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A NOMINATION FOR THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

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To the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament,

Oslo.

Honorable Sirs,

The preamble to the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) reads:

"Since war begins in the minds of men, it is in the minds
of men that the defences of peace must be constructed."

Allow me then to propose two men to share jointly the Nobel Peace Prize, because they have done more than any other men to construct those peace defences. The first is a professor of psychiatry George Brock Chisholm, the second a chemical engineer Charles Kasiel Bliss who has developed a logical "mind defence for peace" akin to the logical symbolism of chemistry, invented by the Scandinavian Jöns Jacob Berzelius. It works wonders in violent domestic and political quarrels, as you will see in later pages.

I myself have been a psychiatrist, who also studied chemistry. I have used Bliss's method in mental hospitals, and therefore I realise the pioneering work of these two men, a professor and a chemical engineer.

There is an analogy here. Professor Ascanio Sobrero discovered nitroglycerine, and the chemical engineer Alfred Nobel developed the method for making it a practical tool for industrial progress. Alfred Nobel was deeply committed to peace and to "the fraternity of nations." But he also foresaw the arduous task with which he had burdened your shoulders. Year after year you try to find men who are worthy to receive the Nobel Peace Prize, and in many years you have given up the struggle, because no one was found who deserved it. Here is what Nobel prophesied:

"I intend to leave after my death a large fund for the promotion of the peace idea, but I am sceptical as to its results. The savants will write excellent volumes. There will be laureates. But wars will continue just the same" (from the book "Alfred Nobel, Architect of Peace" by Herta Pauli).

Nobel also prophesied that democratic elections would not prevent the emergence of a dictator who wins the masses by good looks and vague words. Nobel witnessed the hysteria which swept France by the Hitler of the Third French Republic, Georges Boulanger. He thus visualized the coming of a Hitler of the Third German Reich when he wrote:

"All established governments without exception have a common interest in insuring themselves against such wars as are from time to time incited by adventurers of the Boulanger type. And if it were possible to find some formula by which their number can be reduced, it is probable that most governments would subscribe to it wholeheartedly." (from the book "Alfred Nobel" by Nicholas Halasz, p. 160).

"The formula" has been found by the engineer Charles K. Bliss, and his invention, when put to full use, will make powerhungry men go hungry, and warbrokers go broke. As a parliamentarian I consider it most fortunate that the Peace Prize is awarded, not by "savants", of whom Nobel was sceptical, but by practical parliamentarians who are interested only in practical solutions. In contrast, many professional "savants" are reluctant to admit that the theories they have taught their students have turned out to be false.

I ask you therefore to judge Chisholm's and Bliss's work as men of the people, not to allow your judgement to be clouded by the common and well-established theories of professorial intellectuals. Some of them will rise in furore (as they have done already against Chisholm) because Chisholm and Bliss have overthrown most of the favourite and prevailing theories on peace and war. The Nobel Committee of the Storting has already shown extreme courage, as for instance in awarding the Peace Prize in 1936 to Ossietzky who defied Hitler. It will require courage again if you will consider provoking a world-wide controversy by bringing Chisholm's and Bliss's work more forcibly before the world, and thus giving a new hope to mankind faced with annihilation.

GEORGE BROCK CHISHOLM

is a psychiatrist of world renown, former Canadian Minister of Health, and later the first Director-General of the World Health Organisation of the United Nations. I submit herewith Publication No. 1 a condensed list of his achievements from the book "Who is Who in Canada 1967-68", and Publication No. 2 from "Current Biography 1948" which also contains his picture (Figure No. 1).

Shortly after the end of the second world war, the United States Government invited Chisholm to lecture on the most burning questions of the postwar days:

"Why do we go to war and kill each other?"

"What can we do to prevent war?"

Chisholm answered in a lecture entitled

"The Psychiatry of Enduring Peace and Social Progress"

(Publication No. 2)

PLEASE READ FIRST MY SUBMISSION TO THE END, AND STUDY THE SUBMITTED PUBLICATIONS AFTERWARDS. This may save hours of study, because my submission is a condensation of them all.

Chisholm's lecture caused at first a furore among academics, because he did not accept the common theories that human warfare is but the continuation of violence between the different species which we observe in the animal world, caused, we are told, by the natural law of the survival of the fittest.

Instead, Chisholm said that human warfare is due to a brain disease, a mental sickness, an epidemic which has befallen the minds of men. Doctors know how to fight an epidemic. First we must find the virus, then the vaccine. The virus, said Chisholm is articulate and abstract language, notably certain abstract concepts, expressed in vague words, which have been used throughout human history to start and to justify most wars. He named the concept of "good and evil" which caused the most heinous of all wars, the massacres in the name of God and for God or gods. When leaders told their people that the tribe across the border was "evil" it was enough to incite them to a "holy war". Of course, this vague word was only a pretext for plunder, but it perverted the minds of men. They killed with a clear conscience the "evil" enemies.

Chisholm has convinced many psychiatrists because they know at first hand the destructive forces of the human mind, and they can see in Chisholm's theory how this can cause war. But how can the mass of mankind be helped to international sanity and maturity until we can all recognize our disorders of thought which are universal, and which create prejudice and war?

Alas, the furore about Chisholm's startling theory subsided quickly, perhaps because he could not offer any scientific proof for his theory, nor could he offer any practical method for his proposed "Re-Education of Mankind." Bliss found a proof, and developed a method.

CHARLES KASIEL BLISS

was born Karl Kasiel Blitz of Austrian parents, and grew up in extreme poverty, misery, and the ravages of war. I include his photograph as a volunteer Red Cross worker (Figure No. 2) during 1914-1915 before he was called up for the Austrian army. In 1922 he graduated from the University of Technology (Technische Hochschule) in Vienna as a Diplom ingenieur in Chemical Engineering, and later became an industrial executive of an electronic firm in Vienna. He lectured without pay to students in Vienna, London, Shanghai and Sydney.

I include Publication No. 4 an interim publication from biographical notes which may be of interest to you, because it shows that from early boyhood to manhood he was deeply influenced by the altruistic lives of Scandinavian pioneers, scientists, writers and musicians, notably Fritjof Nansen, Henrik Ibsen, Edvard Grieg, Jöns Jacob Berzelius, Niels Bohr, Svante Arrhenius, Jens Jespersen, and others.

In 1929 he became secretary, and later chief of the patent department where he had to deal with inventors and inventions all the time. He is the son of an engineer, and is himself an ardent inventor. From his early boyhood he dreamed of making an invention which could help humanity more than any other technical invention. His dream came true, and is the basis of my nomination for the Peace Prize.

The first impetus to his invention for peace came to him as a shock. He had to defend his firm against the assaults of the big electronic firms Telefunken and Philips in the patent courts of a number of European countries. There he learned in dismay that justice does not depend on what an inventor has done. Justice in the patent courts was a haggling with vague words taken from prior patent specifications and scientific publications. When some publications were printed in a foreign language, both parties marched into court, accompanied by professors with large dictionaries, who began to haggle among themselves about the meaning of some ambiguous word which has different meanings in different contexts and in different dictionaries. For Bliss the life of his firm and its 1200 employees was at stake. He defeated the big firms, but in the end he himself was defeated by the Nazis. I enclose a photograph of Bliss (Figure No. 3) taken about the time before the Nazis arrested him in 1938.

From 1933 onwards he was in Germany almost every month on business, and there he studied the Nazi phenomenon at close quarters. He went to their rallies, listened to their speeches, and was shocked to see how a sane and intelligent nation, "das Volk der Dichter und Denker" was driven into madness by the vague words of Hitler and his henchmen. From his father he had inherited a great sense of humour, and on every trip he collected the latest Hitler jokes. The whole factory was awaiting his every return to hear them all. The Austrian Nazis never forgave him this, and on the 18th March 1938, six days after Hitler overran Austria, Bliss was one of the first to be arrested by the Gestapo. Later he was transported to Dachau concentration camp, and on the 23rd September 1938 he went from Dachau to Buchenwald which was much worse than Dachau. Some of his harrowing experiences are told in the attached Publication No. 3. also how he risked his life to save many inmates during the terrible winter of 1938-1939. But what interests us here is that Bliss - eight years before he heard of Chisholm - came to the same conclusion, and went even further than Chisholm.

Buchenwald was near Weimar on the Ettersberg where Goethe used to walk in solitude. Bliss, who grew up with the great words of Goethe, Schiller, and the other German Dichter and Denker, had a unique opportunity to see in Buchenwald what wordmongers and warmongers like Hitler and Goebbels had done to the German language. What he could read there was "Mein Kampf" and newspapers like the "Voelkischer Beobachter". In the evening the loud-speakers in all huts were turned on full blast with the speeches of Hitler and the others. How could the German nation fall prey to those criminals? The answer was: Words. But what words?

Bliss remembered Goethe who said:

"Mit Worten laesst sich's trefflich streiten,
Mit Worten ein System bereiten.
Da eben wo Begriffe fehlen,
Da stellt ein Wort zur rechten Zeit sich ein".

which Bliss translates as follows:

"With words it's beautiful to fight,
With words a system comes to light,
Just where conceptions are not there,
A word springs up from anywhere".

The other crucial experience in Buchenwald was a zoo, which the camp commander had installed within the concentration camp for the "enjoyment" of his SS blackguards. Often Bliss stared in sorrow from his gigantic cage which held over 20,000 human animals into the small cages of his fellow creatures, they themselves innocently imprisoned for life. He traced the words "bestiality" and "brutality" to the animal "beast" and "brute". But can animals ever be so beastly and so brutal as human animals are?

Suddenly a thought struck him. Animals have cries of joy and love, of fear and anger, but animals have no vague words. What happened to Bliss after this thought is truly remarkable, and you will hear of it in later pages. I believe that the people of Norway will understand Bliss better than any other nation, because Norway is the only nation in the world that has abolished concentration camps for animals called zoos, or zoological "gardens".

In the end Bliss defeated the Nazis and freed himself from Buchenwald. He realised what he had known long before: that even among the brutal SS blackguards there are kindly souls, but how to find the way to their hearts? Bliss knew how. He pleaded for his release in the international language of music. His good wife Claire was herself a German from the Reich, and she fought a heroic fight with the Vienna Gestapo to free Karl. He asked her by letter to send him his musical instruments to Buchenwald. Bliss is an accomplished musician, and his music did not only give comfort to his fellow-inmates. It also opened up to him the hearts of his Nazi jailers, and the gates of Buchenwald, just in time to avoid the bitterest inhumanities of World War II.

On the 14th April 1939 Bliss came free, but had to leave immediately for England. It was impossible to take Claire with him, who would follow later. But four months later Hitler attacked Poland, and Claire was trapped in Germany. Bliss left the security of the Allies and gave himself up again into the hands of the Axis powers, this time the Japanese. The only place where he could be reunited with his wife was the International Settlement of Shanghai. Bliss went westwards to Shanghai, and Claire went eastwards. On Christmas Eve 1940 they fell into each others arms after three years of terrible separation.

I enclose Publication No. 5 and 6 which Bliss has made for the friends of Claire, and which tell of his love for this truly remarkable woman in heart-moving poetry. Publication No. 5 contains on the last page a photograph of Bliss and Claire in Sydney (Figure No. 4)

Bliss's impression of Shanghai was overwhelming. He remembered a similar impression when he hiked in former years with his brother through the mountains of Switzerland. There a grandiose view opened up to him, more glorious than all the alpine scenery. He saw how four nations of Germans, French, Italians, and Ladins (Rhaeto-Romans) who spoke different languages, can live together in peace and can feel united as Swiss people. Bliss remembered Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" :

"Wir wollen sein ein einig Volk von Bruedern
In keiner Not uns trennen und Gefahr".

"Let's be united a nation of brothers
Not separated by danger and distress".

And he understood in later years why the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Storting wanted to give the Peace Prize to Switzerland.

But Shanghai made an even deeper impression on Bliss than Switzerland. He saw something working beautifully: a true World Government of all nations. The International Settlement of Shanghai was governed by the Consuls of all nations. Bliss couldn't believe his eyes when he had to visit the offices of the Municipal Council of Shanghai. There he saw Chinese, Japanese, Germans, French, British and others, whose nations were at war with each other, sitting peacefully next to each other, and working for the common good of a "nation" of 5 million people.

But Bliss saw in Shanghai something even more grandiose. He saw a nation of 700 million Chinese who spoke in different languages and were of different races, yet they were united by a common writing which they could read in any of their languages. Scholars of Chinese culture told him that a European nation would have been a reality centuries ago if Scandinavians and Spaniards, Britishers and Bulgars, Romans and Russians, Hellenes and Hollanders, etc., had a common writing which they could all read in all their languages. What Bliss did with this fantastic idea is the kernel of this story. Here again the Norwegian people should understand Bliss better than most other nations, because the Norwegian Storting has realised the importance of language, and has enacted laws to standardize it throughout the land. In other countries, for instance Belgium, Ceylon, India, etc. there are language riots and violence.

On the 7th December 1942 the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour, abolished the International Settlement of Shanghai, and a few months later they herded Bliss and Claire and 16,000 European refugees into the segregation camp of Hongkew. But Bliss was already oblivious to more sufferings. His mind was absorbed with one great idea: the invention of a practical method for the creation of "peace among the fraternity of nations". He had read Stuart Chase's book "The Tyranny of Words" and thus had heard for the first time of "Semantics" the new science about the meaning of words (from the Greek semantikos, signifying meaning) and their crucial influence on human behaviour.

The war ended in 1945, and in 1946 Bliss came to Australia with his wife. They became Australian citizens. I met him in Sydney, and we became friends and co-workers in our endeavours to foster the fraternity of nations and world peace. I myself studied a post-graduate psychiatry course at the University of Sydney, and practised psychiatry for over 5 years in mental hospitals. I first used there Bliss's method for helping patients who were disturbed by vague words, the false social signals which so often convey emotional conflict rather than understanding. I appreciated Chisholm's and Bliss's ideas for the preservation of peace and the prevention of war. In the intervening eighteen years I have closely studied their work, and I am convinced that they have earned the world's highest acclaim for their contribution to peace.

Alas, it is the fate of every new idea, which overturns prevailing old ideas, not to be recognised and acted upon promptly. Chisholm is now 72, Bliss 71, and they may soon die, and with them their work. Something must be done, because hundreds of millions of people may die in the next world war. Mankind must try at least to begin to implement Chisholm's and Bliss's work.

One thing can greatly speed that happy outcome - the world sensation of the Nobel Prize given by you to these two men. Suddenly all papers and all magazines would explain their work for world peace. A world-wide controversy could start, because Bliss's work is basically so simple that simple people, even children, can understand it easily, provided it is explained to them in simple language. Thanks to our scientists, we all believe that life on this planet is a merciless competition in which only the fittest in brute strength can survive. This is why dictators surround themselves with fitter bodyguards, fitter battalions, fitter bombs. Bliss shows convincingly how a false interpretation of the vague word "fittest" has blinded us all NOT to see that an ethical power of merciful co-operation is working in every cell of every creature. Every child can see the working of this ethical power in the healing of injuries, in the building of babies in the wombs of mother animals and humans, and in the selfless sacrifices by which animal and human parents feed and teach, protect and defend their helpless children so that they shall survive.

THE PUBLICATIONS ON BLISS'S WORK

From 1946 to 1949 Bliss studied many books, learned of Chisholm's theory and wrote his large book published in 1949. In 1951 Professor of Philosophy Oliver L. Reiser of the University of Pittsburg presented Bliss's work to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Reiser spoke of "Bliss's heroic work". "What is so 'heroic' about my work?" Bliss asked himself. He soon found out. His ideas, like Chisholm's ideas, overthrow the theories of many professorial "savants" (to use Nobel's term). They greeted Chisholm with a furore, because Chisholm was a great public figure. They treated Bliss with silence - "Totschweigen" is the German word for it - killing an idea by being silent about it.

In 1952 Professor of Anthropology Clyde Kluckhohn of Harvard University came to Sydney and met Bliss. He was fascinated by Bliss's work on Chisholm's theory, and he commissioned him to write a scientific article, which I followed up with two more articles. I present herewith:

Publication No. 7 A POSSIBLE PROOF AND TOOL FOR CHISHOLM'S
THEORY ON THE CAUSE AND PREVENTION OF
HUMAN WARFARE. by C.K. Bliss

Publication No. 8 PSYCHO-SEMANTICS, ADULT EMOTION, AND WAR.
by myself (Douglas N. Everingham)

Publication No. 9 A MESSAGE TO MORTALS by myself
(Douglas N. Everingham).

Publication No. 10 SEMANTOGRAPHY-BLISSYMBOLICS by C. K. Bliss,
2nd Edition 1965.

AGAIN, I PLEAD WITH YOU, SIRs, TO READ THIS MY SUBMISSION
FIRST TO THE END, BECAUSE IT CONTAINS A CONDENSATION OF ALL
ARTICLES AND WILL SAVE YOU HOURS OF STUDY.

CHISHOLM ON PROFESSORIAL LANGUAGE

The great philosopher of the 17th century John Locke rebelled against the incomprehensible language of the professors of Oxford and Cambridge. "They Latin their tongues", he cried, "so that the people think they speak by some sort of divine revelation". Whereupon Charles II enacted a law making it a criminal offence for the professors "to read a paper" in incomprehensible language. He created the Royal Society for the Advancement of Science, demanding that the fellows of the Royal Society must adhere to "a natural way of speaking ... not like wits and scholars."

It was all in vain. Today, 300 years later, many professors take a devilish delight in deliberately making themselves not understood. The students think that using such language is "higher education", and they follow the lead and use "highbrow" speech.

Chisholm considers this as one of the great handicaps in his proposed "Re-Education" of Mankind, ". He said in his lecture (Publication No. 3)

"What the world needs from psychiatry is honest, simple and clear thinking, talking and writing. It needs the same from psychology, sociology, economics, and politics. Clear and honest thinking can almost always be expressed in simple words which are understandable by the people who matter most in a democracy. The people who matter are the teachers, the young mothers and fathers, the parent-teacher associations, youth groups, service clubs, schools and colleges, the churches and Sunday schools - everyone who can be reached and given help towards intellectual freedom and honesty for themselves and for the children whose future depends on them. Can we psychiatrists give up our protective device of hiding behind a specific and variable vocabulary to avoid our obvious responsibility?"

Alas, Chisholm and I cannot free ourselves entirely from professorial language. For instance, the term "protective device" may mean anything. It's incomprehensible to many people. For educated readers a "protective device" may mean an umbrella, or a bomb shelter or anything else which protects anything else. But in psychiatry this term means roughly "the shifts of meaning which convince us that painful truths are not really so." This is one of the "specific and variable vocabulary" he deplores in this very passage.

When Professor Clyde Kluckhohn commissioned Bliss to write the article:

"A POSSIBLE PROOF AND TOOL FOR CHISHOLM'S THEORY ON THE CAUSE AND PREVENTION OF HUMAN WARFARE".

(Publication No. 7) Bliss felt that he had to use professorial language, as otherwise many professors would dismiss him as an "amateur" and "dilettante". They have shifted these meanings disastrously, because "amateur" comes from the Latin word amator a "lover", and dilettante meant originally a man who "takes delight" in the search for knowledge - not for money, but for the love of it. Hence Bliss wrote the abovementioned article (Publication No. 7) and his large book (Publication No. 10) in professorial language, because, as he says "to be popular in science, is not popular with scientists."

THIS IS WHY I STILL ASK YOU, SIRs, TO READ ALL OF THIS SUBMISSION FIRST, because I try to say here in simple language what has been said in the Publications No. 3, 7 - 10, in professorial language.

BLISS INVENTS A NEW BOOK FOR BROWSING

Why did Bliss write such a large book (882 pages)? (Publication No. 10) He explains it in these words:

Let us suppose a man has invented for the first time an utterly new science to which he gives a new crazy name: "mathematics" (from the Greek word mathema learning). He maintains that this science will help preserve the peace between human beings, between housewives and grocers, between traders and commercial firms, between engineers and industrialists, and between scientists of all sciences. Now they have a set of "mathematical symbols" by which they can come to peaceful agreements about anything which can be counted and measured.

In order to prove the value of his new "mathematical symbols for peace" he has to write a very large book. Each chapter is devoted to a particular human activity, be it trading and banking, insurance and financing, engineering and manufacturing, mechanics, optics, acoustics, physics, chemistry, medicine, etc. etc. In the end, his book contains nearly 900 pages.

Now comes the shock. He tries to convince laymen and learned men of the value of his work. They open up his large book, and see crazy symbols like 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 and $+$ $-$ $\times$ $:$ $=$ and many more of such incomprehensible signs. They won't take the time to study it all. The inventor of "mathematics" tries to show to them that children in the primary school can learn to handle these symbols. But nobody will listen to him. In the end, they may agree that these symbols are a kind of "international language", because $1 + 2 = 3$ can be read in all languages. But they will refuse to agree that it contains a simple logic and semantics, and that it can help to preserve the peace between people and nations.

And this is exactly the position in which Bliss has found himself during the last 26 years. He went even further than that legendary man who invented "mathematics". Bliss claims that his new meaningful (Greek semanticos) writing (Greek graphein) which he calls "Semantography" will not only help to preserve the peace between people and nations. It can even be used for a new universal ethics which underlies all religions. Today boys and girls of all nations can open a book and read and understand this "meaningful writing" invented by Jöns Jacob Berzelius: $2 \text{H}_2 + \text{O}_2 = 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$. They know that H_2O means water in all languages. Like Bliss, and Professor Reiser, I visualize a time when his semantographic formulas for a universal ethics will be printed in all the prayerbooks of all religions and there be read by boys and girls of all nations in all their languages. BUT WHEN WILL THIS HAPPEN? When, O LORD ???

HOW LONG, O LORD, DOES IT TAKE UNTIL THE TEACHERS BEGIN TO TEACH A NEW IDEA TO THE CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS OF THE WORLD ???

A thousand years ago Arab mathematicians used the Sanscrit letters and the Zero sign for a new system of mathematical symbols: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0. How long did it take until teachers and professors of European schools and universities began to teach these new symbols to their pupils and students?

Not very long. Only 600 years.

For 600 long years they refused to accept the new symbols. For 600 long years they pestered their pupils with multiplying MMMMDCCCLXXXIV by CCCCLVIII. The merchants of Marseille who traded with the Arabs across the Mediterranean adopted quickly the new symbols which made calculations so easy. But the professors of the Sorbonne pressed the Government of France to enact a law forbidding the use of the new symbols.

300 years ago the educational pioneer Jan Comenius put for the first time pictures into school books. How long did it take until the teachers copied Comenius' ORBIS PICTORUM?

Not very long. Only 250 years.

Comenius condemned the cane. But they still beat buttocks in many countries. They still take "An Apple for the Teacher" teaching children how to bribe authority.

300 years ago they laughed about John Aubrey's educational ideas. Today some are adopted, but not all. Aubrey had the crazy notion that all children in seafaring England should be taught to swim. But the headmasters of many schools in many countries still refuse them the few swimming and rescuing lessons. They prefer to let them drown by the thousands.

When Louis Braille, a blind teacher, submitted his new writing for the blind to the French Academy, they turned him down, and his headmaster forbade Braille to teach it.

When Friedrich Froebel invented his "Kindergarten" the professors rejected it, and when he opened his own private "children's garden" they sent the Prussian police and closed it by force.

Well, we might say, all this happened in the past. Today we are living in an enlightened educational age. But are we? It's worse today than ever. Professors of Theology declare seriously that "God is dead!" and professors of anthropology declare that War is innate in human nature - and you can't change human nature. And professors of biology tell us that only the "fittest" in brute strength survive. Their teachings are driving us into a mad arms race with the sure prospect that we will massacre each other by the hundreds of millions in the next world war.

A few years ago Columbia University of New York found in a survey that it takes 15 years for an improved teaching technique to reach 3% of American schools, and 50 years to reach all American schools. How much more to reach all the schools of all nations? 200 years or 300 years ???

Nearly 20 years ago Professor of Education Carleton Washburne of Brooklyn College, New York came to Australia on a lecture tour. He met Bliss and had high praise for his work. But that was all - nothing but words. Over the Australian National Radio Network he condemned his own profession and himself with these words:

"We Educators resist any change, we even pride ourselves with the antiquity of our educational innovations."

And this they have done throughout the centuries - and they are still at it.

Bliss, and his good wife Claire sent out thousands of letters with informative literature about his work to thousands of educators. He asked for nothing more than a test in the classrooms. He asked in vain.

And here is my own story. In 1942 I studied biochemistry at Sydney University. I was greatly hampered by the complex organic chemical formulas. In order to help me in my studies I invented a new abbreviation system for organic chemistry. It is so simple that even children can grasp it easily. I shall show some samples in Part 4 of this my submission titled "A new Universal Medium for Mankind."

My fellow students adopted it eagerly and urged me to write a pamphlet about it. This I did under the title "Chemical Shorthand for Organic Formulae." A fellow student suggested to me to show it to a lecturer in organic chemistry, and to ask him to review it in the Australian Journal of Science. That lecturer said in his review that it should NOT be used, because it would make it easier for students to memorise organic formulae. I gave up in despair. Years later I showed my pamphlet to Bliss, and he a chemist himself realized at once the great advantages of it. He rescued it from oblivion by including it in his "Semantography Series" which he sends out (in a forlorn hope) to a number of Universities. I submit herewith in Part 6 my pamphlet as Semantography Series No. 92.

Years later I learned that another man has invented the same system many years before me. This happens sometimes with new ideas. The name of that forgotten man, a professor himself, is Ingo D. Hackh who published a book on "Structural Symbols" in California in 1917. But he used it only to symbolize carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, whereas I went further and included also phosphorus, sulphur, fluorine, and other elements. But it was of no avail. The conventional and conservative chemists refused to use these simpler symbols. And Bliss tells his own story in his biographical notes (Publication No. 4) remembering how appalled he was as a young student at the Technische Hochschule in Vienna when he realized that conventional and conservative chemists have succeeded in breaking down the great system of chemical symbols of the Scandinavian Jöns Jacob Berzelius.

Organic chemistry developed by leaps and bounds since the coal derivatives were discovered a hundred years ago. Since then, the complex organic materials and medicines developed in the laboratories must be expressed by more and more complex formulae some so large that a whole blackboard is needed to write one down. But though I saw the necessity for a new abbreviation system in 1942, and Hackh saw it in 1917, our own efforts are totally forgotten.

But there was a visionary who saw the necessity for a new abbreviation system in chemistry one hundred years ago. He was a chemical engineer himself, and his name is Alfred Nobel. I shall tell this story in Part 5 where I quote "Alfred Nobel's Own Opinion in support of Chisholm's and Bliss' Ideas."

Why do I recite this litany of lament about the determined resistance of conventional educators against new ideas? I recite it today not in sorrow but in joy, because I, a representative of the people of Australia who have sent me

into the Parliament of Australia, am addressing these pages to the representatives of the people of Norway, the people who have sent you honourable sirs into the Storting of Norway. Today my heart is filled with great hope, because you can revert the catastrophic trend of professional education. You can make the whole world look up and listen and learn that two men Chisholm and Bliss have nearly one generation ago found ways and means to prevent war, but whose great ideas and great methods have been "totgeschwiegen" by the conventional scientists - "killed their work" by being silent about Chisholm and Bliss.

When you would give the Nobel Peace Prize to these two men, the whole world will learn about their work, and the whole of mankind will be filled with an unbelievable hope that we can work for a future without wars, and that our children will not go out to kill and be killed by their fellowmen. Soon you will take to hand Part 3 of the "Selected Pages" from Bliss's forthcoming "Book for Browsing" which can be read and understood by intelligent men and women, boys and girls, because Bliss has followed Chisholm's demand and has written in simple language about Chisholm's ideas, and about Bliss's simple symbols which work wonders in violent domestic and political quarrels, as you will soon see for yourself.

If the miracle happens, if you decide to give Chisholm and Bliss the prize, would the teachers of the old theories bow their heads in shame and confess that they have befuddled mankind with false theories? NOT ON THEIR LIVES - or rather ONLY OVER THEIR DEAD BODIES!! Who said these disrespectful words? Not me, but the greatest physicist of our age Max Planck, and a Nobel Prize winner too.

Max Planck said that a new idea does not gain ground by convincing its opponents, the professors of the old ideas. A new idea gains ground only when the old opponents die out one by one, and new young minds take over. Planck the discoverer of the energy quantum was very lucky because he lived to the ripe old age of 89. He had the opportunity of seeing his opponents sinking into the ground, and his discovery rising in acceptance. But with many other pioneers of new ideas luck is not with them. They die without recognition an embittered and untimely death. Should this also happen with Chisholm and Bliss? When you will bring their work to the knowledge of the world young minds everywhere will eagerly listen to you, and they will go out and implement your trust in Chisholm's and Bliss' ideas, and will bring Peace to our tormented Mankind.

Your noble action will help young minds, the future leaders of mankind, to conquer at last the catastrophic theories which paralyze the minds of mankind, theories that only the fittest in brute strength survive, theories that a merciful God does not exist, and even that God is dead, theories which show convincingly that cruel rulers and crooks and criminals can overcome us all.

Let us realize that in every age, in every school, and in every university there were (and still are) visionaries - teachers and professors themselves - who realized that the professors of the prevailing theories are driving us into the abyss of self-destruction. When Professor of Anthropology was fascinated by Bliss's proof and tool for Chisholm's theory on the cause and prevention of human warfare (see Publication No. 7) he tried to get Bliss into Harvard. He tried to get for Bliss a publication grant. He tried to interest his colleagues in Chisholm's and Bliss's pioneering work. He failed in all, and in his letters to Bliss he said bitterly that the institutes of higher learning are governed by "irrationalities". This is an abstract word, and may mean many things. But first it means that the teachers of the old ideas refuse to be told that their ideas are false, and worse, that an outsider like Bliss has found them out - though Bliss is an academic himself.

Now let's take a look at the Nobel Prize winners in the sciences. It is amazing to see that many of them are biochemists. They study the chemistry of cells. And what do they find? An amazing, miraculous, and mysterious and magical ethical co-operation between the atoms and molecules which form a living cell. Pauling said that the information stored in one single DNA molecule would fill one thousand encyclopedias. But then, one single DNA molecule is a gigantic computer against which the largest man-made computers are mere toys. But do the biochemists find something else - something which another Nobel Prize winner had said one generation ago - to be only howled down by the prevailing theorists? The prevailing theory among scientists is that our universe is the product of chaos in which atoms and molecules collide and combine without any aim, sense, design or purpose. In this chaos only the fittest in brute strength can survive. This is the theory of chaos, and it has brought us into the chaos of self-destruction.

But that Nobel Prize winner, whose name is Alexis Carrel, said something else:

"Cells act unselfishly for the interest of the entire community."

He had discovered that an ethical power of selfless help acts in every living atom of every living cell. He had said in scientific language what every child can see who has injured itself; that the cells of the cell community of that child repair in selfless and ethical help the injuries, until health and happiness is restored.

When Bliss went through unspeakable tortures in the concentration camps of Dachau and Buchenwald he refused to believe that an ethical power (called God) does NOT exist. It was Alexis Carrel who showed him that ethics is a natural force like electricity. And Bliss has followed the demand of Chisholm and has said in his "Book for Browsing" in simple language which every intelligent man and woman, boy and girl can understand that we all, and all other creatures are governed by that ethical power which permeates the spaces of our universe.

You will soon read the "Selected Pages" from Bliss's forthcoming book (Part 3) how Bliss explains Carrel's findings, and how he fulfills the demand of Rene Cassin, the Nobel Peace Prize winner of 1968.

But was Carrel the first who discovered the working of ethics in living cells? Not at all. It was another visionary who said it one hundred years ago. His name was Alfred Nobel. And you will hear about him in Part 5 where I quote "Nobel's Own Opinion in support of Chisholm's and Bliss's ideas."

SHOULD WE ONLY READ BLISS'S BOOK FOR BROWSING?
OR SHOULD WE DO MORE?

When Bliss was exuberant about the findings of Chisholm, Carrel and his own discoveries, he wrote enthusiastic letters to many scholars of whom he believed that they will be sympathetic to the new ideas. One of them was deeply touched, and he saw that Bliss and his Claire are in for a terrible disappointment. He wanted to warn them in order to lessen the shock. And so he wrote the following letter of which I quote only the following passage:

"Dear Mr. Bliss,

If you think that university committees will be organised to study your work, I can only wish you luck. There are no bodies, I think, harder to penetrate with a new idea than the universities."

Bliss still has this fateful letter, but he prefers not to mention the name of that scholar who still depends on his paycheck from his university.

Bliss remained undaunted. He and his Claire went on sending out thousands of letters to thousands of educators. He didn't ask for a penny nor a post, nor for recognition and reward. All he asked was that tests be conducted in the school rooms. After 4 years of such futile pleadings, Claire broke down. She suffered her first heart attack in 1953, and her health steadily declined. In this terrible mood of despair Bliss began to think of approaching the intelligent men and women of the world. He conceived the idea of a popular pocket book, written in popular language which everyone could understand. He decided to include many pictures illustrating the text. But he realized that his book will have only educational value, and this has a dreadful meaning with many people. People like to read love stories or crime stories. When they get an educational book into their hands, the best they do is browsing only, opening the book here and there, reading a passage here and there, and putting the book away and out of their minds. This made Bliss, the inventor, invent "A new Book for Browsing." Every page should contain a self-contained chapter. The interested reader could open up the book and read page 67, or 115, or 296 and he will find an interesting story there which will give him some insight, and perhaps also some entertainment.

But Bliss was in no mood to write for entertainment. He saw his Claire sinking in health and suffering more heart attacks. He remembered the many stories of innovators of new ideas who too did not find recognition in their life-time, and who too died an untimely death in despair and desolation. Hence you will find in some of the "Selected Pages" (Part 3) passages of bitterness and belligerency against the educators of mankind whom he makes responsible for the terrible mess in which we find ourselves, a mess of murders and massacres of millions. He began to write his popular pocket book in 1954, and he has still not finished it, because he has lost the hope of finding recognition during his life-time.

Should you only read the "Selected Pages" a condensation of his large book (Publication No. 10)? Allow me to make a suggestion. Invite Bliss to Oslo. He will come on his own expenses. Put him before a class of boys and girls of say 7 to 10 years of age. See that within one hour the children will be able to read and write whole sentences and whole letters in Bliss's logical symbols. Then put him before a similar class in a Swedish school, then a Danish school, a Finnish school, etc. and see that within one hour these children will be able to read in their own mother tongue the letters written by the children in the other mother tongues. Give him one more hour and see that all children will easily grasp the obvious fact that within the cells of their own body a power of ethical co-operation and mutual help is at work. See how Bliss, who has enraptured all his audiences, can make the children see that ethics is a natural force in our world like electricity.

Give him five more hours and see how the children will easily grasp Bliss's simple logic and semantics. See how they will soon be able to recognize those words which lead to disagreement, unhappiness and worse. Put him before a class of boys and girls say 10 to 15 years of age, and see how they will within a few hours be able to point out in the newspapers those words which will incite hatred and opposition, those words which are said maliciously to hurt other people, those words which can potentially lead to war.

Then put him before an audience of intelligent men and women of many strata of your society. Include intellectuals, teachers and professors, scientists and industrialists, and let them fire counter arguments against Bliss, and see how he will convince them all of the great value of his work. He has done this many a time in Sydney, and he has given lectures to the students at the University of Sydney, and the University of New South Wales (also in Sydney). In Part 4 and Part 6 you will find the leaflets and informative papers on these lectures which all have been enthusiastically received by the students. Only most professors stayed away from his lectures, but those few who attended had great words of praise for Bliss's work (see the various publications in Part 4 and Part 6).

Should the miracle happen, should you award him half of the prize money, what will he do with it? Exactly the same he has done for the last

26 years. He and Claire lived the most frugal of lives. Everything earned above the minimum of subsistence went into the promotion and the printing of his brochures and books. In 1957 when Claire's health deteriorated alarmingly Bliss decided to be with her day and night. He sold his business, and his home and bought an old two storey house near the ocean in 2 Vicar Street, Coogee, Sydney. The upper floor he converted into 7 hotel rooms. In the ground floor he lived with his Claire, and with his duplicating and printing presses. Then they both made this property into a foundation for the propagation of his work so that even after their death the incoming money can be used for further propagation and distribution of his books to the libraries of the world.

In 1961 Claire died and left Bliss in utter despair and desolation. After three years he found again the energy to go on with his popular pocket book. Now he converted the ground floor into rooms, and he himself lives and works in a small verandah. His tenants are mostly young people to whom he is a friend and father, so much so that during the 11 years since he opened his small boardinghouse he never had one room vacant even for one day. His young friends stay on for years, and when they leave for another town and return to Sydney, they wait until a room becomes again available. A happy atmosphere of friendship and co-operation pervades the house and its inhabitants, and they all come to Bliss for fatherly help and advice.

In 1962 Bliss turned 65 and thus became eligible to a pension from the Vienna Pension Institute for private employees. Bliss had made his first payment in 1922 when he graduated from the Technische Hochschule, and accepted a post as a chemical engineer in a Vienna factory making electric lamps and electronic equipment. Now Bliss receives from Austria a pension of about 20 Dollars per week, which is more than enough for all he needs for himself. Indeed, most of the pension money goes into the Semantography Trust Fund, established in 1961. And should you award him the prize money every cent of it will go into the Trust Fund for the propagation of his books and their distribution to the libraries of mankind.

You may ask whether Bliss has tried to interest a publisher in the printing of his books. He has. But publishers are businessmen. They must make a profit, or go bankrupt. Sex and crime stories pay, but educational books only when they are compulsory textbooks in schools, colleges and universities. In his talks with publishers Bliss learned that most professors pay clandestinely the publishers for the publication of their books, because a professor must publish or perish. But Bliss was a manufacturer most of his adult life. He learned book printing quickly. At first he typed his manuscripts on his typewriter and he and Claire duplicated them on their mimeograph machine. Open up his large book (Publication No. 10) which was printed by the photo-offset process and you will see the typed pages from his first edition. Now through his pension and his improved earnings from his business he can indulge in typeset print and litho printing. Bliss (who could

fill a number of teaching assignments at a college or university) chose as his earnings the idea of a boardinghouse because it gives him complete independence, and gives him much time, especially in the morning hours, for further creative work on his popular pocket book. He has resigned himself to the fate that his work will be recognized after his death. It is however my hope that you will recognize it during his life-time and give him the honour of the Peace Prize which he so well deserves.

What Bliss has done in his Semantography has been visualized by Alfred Nobel himself in his letters to Berta von Suttner, his former secretary, who received the Nobel Peace Prize for her book "DIE WAFFEN NIEDER" ("Down with the Arms"). This book enraptured Bliss as a teenager, and now he has realized the dream of Alfred Nobel in his

"ONE WRITING FOR ONE WORLD"

More about this in Parts 4 and 5.

You may be interested to know that a number of people in the Scandinavian countries know of his work and have even acquired his large book. Just a few weeks ago Bliss received a letter from Oslo in which a Mr. Ulf Christensen asks him among other symbols for his symbols on PEACE and WAR. I enclose a photograph of Ulf Christensen's letter at the end of my submission. I attach also the title page of a children's primer which Bliss had printed years ago in the hope that one day he will have the money to bring it out. You may be astonished to see the girl in the picture holding the flag of Norway. I asked Bliss about this, and he told me the following interesting story.

When he arrived in 1946 in Australia he was intrigued by the name of an organisation "International New Education Fellowship." He immediately became a fellow member, and turned to the headquarters in London of which Dr. Peggy Volkov was the heart and soul. She was editor of the journal "The New Era in School and Home." She accepted Bliss's challenge to try his symbols out with her two twin daughters 12 years of age.

Bliss wrote a letter in his symbols to the girls. But to make sure that they will learn the meanings of the symbols he put the English word underneath each symbol. Then in a separate sheet he explained to the children how he builds up his compound symbols, for instance the symbol of father is a combination of the symbol for man and roof, which latter symbol stands for protection, etc. etc.

Dr. Volkov did a bold thing. She completely obliterated the English words underneath all the symbols in the letter, and gave her children only the sheet with the explanation of the logical build-up of the symbols. To her astonishment, the children could translate all symbols of the letter, and what's more, they had learned enough of the logic of the "symbol elements" in order to write back to Bliss a symbol letter. They even logically and easily symbolized new words by combining the basic symbols. Now they told Bliss that a friend from

Sweden is visiting with them. But how to symbolize Sweden? Boldly they drew the symbol for man and the flag of Sweden and coloured it with blue and yellow crayons. In gratefulness to Dr. Volkov and her girls, Bliss decided that the girl in the picture should carry the flag of Sweden. But what about Norway? From his biographical notes (Publication No. 4) you will learn that his life was decidedly influenced by the lives and works of great Norwegian men, notably Fritjof Nansen, Henrik Ibsen, Edvard Grieg, and others. And what about Denmark? Niels Bohr gave him the greatest thrill with his conception of the atom as a solar system. And what about Professor Jens Jespersen, who taught Bliss more than any other linguist about that wonderful phenomenon Language? And what about Jöns Jacob Berzelius who taught him the wonderful chemical symbolism? And Svante Arrhenius who told him how life originated on earth?

No, he had to symbolize all the three countries of Scandinavia. And he did so by drawing the similar outline of the flags with the cross and the pennant in the middle, leaving the colouring out to indicate all three. Thus it came about how Bliss coloured the flag of Norway in exactly the same way as the Volkov girls coloured the flag of Sweden. He promised me to find that symbol letter of the Volkov children in his vast filing cabinets, and I shall send it to you.

Bliss maintains that his universal symbols can be typed on a typewriter. But how can anyone type the flag of Norway, Sweden and Denmark in black outline on a symbol typewriter without using coloured crayons? Now open up Bliss's large book on page 481 and read the title on top: FLAGS WITH SIMILAR OUTLINES BUT DIFFERENT LETTERS. And see in the third row the outline of the 5 countries with the first alphabetical letter attached to the flag, the letter D for Denmark, I for Island, N for Norge, SU for Suomi, and SV for Sverige.

Now let me end this my lengthy tale by telling you what the greatest expert on logic and symbolism had to say about Bliss's work. He met Bliss 19 years ago in Sydney. He is still alive, though 96 years of age, and still an indefatigable fighter for Peace and against War of any kind and from any quarter. His name is Lord Bertrand Russell. This is what he wrote at the time he met Bliss in 1950 in the year he received the Nobel Prize:

"If schools throughout the world (would) clarify the use of words calculated to promote passion, the existing hatred between nations, creeds, and political parties would rapidly diminish, and the preservation of peace throughout the world would become an easy matter."

In a spirited demonstration Bliss proved that his symbolic logic can indeed be taught in the schools of the world to the children of mankind, and thus "the preservation of peace throughout the world would become an easy matter" as Russell said. Russell agreed with this, and after studying the three large

mimeographed books of Bliss for several days he wrote Bliss the following letter:

Dear Mr. Bliss,

I have been looking through your system of Semantography and I think very highly of it. The logical analysis is good. The symbols are ingenious and easy to understand, and the whole is capable of being very useful.

Any man or men who will spend the money necessary to get your work printed will, in my opinion, be performing an important service to mankind.

I attach to this my address the facsimile of Lord Russell's letter, and implore you to "perform this important service to mankind." Lastly I attach the dustjacket and promotion leaflet which Bliss sends out for his second edition, of which I have submitted a copy to you (Publication No. 10). When you will have read this leaflet you will agree that here is indeed a fantastic idea and a wonderful work which should find your wholehearted support.

Bliss maintains all the time that it was Chisholm who inspired him to make his work "a tool for peace." It was Chisholm whose idea of "war through words" made him search in the records of primitive man, where he made the fantastic discovery that primeval man was not a killer of his fellowman. Professor Clyde Kluckhohn of Harvard, and a number of other scholars support Bliss in his discovery. I attach herewith the most important pages 30 to 36 from Part 3 and I am sure you will become convinced that it was language which made primitive man a killer of his fellowman, and that before the advent of abstract words primeval men lived in peace with each other. Read and convince yourself!

IS THERE ANY SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY IN ANY SCIENCE MORE IMPORTANT
THAN THIS ONE?

So far, I have not said one word in foregoing pages about this work of Bliss. But I believe that it may well turn out to be his most important discovery. He had said it in his large book in professorial language (Publication No. 10) but now he tells it to intelligent people and teenagers in such a way that everyone of them is competent to judge and to realize that the whole caste of archeologists and anthropologists has not seen what was there for everyone to see. I consider this discovery of Bliss so important that I cannot wait until you will read it sandwiched between other chapters in the "Selected Pages" from his pocket book. (Part 3). Therefore I present it right here as an annex to my submission. This story begins with the page chapter

MASS MADNESS BY MAD WORDS

referring to Chisholm and myself and continues in a group of page chapters titled

THE BRAIN DISEASE CAUSED BY WORDS AND THE MOST IMPORTANT
ARCHEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY EVER MADE

This archeological discovery proves that primeval man was NOT a killer of his
fellowman.

I also draw your attention to the special part of his "Selected Pages" in which he proves to children that an ethical power does exist in the world. This part begins with the page chapter

CHILDREN AND CREATION

and continues in a group of page chapters titled

IS ETHICS PERHAPS A NATURAL FORCE LIKE ELECTRICITY?

All this he has said in his large book in professorial language. (Publ. No. 10). But now he tells it in simple words and pictures (drawn by his friend a young artist Murray A. Frederick of Sydney) so that every boy and girl can see and understand that ETHICS IS INDEED A NATURAL FORCE LIKE ELECTRICITY.

In this group of page chapters you will also find in page chapter 102 something which all warring nations can adopt immediately: a new universal symbol for the Red Cross Organisation. Today the Red Cross has been rejected by warring nations who are not of the Christian religion. We have the Red Crescent, the Red Star of David, and soon Red China will adopt the Red Dragon or the Red Star. Bliss's symbol is

THE SYMBOL FOR ETHICAL CO-OPERATION

an upright man supporting a sick and wounded man who leans on his helper. Bliss tells me that he has received the inspiration for this symbol from a poster he had seen as a little boy, 65 years ago, a poster for the Red Cross showing a wounded German soldier leaning on a French soldier who supports him on the way to the Red Cross Field Ambulance, an episode in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871. See this episode illustrated by the young artist M.A. Frederick on page 102. See the symbol also in the large book on page 685 conceived already in 1946.

Bliss the boy was so enraptured by that old Red Cross poster that when war broke out in 1914 he immediately joined a Red Cross Field Ambulance as a

teenage volunteer and went out to the battle of Bojan only 15 kilometer from his home town Czernowitz, 29 kilometer from the Russian frontier. There he collected covered with blood, dead and wounded Austrian and Russian soldiers. He spoke with Russian prisoners of war, and realized in horror that Austrian Ukrainians have shot at Russian Ukrainians, Austrian Jews have killed Russian Jews, and even Austrian Germans have fought and killed Russian Germans, the "Volga Deutsche", the German settlers brought into the Volga Basin by Catherine the II.

He tells me that this terrible experience on the battlefield of Bojan in 1914 has formed his motto for his whole life

"Gegen die Idee der grausamen Gewalt -

Die Gewalt einer grossen Idee!"

Against the Idea of gruesome Force -

The Force of a great Idea!"

But the greatest political bombshell of our time is still to come.

On page 4 of this my submission I have told that Bliss was chief of the patent department of his firm in Vienna and that he had to deal with professors in the patent courts of Germany, Austria and other European countries. There he defeated the professors by showing that not only logicians, but even chemists and physicists can prove and disprove "scientifically" whatever they want to prove and disprove for their clients who pay them. This is nothing new, said Bliss. Remember sensational courtcases where a rich man has poisoned his wife. He hires the best barrister, who in turn hires the best professors and they disprove the chemical analysis of the Government analyst, and whatever else there is to be disproved. A rich man may go scot-free. A poor man may be hanged. And this is what really happened many a time.

These words are said by Bliss as an introduction to the Group of page chapters in which he shows what avaricious scientists and professors in the pay of the war industries of America have done to humanity. Bliss was an industrial executive, and hence he knows exactly how industries get "defence" contracts. Remember, he says, every time the navy budget is discussed in Congress, "unidentified submarines, probably Russians" are popping up along the coast and presto a jittery Congress grants billions - for the defence of all salaries.

And here is the significant title to Bliss's disclosures in the "Selected Pages" (Part 3)

THE HORRENDOUS LIES ABOUT THE "NUCLEAR BOMBS"

A semantic Analysis of the scientific Estimates, Guesstimates, Exagger - estimates, and downright Liestimates by some nuclear Scientists and Lie-entists

These Chapters prove that

RUSSIA HAS NO NUCLEAR WEAPONS. NEITHER HAS CHINA.

Bliss is the only man in the world who has 4 distinct qualifications not to be found in any other man, namely:

1. He is an accomplished chemist.
2. He is the inventor of a new logic and semantics which can uncover even scientific lies.
3. He has uncovered many half truths and full lies in scientific publications and professorial expertises.
4. He was in the hands of the Japanese when the so-called "atom bomb" was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Since then he has examined every bit of evidence produced by our nuclear experts and science writers and in his "Selected Pages" from his forthcoming book he shows us that

the atomic device which disturbs our lives, is not the reactor,
not the generator, not the moderator, not the detonator, but the

E X A G G E R A T O R

But this is nothing new for Bliss. He has said the same thing in his large book (Publication No. 10) and when he arrived in 1946 in Australia he immediately contacted the senior lecturer in political science and economics Mr. H.D. Black of Sydney University and told him of his findings, and especially of the revelations of Major P. de Seversky, author of "Victory through Air Power" whom the Secretary of War had commissioned to examine the bomb damage in Germany and Japan. See his report in the "Selected Pages" (Part 3) and in more detail in Bliss' large book published in 1949 page 347 of the second edition submitted to you. Major de Seversky titled his report "ATOM BOMB HYSTERIA" and gave it the subtitle "Fantasy is running wild."

I plead with you honourable Sirs to invite Bliss to Oslo. He will come on his own expenses, and he will prove to you that irresponsible journalists and scientists have exaggerated beyond measure the threats of our nuclear "experts." We all are paralysed by the false belief that Russia can obliterate whole countries and kill hundreds of millions of people in one flash with their mighty hydrogen bombs. Well, these are mighty lies. And Bliss will prove to you that the so-called "father" of the hydrogen bomb Professor Teller tells too that these are lies. When Bliss is in Oslo, call in all nuclear experts you can find, and especially the greatest of them, the journalists, and let Bliss, the scientist, face them all, and prove to them all that what they all know about the hydrogen bombs are nothing but

HEAR SAY, PRINT SAY, READ SAY, LIE SAY.

Let Bliss go into a chemical laboratory and he will produce to you a mighty mushroom cloud, and if you want, he will mix in some radio-active isotopes used in industry and all the Geiger counters around will register a megaton explosion. He will even make the seismographs of hundreds of miles away register an atomic explosion. How? By exploding conventional TNT in the ground. He will produce to you the photograph of the contents of the Nagasaki bomb which brought the Rosenbergs into the electric chair. Nearly half the drawing indicates the filling with TNT. He will prove to you that the American Atomic Energy Commission uses thousands of tons of TNT - on their own admission.

Or can you explain this? Who told the whole world that Russia has exploded the first atomic bomb? Was it the Russians themselves, masters in propaganda? Not at all. It was Truman. How did he know? His "advisers" told him so. But when Truman left the White House he declared publicly that in his opinion RUSSIA HAS NO NUCLEAR BOMBS. Explain this if you can!

Or how can anyone explain this? During the last years 14 American bombers with hydrogen bombs in their bellies crashed - and yet there was no explosion - except some "craters" a few meters wide (and caused by ordinary TNT which is admitted by the American Atomic Energy Commission to be contained in their hydrogen bombs). There was not even a significant radio activity around the "explosions". All this leads only to ONE conclusion, and Bliss has many more reports (forgotten and suppressed by a sensation hungry press) to prove to you that America tries to fool Russia, and Russia tries to fool America - and the American war industries wax fat in the process, and the Russian people go poorer because Russian war industries must be fed too.

Well, I have told all I can about Bliss and his amazing mind, and you may well conclude that in telling you all this I may have risked or even ruined my reputation. You may well ask:

WHO IS THAT MAN DR. D. N. EVERINGHAM?

Who is he who so forcefully exposes himself to ridicule and worse by fighting for two men Chisholm and Bliss, whose ideas are obviously absurd and contrary to the ideas of organised and orthodox science? What are his real motives?

Well, you know already that I am a medical man, a physician and a psychiatrist. You know also that I am a member of the Parliament of Australia. But which party do I represent? The party of privileges? No! The party of the poor - Labour - and I come from a poor family. But I am privileged in having

a wonderful wife and four wonderful children. My eldest child, a daughter studies already at the University of Brisbane.

I became a private physician in Sydney and later in Rockhampton. I took part in the communal activities of my town. When I campaigned for parliament, the party of privileges besmirched my character by saying that I am an atheist, that I don't go to church, and that I ridicule the various gods of the various denominations. And who rose to my defence? Bishop Sherman of Rockhampton. And who voted me into Parliament? The rich and the poor of Rockhampton, because I have treated them in their illnesses all alike. And this is indeed what the Bishop said publicly.

I assure you honourable Sirs that I work now much more than when I was a doctor. But I felt I have to leave my medical practice. I have to go out and cry out against the injustices meted out to the children of mankind, and to the underprivileged poor. In order to show you some of my ideals, I submit to you from the official parliamentary proceedings the prints of some of my recent speeches in the Parliament of Australia. Please receive in Part 6 the following publications:

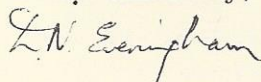
<u>Publication No. 17</u>	My speech of 18th September 1968 about the teaching of ethics and morals to children.
<u>Publication No. 18</u>	My speech of 12th September 1968 about the Human Rights.
<u>Publication No. 19</u>	My speech of 18th September 1968 about the failures of education.

In closing my appeal to you I wish to say this:

If you consider Chisholm the psychiatrist, and Bliss the engineer for the Peace Prize, it is NOT THE MONEY which counts. They don't need any! It is NOT THE HONOUR which counts. They have honoured themselves by their lives and work. But it is the Controversy which will count, a controversy for the future of mankind. Remember that every decision of every Nobel Committee in Peace, Chemistry, Physics, Medicine and Literature in every year has been criticised by envious men. But this time it is not about this or that chemical, physical, or medical discovery, or literary work. THIS TIME IT IS THE FUTURE OF MANKIND WHICH WILL ROUSE THE WORLD.

I thank you for your kindness and for your patience in following me so far, and I remain with my thanks and gratitude for every thought you will give to my proposal. I am, honourable Sirs,

Yours sincerely,



Douglas N. Everingham
M.B., B.S.
(University of Sydney)
Member of the
House of Representatives
Parliament of Australia.