, however honest may be, always are liable to mistakes, either because they do not know the physiology of the man and the nature's forces that influence him, or because they have a mistaken idea about the man. Moreover, the sciences upon which they are based for the abolition of the crimes and of the war are sociology and political economy, that is the sciences which are justly called by Dr ALEXIS CARREL⁽¹⁾ imaginary and faulty sciences, and they are just as faulty as astrology is to-day and alchemy was in the past.

⁽¹⁾ Dr. ALEXIS CARREL - "The man, this unknown".

The path that they follow is little different from that that have followed the makers of the peace in 1919, and consequently the terminal to which they will reach cannot but be almost the same, that is confusion, distress, and war. As the former so also these latter did not learn to have "a firm and living faith in the existence of immutable moral and physical laws, perfect obedience to which is the highest possible aim of an intelligent being". (Huxley). They do not make any serious effort that we might repudiate the great errors concerning our civil organisations, which errors keep us so well blindfolded that we cannot get away from the worn-out path into which during centuries we are wandering and suffering.

No one courageous voice has been raised during the international conference of San Francisco or during any other international congress against the rotten foundation upon which are grounded our religious and political institutions, that is against the axiom that man is a spiritual creature of God with a will completely free and uninfluenced from the nature's forces, therefore completely responsible for his acts.

The first man who did dare to declare fallacious this axiom, by giving sound arguments taken from experiments made by himself at the beginning of the 19th century, is the English manufacturer ROBER OWEN. It is he who made the daring at that time statement that "the will of man has no power whatever over his opinions; he must, and ever did, and ever will believe what has been, is, or may be impressed on his mind by his predecessors and the circumstances which surround him. It becomes therefore the essence of irrationality to suppose that any human being, from the creation to this day, could deserve praise or blame, reward or punishment, for the prepossessions of early education."

This statement of OWEN is neither complete nor absolutely true as also it is not absolutely true the statement that the offspring tends to reproduce the form of the parents, because side by side with the hereditary tendency "there is a tendency to vary in certain directions, as if there were two opposing powers working upon the organic being, one tending to take it in a straight line, and the other tending to make it diverge from that straight line, first to one side and then to the other." (Huxley). Else, if the statement of OWEN were absolutely true, he could not he-himself get away from what was impressed on his mind from his predecessors and the circumstances which surrounded him, neither make the experiments that he made, nor propound the social reforms by which were put the bases on which are founded the trade-unions and socialism. Moreover, if this statement were absolutely true, it would be impossible to the

man to get away from the manners and customs of his barbarous ancestors and build new civilisations.

Now, where are the causes that bring forth on the one hand the origination of species and on the other hand the removal of the men from their ancestral institutions? They are into the Nature and influence the living beings in general and particularly the men by bringing on bodily and spiritual changes and by inciting them sometimes to a superior civilisation and to the abolition of the crimes and of the wars and sometimes to the barbarism and to the wars.

It has already been discovered by scientific research the way through which these causes act on the man producing internal tendencies which bring on him bodily changes or force him to do, willy nilly, some acts, which have no relation whatever with reason, that is, with his well meant interest, which is to preserve the health and happiness of himself and of his descendants as long as it is possible.

The kind and the intensity of these internal tendencies depend upon:

- 1st. Heredity or atavism.
- 2d. The kind of food and drinks we use and the state of the endocrine glands of our body.
- 3d. The gases we breath.
- 4th. The energy waves or rays that are incident upon us.
- 5th. The living beings into our environments.
- 6th. The struggle to make a living or struggle for existence.

Therefore to be able to find the path of mankind's happiness and to abolish the crimes and the war, we must acquire a knowledge as clear as possible about our internal tendencies and use this knowledge in the planning of the new organisation of the world. About these internal tendencies we presently give some details.

II.

TENDENCIES DUE TO THE HEREDITY OR ATAVISM.

The hereditary tendencies are the impulses which we have from our birth and which do not differ from the instincts of the animals and the insects. These instincts are treated at length by CH. DARWIN in his book the "Origin of Species". In general we say that an animal acts instinctively when it performs a work without experience or when many individuals perform it in the same way without their knowing for what purpose it is performed.

The following instance, that we take from the same DARWIN's book, concerning the slave-making instinct of ants, will help us to see more clearly the similitude of our hereditary tendencies with the insect's instincts.

" This remarkable instinct was first discovered in the *Formica rufescens* by PIERRE HUBER. This ant is absolutely dependent on its slaves; without their aid, the species would certainly become extinct in a single year. The males and fertile females, though most energetic and courageous in capturing slaves, do no other work. They are incapable of making their own nests, or of feeding their own larvae. When the old nest is found inconvenient, and they have to migrate, it is the slaves which determine the migration, and actually carry their masters in their jaws. So utterly helpless are the masters, that when HUBER shut up thirty of them without a slave, but with plenty of the food which they liked best, and with their own larvae and pupae to stimulate them to work, they did nothing; they could not even feed themselves, and many perished of hunger. HUBER then introduced a single slave (*F. fusca*), and she instantly set to work, fed and saved the survivors; made some cells and tended the larvae, and put all to rights." (1)

(1). In searching the reason of such a conduct of the slave ants we incline to the hypothesis that the vibratory motion of the cells of their brain and the constitution of the liquid around the cells sustain such alterations in presence of the slave-making ants that they cannot but do mechanically whatever is desired by them, as would do a hypnotized man the will of the hypnotist. This could be certified experimentally if we put the slave ants under the influence of X or other rays which could alter the vibratory motion of the cells of their brain. Thus we might change the faithful servant into ferocious enemy.

Why this slave ant did not let die her oppressors, since, in the state in which they were, they could not do her any harm? Acted she so by compassion? by honesty? or by devotion and gratefulness? Nothing of all these; she acted so instinctively, that is, without knowing why.

Great masses of men have strong instincts similar to those of the servant ants *F. fusca*, as also there are men with instincts like those of the ants *F. rufescens*; for this reason dictators and oppressors and even malefactors will find faithful servants, until these instincts will be modified by treatment or reason. The instincts were necessary for the preservation of mankind during the savage stage of his life, when man was deprived of reason and knowledge. But, at the present time, many instincts are destructive to the man under the conditions brought forth by the science and the arts.

III.

TENDENCIES DUE TO THE KIND OF FOOD AND DRINKS WE USE
AND TO THE STATE OF THE ENDOCRINE GLANDS OF OUR BODY.

The influence of the food, of the drinks, and of the status of function of the endocrine glands is very strong on our spiritual and bodily health. It is known from some time that the growth and the evolution of the characteristics of our body are dependent, on the one hand, upon vitamins introduced in our organism with the food, and on the other hand, upon the hormones produced from the endocrine glands of our body.

Without vitamins there come on diseases of defective development, as rickets, etc. If the thyroxine (the hormone produced by the thyroid gland) is decreased, the man becomes dull, sluggish, and finally he is driven to a state of complete cruel brutality. A small percentage of one ounce of thyroxine taken every day can make a man the ornament of the community. Without this small quantity the man will creep on the ground, notwithstanding good advices or promises of recompense or threats of condemnation to the Hell.

On this subject Dr. ALEXIS CARREL (1) has written that there may be a day when a scientist will be able to create the most valuable men from common boys. Just the same as that which happens with the bees, which can make queen a common bee by giving it to eat special substances that they alone know to prepare.

(1) Op. cit.

IV.

TENDENCIES DUE TO THE GASES WE BREATHE.

The gases that we breathe can, by chemical reaction on the liquid surrounding the cells of the brain, bring alterations on the electrical or vibratory status of our encephalic cells and, by so doing, provoke the appearance of different phenomena such as the enlivening of old, effaced, images and thoughts, laughing, shouting, fright, frenzy, or complete unconsciousness. The understanding of these phenomena will be clearer after the reading of the next article.

From this fact we may infer that changes in the quantity of the gases and vapors constituting the atmospheric air that we breathe, as in the quantity of ionized molecules contained in it, and changes in temperature, which changes differ in the different parts of the world, affect our encephalic cells differently in the different parts of the world and cause the feelings and the spiritual disposition of men to differ and tend either towards a superior civilisation or towards frenzy and brutalization. From these changes in the constitution of the atmospheric air some men are affected more than others according to their temperaments.

This fact is in part responsible for the difficulties that check the men who live in different parts of the world to come to a definite agreement for the organization of the world in such a way as to give happiness to the whole of mankind.

V.

TENDENCIES DUE TO THE ENERGY WAVES OR RAYS
INCIDENT UPON US.

Greater however is the influence exercised on our bodily and mental health and consequently on our will and decision by energy waves or rays. Although it is already indisputable their influence upon the living cells and they are used in treating different diseases (infra-red rays, ultra-violet rays, X-rays, etc.), although it had been widely spread the fear of deadly rays, however we could not find a treatise dealing scientifically about the way that the energy waves influence the cells and through them our internal tendencies and our actions. To this ignorance may be ascribed the damage of the cells and tissues caused when are used rays of small wave-length (ultra-violet rays), there, where for treatment are needed rays of greater wave-length (infra-red rays).

In this article, which is the greater and more important of this treatise we shall endeavor to give an idea of this subject as clear as it is possible to do this in a few pages. But, in reading this it must not be forgotten that our aim is to give a simple explanation of the confusion that prevails now upon the world. We hope that it will be clear from such an explanation that we must not ascribe this confusion to the bad will of the big men who govern the Great Powers, but in main, it must be ascribed to the radiant energies that influence them differently according to their constitution and to the places where they live. We already have some knowledge of the radiant energies, but we must by a world wide scientific investigation get a more complete knowledge of all the properties of nature's visible or invisible rays and so that we might avoid their harmful influence.

The importance of the influence of the rays on the living beings can be seen in the fact that new species have been produced by sending a dose of X-rays on the generative cells of a species of fly.

To understand how the influence of invisible rays can bring forth new species, we may suppose;

1st. That the particles of the generative cells (spermatozoa) of the fly are subjected to a vibratory motion the frequency of which can be changed by the incident on them invisible rays.

2d. That the form of the being which comes forth from the spermatozoon depends upon the frequency of these vibratory motions.

Now, to be able to understand how the energy waves may influence our health, our thoughts and our will we must learn some of the properties (1) of the cells and 2d) of the radiant energies.

1st. Cells. Dr CARREL (1) generally speaking about cells tells that they incessantly influence their environment and receive its influence. In a word, they are so united between them as is united their own body with their nucleus. Their constitution is regulated by the physical, physico-chemical, and chemical status of the liquid which surrounds them. This liquid is the lymph which accomplishes two functions: it comes out of the blood and again itself produces blood.

The nucleus of the cell contains another two smaller nucleuses which continuously change shape. Small bladders provoke round the nucleus an incessant movement. A multitude of small grains, that hardly can be seen by bare eye, make this motion which reaches those parts of the cell which have the property to move and to change shape.

The fibers (cellular tissues) are the most wonderful organs. They are like snakes and in some cells like small bacilli. Bladders, grains, and fibers are moving vehemently and incessantly in the endo-cellular liquid.

Especially about the encephalic cells he adds that their body in the brain takes the shape of a pyramid, their organs are complicated and they are useful for functions that we do not know yet. They are extended in very fine fibrils (the axes and the dendrites) and some definite axes are running through the entire encephalic surface at the low part of the brain. Axes and dendrites and the cell from which they come out form a separate individual called neurone. The fibers of a cell do never unite with the fibers of another cell. They always end to a series of microscopic buttons which can be seen to make many and quick motions only when they are enlarged through cinematography.

2d. Radiant energies. About the rays or radiant energies we know that they transmit energy to the inorganic or organic bodies on which they are incident, and that this energy in some cases is very important, as when it happens that the natural period of vibration of the bodies is equal to the period of the incident rays or energy waves. How important is this trans-

(1). Op.cit.

mitted energy can be seen in the fact that a marble slab on the altar of PETERBOROUGH Cathedral (England) was cracked by forced vibrations set up by sound waves from the organ.

In general all the bodies stricken by energy waves are put into forced vibrations the amplitude of which is increasing as the period of the waves is nearing the natural period of the stricken body. We must keep in mind that the rays are energy waves with a very small wave-length.

From the foregoing we may be convinced to some extent that on the one hand the microscopic parts of the cells are submitted to many invisible and quick motions produced by reserved into them energy, and on the other hand the visible or invisible rays may, under special conditions, change the quantity of this energy reserved into the cells.

The extent to which a radiation influence the cells may be understood if we accept that it depends on the wave-length of it and on the period of the vibratory motion of the different parts of the cell, at the instant when this is attacked by the radiation. Already it has been observed in the treatment with electrical current of high-frequency and high-potential that for each organ or part of our body there is a definite wave-length during the application of which the heat produced is greater than that produced with other wave-lengths. Consequently, radiations with a definite wave-length influence more strongly a part of our body or of our brain than another part which may even be completely uninfluenced.

So, it is known that the sound waves provoke our hearing through our ears and a system of organs which can properly receive and transmit such waves to the suitable province of the brain, where by alteration of the liquid surrounding the cells and of the vibratory motion of these latter they produce images, thoughts, feelings and movements of different parts of our body in accordance with the sounds or the words which we hear. In a similar way act the light waves through our eyes when we read or we gaze at different scenes.

Besides the sound waves and the light waves there are in nature many other radiations (cosmic rays, etc.), the properties of which we do not yet know and which however influence in the way stated above the encephalic cells, through the skull and the gas contained in it and provoke on them and on the liquid surrounding them chemical and electrical and mechanical alterations,

of which produce (or modify already existing) images, thoughts, wishes, etc. Consequently our ideas, feelings, words, even our memory (1) and our acts are often so independent from our will as is the circulation of our blood.

But, if all our thoughts, ideas and motions were independent of our will, how then we get consciousness of them? What is our personality? It is not our task to develop and to prove here such a subject, but we only propose to state in what follows that many times our will is influenced from the resultant of energy waves or of internal tendencies so strongly that, itself, as well as consciousness, completely disappear.

Such is the case of somnambulants, of insanes, of intoxicated men, of hypnotized men, etc, who move as robots and speak as do radios under the influence

(1). Many are those who urge that our memory cannot be dependent upon the material composition of encephalic cells, because this matter is incessantly replaced. This pretension falls to the ground, if we accept that the little by little replacement of encephalic matter cannot alter the vibratory status of the cells. From this we may infer that memory is a manifestation of dynamic energy inclosed in the cells of the brain as vibratory motion, since the effects of intensification or sudden weakening of the memory are facts similar to those of interference of wave motions.

On this occasion we want to tell that some of the stars which we see now perhaps do not exist, inspite the fact that we see them, being destroyed during the time that their rays have spent to reach the earth, wich time may be so long that we cannot express it in the ordinary way.

This indisputable fact convince us that even after the disparition of the source or of the cause which produced a disturbance of the intervening medium or a wave motion, this wave motion continues to exist and to travel. Likewise as the energy waves which influence the motion of our brain's cells remain and reappear by producing images of objects that do not now exist (memory), so also in the nature there must remain the energy waves produced by historical events of the past.

It would be very interesting if we could catch these energy waves and reproduce on a screen the images of past historical events of the world.

of electromagnetic waves. Such tendencies may, willy nilly, urge us to crimes and to destructive wars. Thus, we cannot abolish the war, if we do not succeed to find, through science, means by which to protect ourselves from the unwholesome influence of every kind of radiant energies, which provoke such savage internal tendencies.

To find such means, besides others, it is necessary to get also good knowledge of all the astronomical and meteorological phenomena that appear every day all over the world. Because, as we know, the earth is influenced not only by the sun, round of which it turns, but also by the other planets, by the moon, by the comets, by several imperceptible meteors, and even by the stars; so, the resultant of all these influences is a variable quantity depending upon the relative place of each of these heavenly bodies.

This resultant produces different phenomena (such as tides, typhoons, hurricanes, earthquakes, changes of the electromagnetic status of the atmosphere, of the temperature, of the intensity of different radiant energies, etc.) which disturb our peace, our security, as also our intellectual and bodily health. Moreover, some comets or other meteors threaten us with complete extinction.

For this reason, if we wish to be preserved on the Earth longer, healthier and happier, we must, instead of doing war, try to get knowledge and tools to observe the course of the nature's forces, from which originate every kind of distress to mankind.

However we cannot get such knowledge and tools but only by setting up a powerful International Institution which could establish and maintain, at least, 26 Great Scientific Centers uniformly distributed the world over, (two on the poles of the Earth, 8 alongside of the equator, and 8 alongside of each parallel of 40° on either side of the equator). Each of these Centers must be provided with every kind, complete, up-to-date, well equipped laboratories, observatories, meteorological stations, etc., where the great geniuses of the entire world would work at ease, without obstacles or embarrassment of any kind, for the good of mankind and not for the advantage of a nation or of a group of selfish men.

Such Scientific Centers might be used as Great Beacons to guide mankind to build up a new civilisation, a terrestrial paradise and so to turn aside from it every danger of its untimely extinction.

Only by synchronous observations and complete collaboration of all these Centers under a single direction it is possible to discover all the nature's forces that influence man, his health and his spirit and also the relation which exists between the formation of the organs of our body and our intellectual efforts.

Such an Institution might make mankind feel that it is constituting almost a single organism composed of parts mutually helping the function of one another, and that if any part of it is suffering, the whole organism cannot but be disturbed.

VI.

TENDENCIES DUE TO THE INFLUENCE OF LIVING BEINGS WHICH SURROUND US.

This influence and especially from a man to the other man is known from ancient times and from every people in the world. In general, the verbal or written words of others are provoking our thoughts and wishes depending on our predisposition and independently of our will. The verbal word is producing sound waves which influence us through our hearing, while the written word, or the presence of other men or images, is influencing our vision by reflection of luminous rays. We have already explained how these different energy waves produce ideas, images, feelings, and so on, independently of our will.

Now, to understand how a man influence another man without speaking or looking on him, we must remember that, if the molecules can be speeded up and set into more violent agitation by ether waves which pass them, then it would seem that the motions of the molecules might start waves in the ether. That is, if a body absorbs radiance we should guess that it can also emit it. This statement may be considered true concerning organic as well as inorganic matter, and thus we might state that our encephalic cells can emit radiance and influence the men in our neighborhood by suggesting to them thoughts and feelings without speaking or looking on them.

Hypnotism may be due to such a fact; there are men, hypnotizers, who can emit such radiance or energy waves that the vibratory motion of the encephalic cells of some other men, hypnotized, may be tuned with these waves and in this way the latter may be obliged, willy nilly, to execute the will of the former.

According to this supposition the followers of any philosophical system are men, more or less, hypnotized by the propounder of this system. More explanations will be given in the articles concerning the prejudices.

VII.

TENDENCIES DUE TO THE STRUGGLE TO MAKE A LIVING
OR TO THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.

In the prehistoric times the mountain tribes used to attack their neighbours, who were cultivating the plains, for the purpose of taking their food. Even today the want of food is provoking social troubles and wars among nations. The securing of food is the most important cause which governs the activities of a man.

Generally we must not forget that without suitable food and rays no living cells and creatures can subsist. Thus it is natural that a struggle may appear for the possession of these two goods whenever they cannot be possessed freely.

The causes that may arouse want of food and therefore a struggle for existence are: 1st. The high rate at which the population tend to increase; 2d. The accumulation of the production of food and goods in the hands of few. 3d. The bad weather conditions, or any other cause that might destroy the production or hinder the distribution of it.

About the struggle due to the high rate of increase of population CH. DARWIN writes:

" A struggle for existence inevitably follows from the high rate at which all organic beings tend to increase. Every being, which during its natural life time produces several eggs or seeds, must suffer destruction during some period of its life, and during some season or occasional year, otherwise, on the principle of geometrical increase, its numbers would quickly become so indefinitely great that no country could support the product. Hence, as more individuals are produced than can possibly survive, there must in every case be a struggle for existence, either one individual with another of the same kind species, or with the individuals of distinct species, or with the physical conditions of life. It is the doctrine of MALTHUS applied with manifold force to the whole animal and vegetable kingdoms; for in this case there can be no artificial increase of food, and no prudential restraint from marriage. Although some species may be now increasing, more or less rapidly, in numbers, all cannot do so, for the world would not hold them".

" There is no exception to the rule that every organic being naturally increases at so high a rate that, if not destroyed, the earth would soon be covered by the progeny of a single pair. Even slow-breeding man has doubled in twenty-five years, and at this rate, in less than a thousand years there would literally not be standing-room for his progeny?"

The second cause of the struggle is the accumulation of the production and of the wealth in the hands of few, that is the capitalism which brings forth want of food for the multitudes. This accumulation divided the society into two main classes:- the capitalist and the proletarian. The antagonism between these two classes became universal. This antagonism becomes more acute whenever there is a diminution or destruction of the production from bad weather conditions or from any other cause.

The capitalism gave birth to the imperialism, which is the policy of the capitalistic nations to extend their control on the greater number of the world sources of raw materials and markets. The imperialism is the main cause to which are due the recent great world wars.

Consequently we can abolish the wars due to the struggle for existence:-

- 1st. By reducing the rate of increase of the population - that might come automatically by the spread of the proper civilisation.
- 2d. By increasing artificially the production of food and distributing it regularly to the mankind all over the world.
- 3d. By organizing the world so that to make disappear every kind of class distinction.

Now, the following general considerations may be easier understood after the foregoing explanations.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

PREJUDICES.

To this point we have developed, with the greater clearness we could do it in a so brief dissertation, that man is not a free creature and consequently he is not responsible for what he does, willy nilly, incited by instincts or by interior tendencies rised from the kind of food that he takes, from the kind of water that he drinks, from the atmospheric air (the quality of which differs from day to day and from place to place) that he breaths, from the radiant energies incident upon him, from the degree of hypnotism that he receives from his environment or from the books he reads, and from the toughness of the struggle for existence.

Consequently if we wish decidedly to abolish the war and the crimes and to secure to mankind health, longevity, and real happiness we must leave aside our religious, political and scientific prejudices and to proceed in an organization of the world in accordance with what is indicated by the biological and physical and not by imaginary and faulty sciences.

II.

RELIGIOUS PREJUDICES.

The ancient lawgivers in their effort to organize the first societies of men, started from the following faulty basic hypotheses:- in the first place, that the man is composed from a body and a soul which is completely independent from the body, and that the soul can live after the destruction of the body in preserving the same personality, feelings and passions that man has during his life; in the second place, that God, the Creator of the Universe, is like a man, with feelings and passions.

These mistaken hypotheses, formulated as truths that is not permitted to discuss about, even to-day, check the happiness of men and provoke many social troubles. We call these hypotheses faulty and mistaken, because they did not receive to this day the least scientific evidence that they are true.

These hypotheses, repeated every day from the day when a man begins to become conscious of the world around him, have hypnotized many men to such an extent as to incite them to do, unconsciously, the more abominable crimes. Thus, whenever appears a man with encyclopaedic cells more perfect and capable to receive truer images and ideas of the world, then those who are less hypnotized accept his progressive teachings, while the more profoundly hypnotized multitudes, incited by their religious leaders attack him and his followers and endeavor to destroy them. This struggle between hypnotized men and those who are little by little awakening is a great law of the nature concerning the evolution of the life.

In this struggle, naturally, prevail the awakening propounders of new ideas or philosophical and scientific systems; because the awakening men have greater ability to defend and conquer. History gives good evidence of this statement. A good idea of this struggle between hypnotized and awakening men we may get from the following, written by professor HUXLEY:- (1)

"The myths of Paganism are as dead as Osiris and Zeus, and the man who would revive them, in opposition to the knowledge of our time, would be justly laughed to scorn; but the coeval imaginations current among the rude in-

(1) Op. cit. (p.318)

12

habitants of Palestine have unfortunately not yet shared their fate, but, even at this day, are regarded by nine tenths of the civilized world as the authoritative standard of fact and the criterion of the justice of scientific conclusions, in all that relates to the origin of things, and, among them, of species. In this nineteenth century, as at the dawn of modern physical science, the cosmogony of the semi-barbarous Hebrew is the incubus of the philosopher and the opprobrium of the orthodox. Who shall number the patient and earnest seekers after truth from the days of Galileo until now, whose lives have been embittered and their good name blasted by the mistaken zeal of Bibliolaters? Who shall count the host of weaker men whose sense of truth has been destroyed in the effort to harmonize impossibilities - Whose life has been wasted in the attempt to force the generous new wine of science into the old bottles of Judaism, compelled by the outcry of the same strong party?

" It is true that if philosophers have suffered, their cause has been amply avenged. Extinguished theologians lie about the cradle of every science as the strangled snakes beside that of Hercules, and history records that whenever science and dogmatism have been fairly opposed, the latter has been forced to retire from the lists, bleeding and crushed, if not annihilated; scotched, if not slain. But orthodoxy is the Bourbon of the world of thought. It learns not, neither can it forget; and though at present bewildered and afraid to move, it is as willing as ever to insist that the first chapter of Genesis contains the beginning and the end of sound science, and to visit with such petty thunderbolts as its half-paralysed hands can hurl, those who refuse to debase nature to the level of primitive Judaism.

" Philosophers, on the other hand, have no such aggressive tendencies. With eyes fixed on the noble goal to which "per aspera et ardua" they tend, they may, now and then, be stirred to momentary wrath by the unnecessary obstacles with which the ignorant, or the malicious, encumber, if they cannot bar, the difficult path; but why should their souls be deeply vexed? The majesty of Fact is on their side, and the elemental forms of matter are working for them. Not a star comes to the meridian at its calculated time but testifies to the justice of their methods - their beliefs are "one with the falling rain and with the growing corn". By doubt they are established and open inquiry is their bosom friend. Such men have no fear of traditions however venerable, and no respect for them when they become mischievous and obstructive; but

they have better than mere antiquarian business in hand, and if dogmas, which ought to be fossil but are not, are not forced upon their notice, they are too happy to treat them as non-existent".

We quote these extracts from HUXLEY for those who persist inconsiderately in the respect of traditions, while every thing is continuously changing around them.

Concerning the myths of the Bible and the need of abolishing them as an article of faith we have a very spirited justification from the Greek philosopher ADAMANDIOS CORAES (1) who wrote that the myths are useful to the lawgivers when they at first form states, because the first settlements of the towns are composed of gatherings of savage or barbarous men, whom to carry over from the fight against one another and from everyday's lawlessness, to a peaceful civil intercourse and cohabitation it is permitted to persuade by myths, since by reason this is not feasible. But, after the formation of the states, only to tyrants it is expedient to perpetuate the infancy of the citizens; the philosophical and liberal sovereigns, on the contrary, are diligent to bring them to the understanding of a full grown man, by dispersing little by little the falsehood and putting at its place the truth through philosophy and such a religion, the dogmatics of which will be free from myths, and the morals from superstitions.

Consequently the leaders of the Christian Religion ought since long dissolve the lies, that MOSES was obliged to impose as faith upon the savage tribes of Israel in the wilderness of Sinai, and put in their stead the truth that comes out of the scientific discoveries. However these leaders, even to-day, continue to endeavor to perpetuate the infancy of the citizens and, by this, the crimes and the war.

(1) Th. Kokkaliades and G. Moutaphes. "Ad. Craes.- About Statesmanship and Law."

III.

POLITICAL PREJUDICES.

Like the religious prejudices so also political prejudices checked seriously the progress of the sciences and our happiness. The frenzy that has each nation to subjugate his neighbor nations comes from the instinct that have the men to enslave and exploit their neighbors. The support given to this frenzy (instinct), to which are due the great misfortunes of mankind, is invested with the hypnotizing word "patriotism". This word is hiding great crimes, it is obscuring the reason, and hindering mankind to enter the path of science and happiness by an international organization of the world's nations.

In the name of this word the dictators take possession of the governments of nations, they oppress the peoples and lead them to destructive wars. In the name of this same word is hindered the teaching of the truth and is consumed the greatest effort to keep the citizens in an infantile status. This word, even to-day, is hypnotizing the leaders and the peoples and transforming them into beasts just as was doing sorceress Circe.

Hypnotized from this word the German field marshal MOLTKE was declaring that "perpetual peace is a dream and it is not even a beautiful dream. War is an element in the order of the world ordained by God. Without war the world would stagnate and lose itself into materialism". (WELLS).

But is there any kind of materialism baser than that of the militarists? What is the meaning of uniforms embroidered with gold, of decorations, of marshals' staffs, of brutalizing military discipline? What place might hold all these relics of barbarism, of brutality, of ignorance, in a society of civilized men whose souls vibrate with the ardor of getting knowledge to improve the conditions of existence of the whole community and to struggle efficiently against the disastrous to the man's life elements of nature?

It is time to get rid from the influence of this word and to seek for the organization of the entire world under an International Government which would secure equal ~~right~~ civil rights to every man in the world.

IV.

PEACE TREATY.

A very great opportunity is given to-day for such an organization of the world, as we have stated above. But it must be noted that a lasting International peace treaty cannot be done immediately after the end of such a great world war by the governments, the diplomats, and the militarists, who have carried it on. All these men had prejudices and by carrying on such a terrible war they acquired habits completely opposit to those that must have the peace makers, who must be cold blooded, free from prejudices and equipped with large scientific knowledge concerning the nature of man and nature's powers that control his actions.

In consequence to this, to make a lasting peace in the world, the peace treaty must be made at least ten years after the end of the war, when the passions will be subsided, by an assembly of representatives elected by the peoples and not by the governments, which are temporary, pertain only to one party and may be disproved by the peoples. Moreover the decisions of the envoys of the governments are ordinarily based on the reports of experts of their own choice, whose views are generally in contrast with those of the peoples and who despise or ignore the existence of immutable moral and physical laws disobedience to which is disastrous.

Therefore if the peace treaty be made to-day, as in the past, by the diplomatic way, that is, if after this terrible war diplomacy is not bannished, then we may be sure that in a few decades it will prepare to mankind the horrors of a new world war. There must not be the least doubt that war cannot be abolished without the abolition of diplomacy, this worn-out pernicious institution and the substitution of it by an World Congress.

V.

INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

It is easy to understand that the stimulation of good feelings and fellowship between nations would greatly be assisted if the governments of the united nations would adopt an international language. The necessity of such a language had been, since long, felt and in order to avoid the difficulties which were aroused from the competition of the then Great Powers in the choice of such a language among the living ones, it was proposed by Dr. ZAMENHOFF an artificial international language called "Esperanto". But, as we cannot yet make living beings, likewise we cannot also make to live an artificial language.

Not only it is unfeasible to make a living language, but also it is unachievable to make revive an old one. It is known that in the middle age the men of letters and the philosophers of all the European nations used in writing and in conversation the Latin language; however this, as a worn-out language, could not endure the exigencies of the new civilisation, and so it died away.

The opinion that the birth, the development, the decline and the death of the language fully differ from the birth, the growth, the oldness and the death of living creatures has been backed by many philosophers and glottologists who consider the language in general as the produce of tendencies which the speaking man does not know that they exist into him, and of the influence of these tendencies upon organs, the function and the constitution of which he altogether ignores. Some interesting opinions about this subject are related by the Greek writer MANUEL ROIDESS in his book intitulated "The Idols".

According to RENAN, the speech is natural to the man as the cry is to the animal; the man speaks in the way that he sees and hears and the articulation of the sounds is as independent of the thought as is the use of the other parts of our body. The language is an unconscious creature of our interior forces, which act as if under a divine impulse.

Therefore we cannot use as an international language neither an artificial nor an old one, but only a living language and certainly that which has more vitality and is apt of further development, and as such we consider the English language.

VI.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE GREAT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.

Professor THOMAS HUXLEY at the beginning of his essay "On the relations of man to the lower animals" has written:

"In a well-worn metaphor, a parallel is drawn between the life of man and the metamorphosis of the caterpillar into the butterfly; but the comparison may be more just as well as more novel, if for its former term we take the mental progress of the race. History shows that the human mind, fed by constant accessions of knowledge, periodically grows too large for its theoretical coverings, and burst them asunder to appear in new habiliments, as the feeding and growing grub, at intervals, casts its too narrow skin and assumes another, itself but temporary. Truly the imago state of Man seems to be terribly distant, but every moult is a step gained, and of such there have been many."

"Since the revival of learning, whereby the Western races of Europe were enabled to enter upon that progress towards true knowledge, which was commenced by the philosophers of Greece, but was almost arrested in subsequent long ages of intellectual stagnation, or, at most, eystation, the human larva has been feeding vigorously, and moulting in proportion. A skin of some dimension was cast in the sixteenth (1) century, and another towards the end of the 18th (2), while, within the last fifty years, the extraordinary growth of every department of physical science has spread among us mental food of so nutritious and stimulating a character that a new ecdysis seems imminent. But this is a process not unusually accompanied by many throes and some sickness and debility, or, it may be, by graver disturbances; so that every good citizen must feel bound to facilitate the process, and even if he have nothing but a scapel to work withal, to ease the cracking integument to the best of his ability."

A so simple and impressive image of the influence of the science on the human mind or rather of the difficulties that will impede its progress only the great

-
- (1) LUTHER- Religious reformation.
 (2) The French revolution.

leader of the progressive ideas of his time, professor HUXLEY could conceive.

As the worn-out and burst skin of the growing grub cannot be detached at once from its body but progressively and some times some living tissues may be so solidly attached on it that it can be detached only with pains and bloodshed, likewise there are men who are so solidly attached to the worn-out traditions, customs and habits that only with pains and even bloodshed may be removed from them.

The truth of this statement can be seen in the writings of the late premier of Great Britain Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, ~~HUXLEY~~ published at 1938, regarding the wonderful achievement of the science to produce new species by a dose of X-rays on the generative cells of a fly.

The possibility, he stated, (1) of such technical procreation of new types of living beings, brings us to inquire where it may take us. It does not seem completely fantastic to imagine that new forms of animals even of men it will be possible to produce by one way or another. Overmen or perhaps undermen. Angels or perhaps devils, depending on the decision of a simple human intellect.

There is a general and almost instinctive aversion against human intervention in the biological order of things. These interferences do not please to any one of us, and it is likely that custom and religion will oppose them. And perhaps custom and religion are right, because we do not succeed so well with our present system, so that to have the right to shoulder political problems, like those which arise if even the constitution of humanity becomes a play to the bureaucrat.

But whatever may be the opposition, these discoveries will probably take place and some countries will take advantage of them. Nobody can say whether they will procreate a terrestrial paradise or whether they will bring the human race to the extinction. Anyhow the granting of almost illimitable possibilities, to the most limited intellect, which will have the authority to use them, may very well signify not only the desolation of the civilisation that we know, but also the end of the reign of the man on this planet. Happily though we proceed thither, we did not yet arrive.

Moreover, as it is clearly seen from the above words, Mr. CHURCHILL feels the danger that mankind runs from the ill use of the great scientific discoveries when

(1) These words are taken from a Greek newspaper and rendered again in English.

these discoveries are made from a nation which attempts to use them for his own profit. However, instead of recommending the constitution of an International scientific Organization and a Cooperation of all the nations so that the entire mankind could take advantage of such discoveries, he is comforting himself by telling that although we proceed thither we did not yet arrive, that is when mankind will arrive there we shall be dead.

But, there were not seven years passed from the publication of the above Mr. CHURCHILL's article when mankind thunderstuck heard of an other great scientific discovery - the breaking up of the atom and the fabrication of bombs which by the use of the energy liberated from this breaking up of the atom bring unheard to this day destruction.

This second great discovery, made the conservative friends of Mr. CHURCHILL to think more profoundly of the world's affairs and so, for the first time in the history, a conservative leader, Mr. EDEN, speaking in the House of Commons, the 22 Nov. 1945, stressed the fact that he cannot find another solution for the security of the world from the atomic energy, but the renunciation of our conception regarding national sovereignty and that he wishes a world in which the relations between the nations will be like those existing now between England, Scotland, and Wales. Also, it is for the first time that it has been declared in the House of Commons by the foreign affairs secretary, Mr. BEVIN, the necessity of a world Parliament, and by the premier, Mr. ATLEE, the necessity of of an International Scientific Cooperation.

In this way is progressing the detachment of the worn-out coverings of human mind. However it has not yet been able to liberate itself altogether from these hypothetical coverings in spite the bloodshed of two world wars and the great scientific discoveries.

In order that more pains and bloodshed might be avoided, we repeat the appeal of professor HUXLEY to every good citizen of the world to work for the benefit of mankind to the best of his ability without pretension, without selfishness, and without ambition.

We will not conclude without availing ourselves of the information given by the newspapers regarding the destructive earthquake that occurred the 28 Nov. 1945 in the west coast of India. According to the informations given by an eye-witness the first sign of the calamity was the sudden change of the color of the sky over the sea, which became red. Immediately after that, he said, a column of fire was darted from the water to the sky, then was heard a deafening noise and before the signal

of danger be given a gigantic billow dashed on the coast and inundated our village sweeping every thing on his way. According to complementary informations the shores west to Karatsi are sown all over on a length of a hundred miles, with dead bodies that every day the waves cast them up.

If there were the 26 Great International Scientific Centers we would know before long the date of the occurrence of this calamity and we would take the necessary steps to save the human lives from such a horrible death. While now, with our imperfect scientific world organization this calamity came on all of a sudden, and afterwards we try to give explanations based on imperfect hypotheses.

As men have been delivered from most diseases only when they were delivered from quackery and when it was permitted to the medical men to dissect dead bodies and to investigate through the entire world into the causes and the ways by which the diseases are spread, likewise mankind will be delivered from crimes, war and misery when it will be able to get rid from such deceptive sciences as are diplomacy, political economy, etc., and when the leaders of the United Nations will be obliged to ground a world wide organization upon the indications of biology and physical sciences, that is, upon the real needs of the struggle for the existence of the entire mankind.

In concluding now we want to emphasize the fact that isolated experiments concerning the use of atomic energy, or the production of any serious disturbance of the electrical, magnetic or, in general, energetic status of the atmosphere may bring about the end of the life on the earth.

We must keep in mind that it is geniuses who receive with more efficacy the radiating energies and who consequently are obliged, willy nilly, to do great feats that may either increase the happiness or provoke great misfortunes.

Only a strong International Organization with its Great Scientific Centers, uniformly spread over the entire surface of the Globe, could guide the geniuses of the world so that their activities might be only useful to mankind.

Only such an Organization could help Science to reach its ultimate goal, that is, to produce living cells by taking inorganic matters (such as carbonic acid, ammonia, water, salines) and rays or energy waves.

On this matter T. HUXLEY, (1) a century ago, when the properties of the cells and of the visible and invisible

(1) T. H. HUXLEY. "Man's place in nature and other essays." Everyman's Library. (p.200).

radiations were unknown, and when nobody would dare to think about the possibility of breaking up the atom, he wrote:

" I need not tell you that chemistry is an enormous distance from the goal I indicate; all I wish to point to you is, that it is by no means safe to say that that goal (the production of living cells) may not be reached one day. It may be that it is impossible for us to produce the conditions requisite to the organization of the life; but we must speak modestly about the matter, and recollect that Science has put her foot upon the bottom round the ladder."

Athens, Greece

July 16, 1946

Alford D. Dingle