

LISTEN

A
JOURNAL
OF
BETTER
LIVING



SUPERIOR COURT
DEPARTMENT-8
MILDRED L. LILLIE
JUDGE

"Alcohol is playing an increasingly important part in rending asunder happy and secure family life."

Do You Know?



Hangovers cost American factories one billion man-hours every year, according to Dr. Edward Carleton, president of the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons.

"The Foundation Says" estimates that within the next ten years one out of every twenty-seven Americans may be killed or injured by a drinking driver.

While India pleads for 75,000,000 bushels of wheat for its 1,000,000 famine sufferers, United States uses some 110,000,000 bushels a year in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages.

The Welch Grape Juice Company has marred its long record of non-alcoholic drinks by marketing a sweet wine.

An Iranian deputy has suggested that Nasrollah Entezam, Iran's representative at Lake Success, introduce the question of alcoholic beverage consumption for consideration by the United Nations, in an effort to find a means to internationally outlaw "this instrument of impiety and vice."

The Boston "Post," in publishing a report of its special investigator, asserts that 150 licensed liquor, beer, wine, and food premises in Greater Boston are owned, controlled, or directed by racketeers.

According to Columnist Frederick Othman, Herbert Hoover has listed as one of his reasons for saying, "I believe the RFC should be liquidated," a number of loans made by the RFC to liquor firms. Among others, Mr. Hoover listed amounts still owed the RFC as of June 30, 1950, by the United Distillers of America, Inc., of Baltimore; the Harvard Brewing Company, Lowell, Massachusetts; the Old Rock Distilling Company, Joplin, Missouri; and the Scottish-American Distillers, Ltd., of Peoria, Illinois, which totaled in excess of \$1,280,000.

City Councilman Lloyd G. Davies of Los Angeles has proposed a 5 per cent "tippler's tax" to be paid with each purchase of alcoholic drink, the fund to be used to partly reimburse the city for the growing cost of arresting and processing the city's many drunks.

From the Kefauver Crime Investigating Committee's list of liquor gangster tie-ups are taken the following:

1. Louie Greenberg, Al Capone's former financial adviser, owns a brewing company, operating under both state and Federal license, an unknown quantity of real estate, a hotel, and two banks.

2. Joe DiGiovanni, who is reported to be the Kansas City leader of the Mafia, and who has been arrested on numerous charges, including murder and kidnaping, is the operator of the wholesale liquor firm known as the Midwest Distributing Company.

3. Joe Fusco, part owner of Gold Seal Liquors, Inc., is a former Capone mobster.

The average findings of four counties has revealed that in 51 per cent of all fatal-accident victims examined, alcohol was present in varying quantities. The four counties are St. Louis County, Missouri; Cuyahoga County, Ohio; Los Angeles County, California; and Westchester County, New York.

The study of personal-injury accidents in Evanston, Illinois, showed 47 per cent of the drivers involved had been drinking.

An estimate on the minimum of one out of four fatal highway accidents involving liquor places the toll of highway deaths due to alcohol in 1950 at approximately 8,750. Various estimates range from approximately 9,000 to 17,000, depending upon the percentages used. Some 10,000 roadside filling stations are still selling alcoholic beverages to drivers.

For each barrel of beer produced, says *The Foundation Says*, the producers use an average of 40 pounds of barley, 9½ pounds of corn and corn products, 3½ pounds of rice, less than 2 ounces of wheat, about 1¼ pounds of sugar, and half a pound of hops and other materials.

The "National Liquor Review" estimates that distilled spirits consumption may reach 200,000,000 gallons in 1951. This would be nearly 3½ times the amount consumed in 1934.

The Foundation Says estimates that the liquor traffic robbed Kansas merchants of \$30,000,000 worth of business for the year 1950, the equivalent to the entire payroll of 495 of the state's 2,000 manufacturers.

More than 37,500,000 Americans are disfranchised on the question of liquor. According to the American Business Men's Research Foundation, 1,111 counties out of the nation's 3,069 are now denied the right to vote on the question of permitting or prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages in their respective communities.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America claims 75,000 members in 106 affiliate organizations. Rev. John W. Keogh, president of the organization, claims that there are 1,000,000 alcoholics in America, 750,000 of whom are men.

Los Angeles's 1950 Christmas holiday drunkenness set an all-time high and sent 1,222 drunks to jail, 900 persons to hospitals, and 11 to the morgue.

According to *The Foundation Says*, there are at least 5,558 dry areas in thirty-four states with an approximate population of 26,000,000 people, which ban hard liquors, and at least 4,746 of these are dry for beer as well as hard liquors.

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OUR COVER

In this picture study of the Honorable Judge Mildred L. Lillie of the Los Angeles Superior Court, *Listen* is privileged to feature one of America's outstanding women judges. Judge Lillie, who presides over the Domestic Relations Court, possesses a rare combination of efficiency, a deep understanding of human problems, and a striking and sincere personality, which make her an excellent arbiter in this most difficult department. Richard L. Oliver on assignment from Three Lions took this photograph especially for *Listen*.

LISTEN, published quarterly, is the voice of the AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—H. L. Rudy, president; W. A. Scharffenberg, vice-president and executive secretary; J. A. Buckwalter, associate secretary; C. L. Torrey, treasurer. Membership in the Society is open to all who are interested in its objectives. Junior membership, \$.25; regular membership, \$1.00 (Canada, \$1.25; other countries, \$1.50); contributing membership, \$5.00; sustaining membership, \$10.00; life membership, \$100.00. Yearly subscription, \$1.00. Single copy, \$.25. All but junior members will receive LISTEN included in their membership fee.

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AMERICA'S SOCIAL QUICKSANDS

VICTOR HUGO'S classic description of a man caught in the quicksands along the coasts of old Brittany contains cryptic sentences of descriptive genius aptly and equally applicable to the insidious and too frequently unrecognized social quicksands of modern America.

The victim, Hugo portrays walking along the beach at low tide, suddenly aware that for several minutes past he has been "walking with some difficulty." Though the dry beach leaves water in each footprint, the "immense strand ahead is smooth and tranquil, and "nothing distinguishes the surface which is solid from that which is no longer so." Accordingly the man is "not anxious," though he feels the weight of his feet increasing with every step. "Suddenly he sinks in!"

From that moment on the battle for life is a losing one, unless some friend on solid ground hears his cries for help. All frantic attempts are futile. "It is already too late."

"He is condemned to that appalling burial . . . which seizes you erect, free, and in full health, which draws you by the feet, which at every effort that you attempt, . . . drags you a little deeper, sinking you slowly into the earth. . . ."

"The victim . . . every movement he makes inters him. . . . He feels that he is being swallowed up. . . ."

"Behold him waist deep in the sand. The sand reaches his breast; he is now only a bust. He . . . clutches the beach with his nails. . . . The sand rises, . . . reaches his shoulders; . . . reaches his neck. . . . The mouth cries, the sand fills it; silence. The eyes still gaze, the sand shuts them; night . . . a little hair flutters above the sand; a hand comes to the surface of the beach, moves and shakes and disappears. It is the earth drowning man. The earth filled with the ocean becomes a trap. It presents itself like a plain, and opens like a wave."

After talking in private interview with over six hundred inmates of four different penal institutions across the United States, and after hearing their story of the social quicksands that have pulled them down to their social grave, I turn back to Victor Hugo's immortal description of being buried

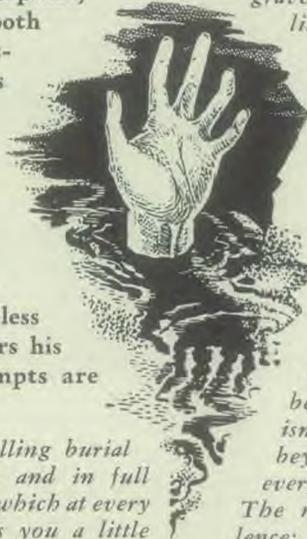
alive, and with apologies to that genius whose words I borrow, I would give this picture of a youth walking the beach of modern civilization along the wide expanse of apparently tranquil social acceptance, in the low tide of alcoholic indulgence, headed for the "land of the living dead."

It is the first drink "which seizes you erect, free, and in full health" and which at every succeeding drink "drags you a little deeper, sinking you slowly into the earth" of your social grave. If you take the first drink you are a likely victim. Every drink you take "inters" you. Your steps of moderation soon are the footprints of addiction. Alcohol is left in each footprint. The weight of addiction increases at every sip until suddenly you sink in.

In stark terror you realize you are caught in the quicksands of alcoholic addiction, slowly but surely being pulled under, but even as you realize it, "It is already too late."

On what you thought was the dry land of moderation, you find yourself being drowned in the waves of alcoholism. Unless some supernatural power beyond yourself is taken hold of by you, every clutch is in vain. The alcohol rises. The mouth cries, the alcohol fills it; silence; the eyes still gaze, the alcohol shuts them, night. A hand momentarily reaches above the surface of the drink, "moves and shakes and disappears." It is alcohol drowning man. The social quicksands of moderation which seemed like the solid earth have drawn you under in the waves of alcoholism. Your social life filled with alcohol becomes a trap. "It presents itself like a plain, and opens like a wave."

Multiplied thousands have literally been interred by drink. Myriads more in their social graves of ill-health, incarceration, and lost efficiency, honor, and position, long for the liberty which was theirs ere they were caught in the social quicksands of social drinking. Hundreds of prison inmates with whom I have spoken have sounded a combined warning to the youth who follow on. They would have you escape their fate—the fate of being buried alive in the social drinking quicksands of America.



J. H. Buckwalter



ALCOHOL

and the Home

Mildred L. Lillie
Judge, Superior Court
Los Angeles

OLIVER



HERE runs, with daily continuity, in the Domestic Relations Department of the Superior Court, the shocking and increasingly serious saga of the destructive influence of beverage alcohol in the American home.

No other single problem is responsible for as extensive and complex divorce litigation as that arising out of the consumption of liquor. Whether its use in the family is excessive, amounting to outright drunkenness, or only infrequent, resulting in occasional acts of violence, infidelity, neglect, or domestic quarrels, its effect on domestic unity and family solidarity is destructive and lasting.

The Domestic Relations Department is probably more

aware of the direct effect of the use of alcohol on family life generally than any other department of our courts because it is there that newly separated couples seeking legal assistance in adjusting their rights and obligations pending trial tell of their domestic problems. The liquor problem in the home comes to the attention of this court daily in connection with applications for temporary support and maintenance of a wife and children, visitation and custody of minors, use and protection of the community property, and the protection of the parties against each other.

More than 75 per cent of these preliminary applications consists of requests for the issuance of restraining

orders to prevent one or both parties to divorce litigation from interfering with, molesting, or annoying the other or the minor children. In the majority of cases the need for legal protection has its source in the continuing misconduct of one of the parties, caused by excessive drinking. In more than 50 per cent of those cases the physical violence and abuse, if not checked by legal restraint, would in all probability result in the commission of criminal offenses. The story of verbal abuse, broken furniture, and blackened eyes is told dozens of times by miserable, unhappy women, who can no longer tolerate such treatment, even for the sake of keeping their families together, and who want their husbands forcibly removed from the family dwelling to give them and their children the peace and safety they deserve.

As common as the application for injunctive relief against molestation is the frequent request for a restraining order to prevent a drinking spouse from encumbering or disposing of property belonging to the parties. No court day passes that does not bring a sordid story of pawned clothing, or articles of furniture sold for another drink. On more than one occasion a wife has testified

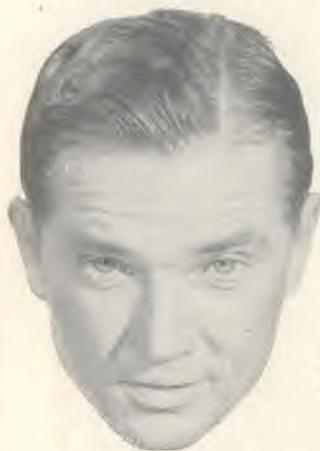
that her husband has purloined and pawned her wedding ring to prolong a drinking spree.

The failure of many men to support their families is attributed directly to their continuous, or even sporadic, drinking. The relief rolls disclose thousands of families left poverty-stricken and in need because of a liquor problem in the home. In considering applications for the support of a wife and children pending hearing on the divorce action, the court is constantly faced with the situation in which the husband is unable to contribute to his family's support because of his unemployment, or physical inability to work, through the use of alcohol. The abject misery and utter despair of a family blighted by such misfortune can be adequately described only by one who, dependent upon such a person for food and shelter, faces insecurity, humiliation, mistreatment, poverty, and the loss of self-respect. Under such circumstances, unless she is willing to rely on charity, there is only one thing for a wife to do—obtain employment to support herself and her family. The close parental care and supervision her children need are lost to them in a home in which the mother must work, and in a great number of cases a juvenile problem immediately develops.

Increasing drunkenness among women is most vividly brought to the court's attention through child custody proceedings. Intoxication in a woman is unfortunate enough when only she is concerned,—disastrous when she involves her husband,—but where there are children dependent upon her, such conduct is criminal. It leads not only to loss of self-respect, complete disregard of morals, lower standards of conduct, and neglect and abandonment on her part, but to delinquency on the part of her children.

True, these tragedies do not occur in every home in which beverage alcohol is used, but their beginnings are present in every family that tolerates the easy and frequent use of intoxicants. There is no doubt that the drinking habit has become a part of modern everyday living, and although drunkenness does not exist in every family that uses liquor, it isn't only the excessive use of alcohol that is to be condemned. Even its moderate consumption in too many instances forms the sordid background for domestic difficulties that can only lead to our divorce courts. A great many family arguments and misunderstandings culminating in separation have their source in social drinking, and often one cocktail is used as an excuse for an act of infidelity or other misconduct in violation of the marriage contract.

A surprising number of men are responsible for their wives' alcohol problem, and many women have unwittingly encouraged their husbands in a drinking career by engaging with them in so-called social drinking. Use of alcohol, generally, encourages absence from the family circle and provides a type of entertainment and recreation outside the home in the form of bars, saloons, and dance halls that is not conducive to a happy and secure family unit. It can result only in failing health, weakening will, poverty, and loss of love, home, and happiness. Whatever the cause for its use in the home, be it excessive or moderate, alcohol is playing an increasingly important part in rending asunder happy and secure family life and in fostering juvenile and adult delinquency.



DEVANEY

“What do you think?”

GRACE NOLL CROWELL

The votes brought in the garish liquor stores,
The government grabbed for the evil gain,
And men and women, drinking more and more,
And driving drunk spread wide a darkening stain
Of blood upon the roads and city streets.
And like a torrent out of all control,
The liquor flows, and on its way unseats
The mind, and slays the body and the soul.

And more is spent than all the “gainful” tax,
More institutions lift against the sky;
And still the men in power are too lax
To stem the tide, and stop the anguished cry
Of children hungry for their daily bread,
And stop the crimes committed through strong drink.
Oh, my fellow men, when all is said,
What will be the end? What do you think?

THE AMOEBA AND MAN

AND ALCOHOL TOLERANCE

First of a Series on Alcohol
and Science by Haven Emerson, M.D.
Professor Emeritus of Public Health
Columbia University



"A study of comparative biology," says Dr. Emerson, "reveals that the higher the order of organism the less is its tolerance for alcohol."

HOW many of you have ever seen an amoeba? Some of you have. You know what the amoeba is like, almost an undifferentiated mass of protoplasm, a mass of living matter with a nucleus, let us say; and in its ordinary environment of moisture if there is a particle of matter nearby the amoeba will put out a shoot, it will push a little of its matter out in the direction of this something, and finally it engulfs that particle which it takes in, and makes it part of itself, a short purposeful movement of the amoeba. The amoeba has that way of living. It responds to the vicinity of things, to particles in its environment, and by degrees it will move from one position to another. In other words, even in this most elementary form of the biological family, we find a purposeful movement, though of a very simple kind.

Now the amoeba, like a good many other unicellular organisms, can survive in a considerable concentration of alcohol, and if you put the amoeba in an alcohol environment, it starts going in all directions at once and doesn't get anywhere. It sends out pseudopods in all directions. It approaches but does not succeed in engulfing the little particles that make up its growth. It has a purposeless form of motion. That is, perhaps, the most elementary fact of science, with respect to alcohol.

We do not find in the amoeba the structure of a central nervous system. We do not find a differentiation of tissue for different functional purposes. The amoeba appears to be an undifferentiated mass capable of splitting, of forming others, of absorption, and of elimination, thus giving the evidences of biological continuity and making a good example for early study of the beginnings of life in elementary unicellular organisms. We could go farther down the list and deal with the bacteria or viruses. You find molds can survive and function in a 12 or even 15 per cent alcohol.

Now at the opposite end of the series is man, and the interesting thing is that *man is distinct from other creatures by the complexity and centralization of his central nervous system. And in the process of becoming exceptionally capable in the field of the central nervous system he has lost the ability to tolerate alcohol. And so in the study of comparative biology you will find that the higher the order of organism the less is its tolerance for alcohol until we get to man, who, not surviving in an environment of 12 to 15 per cent, will die with an alcohol concentration of one half of 1 per cent in his blood.*

I think it is worth while for us to remember that we pay a price for everything, and *the price that man has had to pay for being excellent in a field that is not approached by any other creature, is the fact that we become intolerant of certain things which are capable of destroying or paralyzing the central nervous system, which is our only form of excellence over other creatures.* Practically all other living things are more able to survive in various respects than man.

The result is that our particularly special tissue—that is, of the brain and spinal cord—has cells in it that are more vulnerable than any of the vegetative function cells of our muscles or digestive tract; and the most sensitive of all the cells of the body to harmful influences, selectively affecting those cells, is the central nervous system. We are concerned with that particular special excellence of man which distinguishes him from the brute and makes him capable of exercising will power.

Now I speak of this very (Turn to page 23)

DEDICATION

A life should seek out service,
Working for some cause,
Aiding those who falter,
Seeking no applause.

Each evil that is conquered
Means one dark shadow less.
Dedication to the good
Brings lasting happiness.

LOUISE DARCY



The Plumber

GEORGE E. PICKOW



THE plumber at the Dobbs Ferry Children's Village doesn't forget his tools. He lives where he works. So does the electrician, so does the carpenter, and so do all the other skilled workers who do the cooking, the painting, and the radio repairing around that suburban community of some four hundred youngsters.

They are all there as underprivileged boys who have come into conflict with society, and who are being taught to go back to the communities of their origin as improved citizens—citizens able to take up a good job and make a go of it.

One of its methods for ensuring teen-age youths against the temptation to revert to former lax habits of life is preparation for self-support through the Dobbs Ferry Children's

1. A young Villager, learning to use his lead and blowtorch, repairs the kitchen drainpipe in his own house under the guidance of a master plumber. The house mother beams satisfaction.

2. A new arrival comes to Children's Village. A buddy meets him and guides him to the administration building.

3. Dr. R. R. Williams, director of mental hygiene, gives the newcomer some tests that will help place the boy in the kind of work best suited to his abilities.

4. Vocational instruction is centered in attractive shops. Here the boys learn carpentry, electricity, interior woodworking, printing, shoe repairing, plumbing, painting, auto mechanics, agriculture.

5. Student carpenters develop their own projects with modern equipment. A newcomer is helped by one of the older boys.

6. Some of the boys are attracted to the smaller handicrafts. Here they are working with decorative objects in plastic.

7. The boys are proud of the vegetables they have grown in the Village gardens. This is a new experience for city boys.

Century-old "Children's Village" . . .
makes citizens out of delinquents.

S JUST A KID

Village nine-trade training schools.

The plan comes as a result of the Village's arrangement whereby boys who have proved themselves capable and trustworthy are not to be exposed to the discouragements arising out of prolonged unemployment.

Under the plan the boys are given regular shop and schooling courses, an opportunity to practice what they have learned by keeping the cottages in which they live in good order mechanically, and, finally, they are sponsored by representatives of local unions who will in the end help the boys land jobs after proper apprenticeships.

Prominent leaders, including Peter Cooper and Horace Greeley, were among the early supporters of the CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, now nearing the end of its first century of service to deprived youth.



8. The boys give the garage a coat of paint. Some of them will follow the trade and be awarded apprentice ratings by the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers.

9. In the radio repair shop this boy is learning to take sets apart and put them together again.

10. Some of the boys learn the cooking art by helping with the preparation of the 1,200 meals a day required by the 400 inhabitants of the Village.

11. The boys live in groups of twenty in cottages like this one. The house mother (on the doorstep) affords them the warmth of a real home.

12. The day's program includes play as well as work. Here the boys are enjoying a game of Chinese checkers after supper.

13. The boys have helped produce and prepare the food that is served in the community dining room.

14. A game of football follows a busy day in the workshops. Both work and play have their part in character development.



WE Teen-Agers

ROBERT GEORGE

RECENTLY two teen-age boys were at a bar. Both were drunk. Suddenly one boy decided he didn't like the other fellow's looks. So he picked up a large whisky bottle and bashed in his head with it. During the trial for murder, the boy pleaded temporary insanity due to drunkenness. This situation isn't unusual; the newspapers are constantly telling of crime and murder caused by drunkenness.

It is impossible to tell what you are getting yourself in for when you take that first drink. For instance, there is the story of a boy who was orphaned at an early age. He grew up, selling papers, working in a garage, or whatever odd jobs he could get. He married while still in his teens and had two children. When he was about twenty his wife went away to visit a relative and took the children with her. He went to a nearby dance hall, where a hostess introduced him to a couple who were there. They talked him into a few drinks. The next thing he knew he was in a police station. He had killed a man! He was tried and electrocuted, all because of a few drinks. Were they worth that much to him?

There are in America today between fifty and sixty million drinkers over twenty-one years of age. All of these people had to start sometime, and many of them undoubtedly started while in their teens. It is impossible to tell whether or not a person can consume liquor in moderate amounts without becoming a habitual drunkard. Even if a person goes for some years on moderate amounts of liquor without becoming a drunkard, it does not mean that this person is safe from becoming an alcoholic later on in life. An emotional disturbance, or other distressing factors, can lead the person to drink in increasing amounts until he or she becomes an alcoholic. After a person becomes an inebriate, it is a long, hard climb back to sobriety. Many never make it and remain drunkards for the rest of their lives. A walk through the Bowery of New York or the skid row of any other large city will probably convince any skeptic on this point. Once in this condition it is impossible to secure or hold a good job.

A Teen-Ager Conducts His Own Survey

Many teen-agers undoubtedly take their first drink in order not to hurt the other fellow's feelings when

offered one. In gathering material for this article, I made a survey of people in my neighborhood, a small average suburban community. About 75 or 80 per cent of the people interviewed said they thought it would be best for teen-agers not to drink at all. *Everybody interviewed said he would definitely not feel insulted if a teen-ager refused a drink from him, or else stated that he would not give a teen-ager a drink to begin with.* A few high-school teachers, from different schools, who were interviewed, all stated that they did not think teen-agers should drink at all.

Between January and the end of October, 1950, there were 1,240 people injured in automobile accidents in the United States, in which the drivers were under eighteen years of age, and 6,813 injuries in which the drivers were eighteen to twenty years of age. Just how many of these teen-agers had been drinking is not stated in this report of the Motor Vehicles Bureau of the United States Department of Commerce. Undoubtedly there were many. Certainly there are many accidents every year in which drink plays some part. Many people preach that alcohol and gasoline do not mix; but, unfortunately far too many people still try to mix them. The papers carry many stories of accidents due to drunkenness. There is only one cure for this: *Don't drink in the first place!* How many teen-agers want to go through life crippled or badly scarred, or thinking of persons they killed or maimed because they drank before driving?

Juvenile delinquency occupies a prominent place in the papers of today. Many of these crimes are caused by liquor—either because teen-agers themselves drink or because they have emotional upsets caused by alcoholic or drinking parents. Frequently we hear of one member of a family killing another, such as a son killing his father. Usually one or the other, or both, were drunk! Many murders have been committed while the murderer was in a state of temporary insanity due to liquor, such as the case I used in the opening paragraph.

There is only one way of stopping such types of crimes—that is by leaving liquor alone! Laws cannot stop all people from drinking, but people can stop by not starting. The safest and surest way is never to take the first drink. In that way every one of us can stop it, and the best time to start stopping it is when we are teen-agers!



CAMPUS drinking has become a national problem. Newspapers have headlined the drink-created crime and other human losses resulting therefrom. Recently a student shot and killed his fraternity brother because, he said, "When I drink I get trigger happy." Another case involved a student who choked a girl to death. Witnesses related he was in a fit of jealousy and intoxicated.

We would think that the more educated people would refrain from the narcotic poison alcohol. This is clearly not the case. Of the entire adult population in the United States, approximately 65 per cent are drinking, and, as authorities point out, the extent of drinking is for the most part directly proportional to the amount of education received. In other words, those with less than a high-school education are drinking less than those with high-school or college diplomas.

The Cult of Social Drinking

Many of these persons begin drinking in college. Why is this so? Because the cult of social drinking has set up a strong social pressure for alcohol on the college campus. Alcohol is the campus party must. Therefore the student does not find it easy to refuse a drink and then be branded as a "wet blanket." Data from colleges show that as high as 74 per cent of the students who drink do so from social pressure.

This is not surprising, for the first experience with alcohol comes usually at the invitation of associates. The desire to be a "good fellow," the attraction of the social glass, and the glamorous group influence all lead to the fatal first drinks. The inevitable follows: a newly created desire for alcohol itself, and another victim is on the road to becoming an educated alcoholic!

A desperate need for a new set of values characterizes the American campus. Social drinking is too definite a part in the lives of the students of most colleges, and the pressure to drink is mainly within the campus itself. We Americans now spend annually \$322,316,166 less for educational, social, religious, and cultural progress than we do for alcoholic beverages. In this postwar era it seems we are suffering from a reckless and indiscriminate leveling down of all our social and moral values. What is wrong? Have we reached a national crisis in character? We must remember that drinking on the campus is but a reflection of our total society.

Strengthen Social Pressure Against Alcohol

Social pressure against alcohol needs to be strengthened. Moreover the existent pressure is not being utilized as it should be. The road of education is long but sure, and seems to offer the most direct and feasible approach to the problem. By education I do not mean only the classroom approach. I mean all those responsible agen-

cies which may aid in the discipline of the mind or character.

A good deal of evidence points to the fact that although student drink pressures do not originate on the college campus or at high school, enough campus impetus is given these pressures to indicate that positive pro-abstinence programs on the campus can do much to lessen the problem. Much can be done if social influence comes from the student body itself as well as from outside. Pressure from within is always much stronger than pressure from without, though both are necessary.

The needed social and moral courage can best be found through the institution of the church. Numerous

Social Pressure AGAINST Campus Drinking

JOHN KORSLUND



church organizations on the campus help the students to look forward to consequences and weigh sanely life's values. Many are the individuals who become affected by the general opinion of their social groups and are swayed by what "everybody does." These the church may help in a very real way, and it may give them the influence of Christ's love dwelling in their hearts.

Factors Building Pro-Abstinence Social Pressure

A casual look at history shows many different attempts to discover a way to control alcohol. Pledge-signing campaigns have been attempted at various times. The scientific side also needs to be emphasized. If, as it is declared, the United States prides itself on being guided by science, why not, then, let science speak on this age-old problem of alcohol? Science would bring the intelligent understanding of the effects of alcohol upon the physical and nervous functions of man. Scientific instruction on the effects of alcohol is needed in our colleges.

Alcohol is a drug, and this also must be emphasized. To be intoxicated is to be poisoned. To get drunk is a disgrace and not an event of which to be proud. Unfortunately the attitude that drinking is smart is particularly prevalent among

(Turn to page 29)

INSTITUTE of Scientific Studies MEETS in Second Session



WESTERN PHOTO

Delegates From North America and Overseas Converge at Loma Linda School of Medicine to Study Alcohol Problem.

National Institute executives, reading from left to right: Dr. Arthur L. Bietz, Institute director; Dr. Robert A. Millikan, guest speaker; Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, chairman of the National Committee for the Prevention of Alcoholism; William A. Scharffenberg, executive secretary.



A panel group in the Institute classroom discuss the role of the public press in the field of prevention of alcoholism.

FOR two weeks this summer more than a hundred students gathered on the campus of the Loma Linda medical college in Southern California to attend the second session of the Institute of Scientific Studies for the Prevention of Alcoholism.

Directing the study of alcohol as a major modern problem were nationally known leaders in the fields of medicine, education, science, and government.

Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, eminent physiologist and educator, showed from scientific fact that the only certain way to avoid alcoholism is by total abstinence. "We must increase the awareness of the public to the dangers of alcohol, and this can be done by widening our educational field," he declared.

Featured as speaker at the second annual banquet of the Institute, in the Biltmore ballroom in Los Angeles, was the internationally famed scientist, Dr. Robert A. Millikan. "Religion and science," he asserted, "are two great sister forces which are pulling mankind onward and upward." "The churches constitute the greatest social institution of the United States," this Nobel prize winner went on, "but we need also the spirit of science which finds its foundation in knowledge. The relationship of religion to science is summed up in the question of every individual, 'How can I personally help to make a better world?'"

One way to a better world was pointed out by Judge Matthew W. Hill, Supreme Court Justice of Washington State, who from his personal experience on the bench asserted that alcohol is a direct or an important secondary cause in nearly 70 per cent of criminal cases. This conclusion was vigorously upheld (Turn to page 34)

Banquet scene in ballroom of Biltmore Hotel where nearly two hundred Institute members and guests heard Nobel prize winner Dr. Robert A. Millikan in the main address declare that "the two supreme elements in all human progress are religion and science."



ROBERT KENDALL

My swimming instructor was the same one who used to coach Johnny Weismuller. He was 100 per cent against drinking!

While attending various social gatherings I refrained from the use of alcoholic beverages. I was not alone, for many Hollywood personalities refuse to risk their looks and their health with the deadly poison—alcohol!

I attributed much of my zest for living and success in films to the fact that I did not drink.

Star Dies



This statement was released to LISTEN by Robert Kendall, who won brief fame as a minor actor, but who forsook Hollywood for religion because he feels "it is better to have a humble position and do something for the Lord."



FOURTH QUARTER

IN HIGH SCHOOL the star dust was in my eyes! I had visions of stardom.

My dreams came true when I won a screen-test contest in my home town of Battle Creek, Michigan. The promised land seemed just around the corner. I imagined it would be a land where you could arise whenever the "acting inspiration" hit you and dash out to the studio and star in your new triumph!

I received a rude awakening when I was assigned my first role to replace "Sabu," famed elephant boy in Universal-International's technicolor production, "Song of Scheherazade." Being a successor to Sabu, I found that he had lived the healthful outdoor life and that his tiptop physical condition was a requisite to his swimming and jungle scenes.

The actor's life is a most strenuous one. I was quickly informed that I'd better retire early, for make-up call was at 6 A.M. In Hollywood they do not wait on an Academy Award winner on the sound stages, so everyone is on time. My agent telephoned me each evening to remind me I should retire early. He told me I should not complain, because Betty Grable went to bed early, as did a host of other film personalities. *He advised me to guard my health and never drink. Why?* The reason is very simple.

The camera is very revealing, and drinking produces a dissipated look on the face that the best make-up men cannot conceal.

His counsel was easy to follow, for my parents had trained me to follow principles of good clean living and never to touch liquor.

GHAVE been presiding over criminal courts for fifteen years," says the Honorable R. H. Amidon, judge of the criminal court of record in Polk County, Florida; "and this question has often been discussed by myself and other court officials and enforcement officers. In my opinion alcohol is the prime cause of at least 75 per cent of all cases handled in our criminal courts. The universal and daily statement made to me by defendants is, 'Judge, I would not have committed this crime but I was drinking,' or 'I was drunk at the time,' or 'I got drunk and don't remember what happened.'"

The informed opinion of the judiciary in matters pertaining to alcohol involvement in criminal practices constitutes a very enlightening commentary on the socially disintegrating impact of alcoholic beverages in American society.

Beverage alcohol is the greatest single enemy of the American home, for as Judge Walter H. Beckham of the juvenile and domestic relations court of Miami, Florida, observes:

"The growing use of alcohol, involving fathers and mothers, is a definite and alarming contributing factor to divorce, broken homes, and delinquent and dependent children."

In our last issue we presented various judicial estimates of the percentages of crimes in which liquor was a definite factor, and its ignominious part in the growing

Dakota, writes: "I would state that alcohol is responsible for at least 80 per cent of our commitments by the sanity board."

The growing trend in mental deterioration concomitant with the increased intake of beverage alcohol is voiced by Judge W. E. Walthers, county judge of Georgetown, Colorado, who writes: "*In the past few years there has been a very marked increase in the number of lunacy complaints due almost entirely to alcoholics.*"

TRAFFIC COURT

"Traffic-court cases involve the use of alcohol in most instances," observes Justice Alen N. Fellman, "although the driver may not be charged with drunken driving."

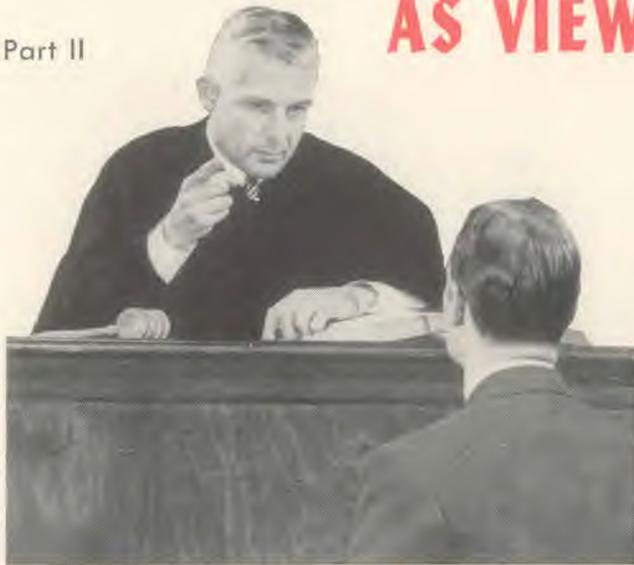
Judge Rosenfield asserts that liquor appears "in 50 per cent of the automobile accident cases." And the Honorable William F. Love, justice of the appellate division of the supreme court of Rochester, New York, observes that "*in those homicide and automobile negligence cases that reach our court of appeal, alcoholic beverages figure to a considerable degree.*"

Judge Maughmer, of the fifth Judicial Circuit of Missouri, concurs, "It is probably also a factor in at least 50 per cent of our automobile negligence and accident cases."

INCARCERATION

"The Circuit Judges Association of South Dakota agreed that 95 per cent of the men in our penitentiary

Part II



KEYSTONE

divorce and juvenile delinquency problems of our nation. We herewith give LISTEN readers the benefit of further judicial comments on other aspects of the alcohol beverage peril.

INSANITY

Although insanity cases were not included in the questionnaire, an Ohio judge who prefers to keep his name confidential, and who has had twenty-one years of service on probate and juvenile court, states that 66½ per cent of the mental cases (insanity) "can be attributed to excessive use of wine and intoxicating liquor;" and a county judge, Henry E. Lemke, of Devil's Lake, North

AS VIEWED FROM THE BENCH

J. A. BUCKWALTER

are there due to drink." This declaration of Judge John T. Medin, of the Second Judicial Circuit, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, gives some indication of the tremendous crime toll drink brings to America, and emphasizes the statement of Police Captain Ferguson of Portland, Oregon, who told me a year ago that, in his opinion, "95 per cent of the unpremeditated crimes spring spontaneously out of circumstances in which drinking is involved."

MORE EFFECTIVE MEASURES NEEDED

Not only have a number of judges expressed themselves positively on this acute problem, but they have also indicated definite measures necessary to its alleviation. After stating that "Alcoholic beverage is the outstanding greatest contributor to general delinquency and crime," the Honorable Robert M. Hill of Florence, Alabama, suggested "a great educational program" with "educational material on the harmful effects of excessive drinking" which, he says, "should be integrated into the various school courses beginning with the later grammar-school grades and more concentrated in high-school and early college courses."

"Newspaper and magazine advertising, motion picture and radio presentations, which by and large result in the creation of a wrong attitude toward drinking," continued the judge, "should be greatly curbed, and this can be done effectively only by governmental legislation."

On this matter of advertising, (Turn to page 33)

BLOOD CONCENTRATION AND FUNCTIONAL IMPAIRMENT

YOUR ATTENTION is called to the concentration of alcohol in the blood at which the different degrees of severity of functional impairment occur. *When a concentration of .01 per cent is reached in the blood many persons show a detectable impairment of function. That is the concentration which causes the first definitely detectable impairment of what we call psychomotor performance, such as the ability to operate a typewriter, the ability to turn off a light at the sound of an auditory signal or the sound of a bell, or skills required to operate an automobile. This concentration may occur in some persons who take 10 c.c. of pure alcohol or one cocktail, or one bottle of beer. At a concentration of .06 per cent most persons show detectable impairment. At a concentration of .1 per cent most persons stagger and cannot find a keyhole. At .2 per cent a person needs help; at .3 per cent, stupor occurs. At .4 per cent coma occurs in most cases, and at .5 per cent death occurs.*

Different persons vary in regard to their susceptibility to alcohol. This is true of any toxic substance. A blood concentration of .01 to .06 per cent represents the range of variation in the susceptibility of different adult individuals at which our impairment of brain function first occurs. At .1 per cent most persons are conspicuously drunk, and if you were to observe their behavior you would say they have had too much to drink. When the concentration goes up to .2, 90 per cent of the persons are very obviously drunk. Then when it goes up to .3 they "pass out." At .4 they are "dead drunk," and at .5 or above they are actually dead drunk and will soon be dead.

The concentration of alcohol in the blood can be expressed in several different ways. As per cent; as the number of milligrams in 100 c.c. of blood; and as the milligrams in 1 c.c. of blood. Unless you are familiar with weights and volumes, these figures are meaningless. They give you no idea of the toxicity of alcohol. *A drop of alcohol the size of a drop of water in one pint of blood yields a concentration of .01 per cent, or enough to impair function. If you were to remove all the blood (6,000 c.c. or 12 pints) from an average adult man when he is conspicuously drunk (.1 per cent) you would obtain 1.5 teaspoonfuls of alcohol. When one has a .06 per cent blood concentration, where most persons show some impairment of function, there is present in such a person's blood, lymph, and cells, only 6 teaspoonfuls of alcohol. When the alcohol in one pint of whisky is in the blood, lymph, and cells of an average adult man, i.e., actually inside the body at one time, death occurs. Re-*



ANDREW C. IVY
Ph.D., M.D., D.Sc.

member that if you have an amount of alcohol equivalent to one average grain of wheat in each pint of your blood, your ability to drive an automobile is usually impaired. Therefore, alcohol is a potent poison; though of course it is not as potent as are some other poisons.

These concentrations are important because they indicate ascending steps of the severity of alcoholic intoxication or drunkenness. *A person is drunk when the first impairment can be detected, even though this is not the usual legal definition of drunkenness.* I have expressed the different blood concentrations in figures because they are easy to remember. For example, the blood concentrations in percentages are: .01, .1, .2, .3, .4, .5. These concentrations are equivalent to slightly drunk, definitely drunk, helplessly drunk, stuporously drunk, dead drunk, and fatally drunk. A widely accepted legal blood concentration for drunkenness is .15 per cent; another is .05 per cent; *but judgment and skilled movements are impaired at a concentration of .01 to .015 per cent.*

The next question which arises is, how much alcohol is necessary to produce some of these concentrations? Ten c.c., or 2.5 teaspoons, of pure, 100 per cent alcohol, is all that many persons have to take on an empty stomach in order to produce adequate impairment of cerebral function to detect by sensitive psychomotor tests. The amount that is necessary to cause fatality varies from one pint to one quart of whisky taken within a few minutes with an empty stomach. A pint is equivalent to 473 c.c. and a quart to 946 c.c., and whisky is 50 per cent alcohol. So it takes from 240 to 480 c.c., or one-half to one full pint, of pure alcohol to kill. Two and a half teaspoons is the least detectable effective dose of alcohol, and from 25 to 50 times that dose is the lethal dose.

By giving various amounts of alcohol or of an alcoholic beverage, we can experimentally determine the effects of various concentrations and amounts of alcohol on bodily function. Of course, we cannot experiment with the lethal dose. We obtain figures on the fatal dose from coroners who investigate the cause of death in persons who on a bet or a dare drink within a few minutes one pint or quart of whisky, or as they say, without stopping. That has happened several times to my own knowledge and experience in the city of Chicago. I know of two persons each of whom drank *one quart of whisky straight down, and they both died.* There are reports in the coroner's records showing that the same thing has happened when persons had taken as small a quantity as a pint of whisky. (Turn to page 29)



JACKIE ROBINSON

His Secrets of Success

by Madelene George

The Brooklyn Dodgers "Clean-up Clutch Hitter" and one of baseball's current stars says—

"I wanted to keep my mind and body always clean and alert, and I wasn't going to let liquor or tobacco weaken me. I have never regretted my decision."

JACKIE ROBINSON of Brooklyn Dodgers fame, credits his mother, his high-school coaches, and Branch Rickey for his success in baseball.

Jackie's father died when the lad was so young that he does not remember him. Jackie's mother, in spite of struggles and hardships, raised her four sons as only a good mother can, on the fourfold principle of faith in God, high ideals, good health, and a balanced education.

"Mother didn't lecture us or preach at us," says Jackie. "She only set a fine example for us to follow. For instance, she didn't send us to church; she went and we went with her. She didn't forbid us to drink, but we knew she didn't drink; in fact, she never kept liquor in the house, except for medicinal uses. So we boys didn't drink either. We still don't. One of my brothers may take an occasional drink when in the company of others, but the rest of us do not touch it."

"Our high-school coaches told us that we would not be good athletes if we used liquor, for even a little liquor keeps the reflexes from reacting efficiently. I believe them, too, because one of my friends in high school showed promise of being a top athlete, but he drank and smoked. After a while he didn't do as well as he had been doing and gradually he faded out as an athlete. That was enough proof for me. I decided I'd never bother with it. I wanted to keep my mind and body always clean and alert, and I wasn't going to let liquor or tobacco weaken me. I've never regretted my decision."

In announcing Jackie's new contract in February of 1951, the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club called him their "clean-up clutch hitter," and second-base king-pin of the Brooklyn infield. In discussing his record the release stated: "Everybody knows about his big bat, which again carried him, with a .328 batting average, to second place in the race for the hitting crown. This brought his four-year average to .316, second only to Stan Musial of the Cardinals among National League players. As a glove man "Robbie" had a spectacular year. He led the league's second basemen with a .986 average, setting a new all-time Brooklyn record. Only once in National League history has his mark been excelled.

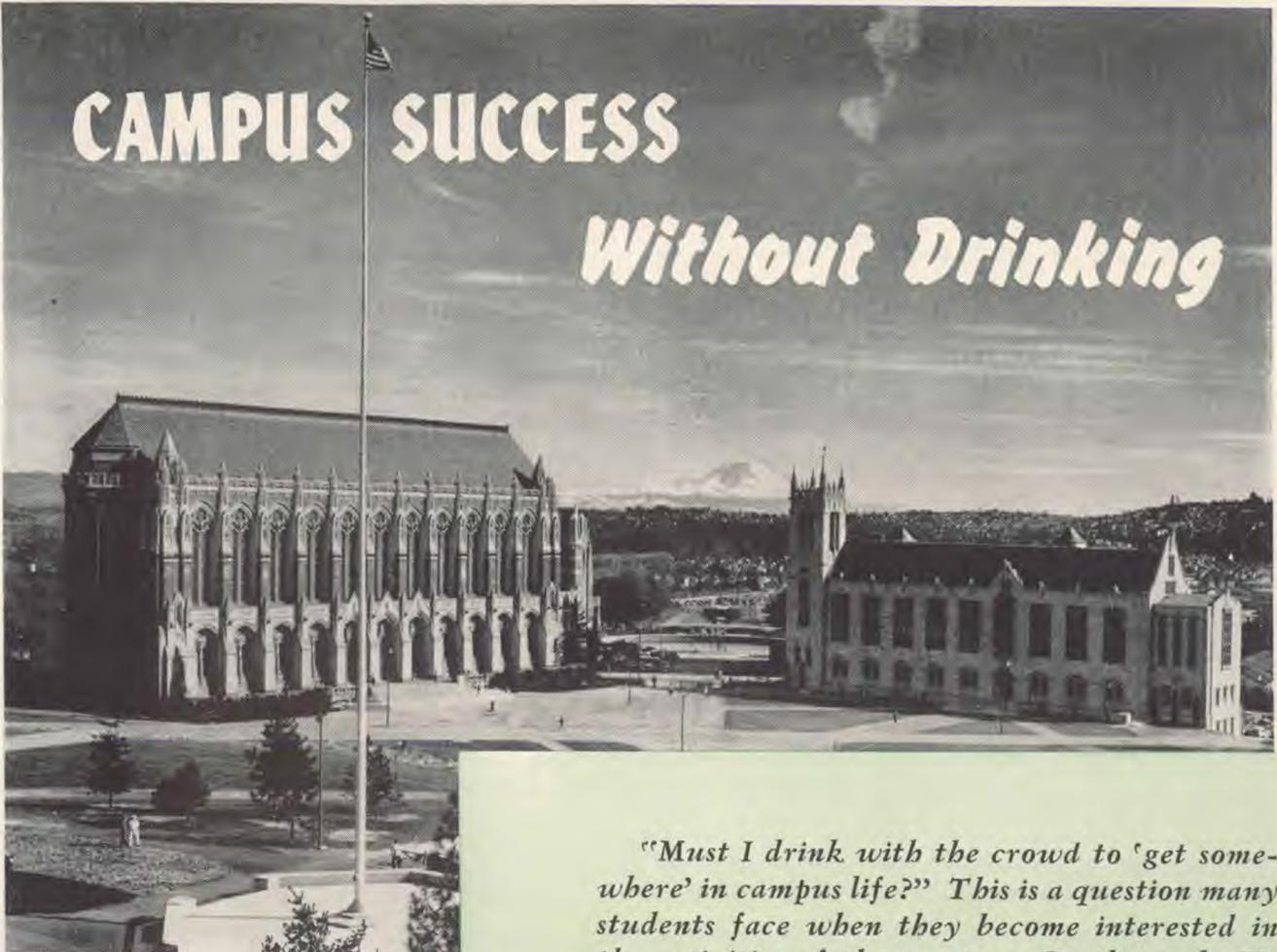
"For the second successive year Jackie led the League's second basemen in double plays with 133, this mark setting a new loop record. . . . Highlights of Robinson's sure-handed record was a string of 36 consecutive games in which he took 305 chances between April 27 and June 10 without kicking one. . . . (Turn to page 30)

Jackie plays a close one at second base.



CAMPUS SUCCESS

Without Drinking



SNEDDON

The center of the beautiful Seattle, Washington, campus of the University of Washington looking down Rainier Vista at the eternal snowcap of Mount Rainier. Frosh Pond is in the center of the picture, the Henry Suzzallo Library to the left, and the Administration Building at the right.

The University of Washington was established in Seattle, Washington, by an act of the Territorial Legislature in 1861. It is situated on a campus of nearly 600 acres nestling between Lake Washington and Lake Union. As the eighth largest state university in the country, the university enrolled over 14,000 students last quarter and has a faculty of about 1,000.

At present, the University of Washington includes twelve major colleges. Under the College of Arts and Sciences, there are nine schools, including the General Studies Department. The new University of Washington Health Science Unit, which houses the Medical School, the Dental School, and the School of Nursing, is one of the best equipped and best staffed in the country.

FOURTH QUARTER

"Must I drink with the crowd to 'get somewhere' in campus life?" This is a question many students face when they become interested in the activities of the campus. Or they ask, "Is the example of that flashy senior crowd better than my conscience?" as they look around and seem to see some campus "leaders" advocating cocktail parties and "beer busts."

Many college students think they must drink; others find it easier not to resist the "crowd," though they cannot really speak in favor of drinking. But many leaders in activities at the University of Washington answer with an emphatic "No." Here is what five university campus leaders say about drinking.

ROBERT D. PORTER



First in LISTEN'S AMERICAN UNIVERSITY SERIES is this discussion of campus drinking attitudes, by six campus leaders of the UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON. We herewith express our appreciation to these youth leaders and to both Robert D. Porter of the Office of Student Affairs and to Donald Anderson, Director of Public Information of the University of Washington, whose services and co-operation made this feature possible.

Page 17

A Message From - - UNIVERSITY OF W

Compare these statements of very successful people in the college world with those found in the liquor ads today . . . and show them to college students you know.

Whether personal or social responsibility influenced the choice, these students are a living testimony that it isn't necessary to drink for social prestige.



The question has troubled **KAY BRADSHAW**, local president of the journalism honorary, Theta Sigma Phi, member of the upperclasswomen's activity honorary, and officer in three other campus organizations, including Mortar Board. She says:

"It is easy to say that you can be successful in college without drinking, but I ask myself, If I actually do not believe in drinking, is personal success enough reward?"

"I have found that abstention excludes me from no party, crowd, or social gathering, and I lose no friendship because I refuse a drink offered me. Several times I have been thanked for helping others to gain courage to refuse drinking and have a 'good time' without it.

"But this is not enough. How hypocritical to make pledges to the Temperance Association and discuss temperance in a W.C.T.U. meeting or church group while you calmly sit by as your friends drink at a party you attend. As president of a local chapter of a national honorary, I find myself the only person who will not support a drinking party, and yet neither all-out opposition nor pacifistic resistance gains more than recognition that I am against drinking. The party goes on anyway.

"My father spent nine months in a body cast as a result of a driver's misjudgment. The driver wasn't drunk. But he had been drinking at a family Christmas party, and drove 200 feet off the highway to hit and injure three men working on a light repairing crew.

"If I, in positions of leadership, can help others to realize that the problem of drinking is not a question of the pleasure of the moment, only then will I feel that I am being successful in college as a non-drinker."

MISS VIRGINIA JOHNSON, 1951 winner of a national Rotary scholarship, member of the national music and education honoraries, tells the Metropolitan Opera star Igor Gorin her opinion on alcohol:

"On a 'secular' campus such as this, drinking is an accepted thing, and consequently it might be expected it would be difficult to avoid it if one takes any part in campus activities. I have not found this so. Many of my activities have been in connection with Wesley Club, a student organization sponsored by the Methodist Church, where drinking, of course, is not sanctioned.

"However, I have found myself in social gatherings where there is drinking and have found it quite simple to decline graciously. I have never had any desire to drink and disagree heartily with those who feel that a drink is necessary in order to have a good time.

"I believe most people respect anyone who refrains from drinking because of a sincere belief that it is harmful and unnecessary. Being a singer, I feel that both drinking and smoking would hinder my vocal development. Aside from the physical, too, drinking and the things that go along with it simply have no appeal to me. I have not found it difficult to hold to this belief in my college activities."



SEATTLE TIMES

WASHINGTON CAMPUS LEADERS

Meet DUANE ENOCHS, junior-class president, second-year varsity basketball player and member of two upperclassmen's honoraries. He says:

"I have found I do not need alcohol in order to get the things I want from college life."

"I belong to one of the best fraternities on the campus and will admit that much of the social atmosphere of fraternity life is connected with drinking, but there are a great many social contacts with members of my fraternity which do not include the idea of a cold glass of beer to have a good time. I have seen no use in trying to impress people with my ability to consume liquor, even in activities where public drinking is often a social standard.

"The fact that I play basketball has a great deal to do with my not drinking, in that I don't want to ruin my chances for the next season by unwisely injuring my body health. When I am playing during the season, drinking is absolutely forbidden.

"However, the most important factor to me, is that drinking is contrary to living a Christian life. On the whole I feel I have a better social life than those who feel drinking is essential for a well-rounded social environment."



ATHLETIC NEWS SERVICE



MISS JUDY REYNOLDS, busy president of the University Y.W.C.A., member of Mortar Board and high-honor student, was in three honorary societies as underclassman at Dennison University. Judy has this to say:

"As I think back on my four years of college, the fact that I have done no drinking seems to have made little difference to any of the people with whom I have worked. I have dated a fellow in the Y.M.C.A. Most of the others at the "Y" do not drink. Neither of us feel we have to drink."

"I have come to think that anyone who believes he has to drink because of social pressure is usually mistaken. The felt social pressure may be a product of his own insecurity."

"The fact that I do not drink may have broken my chances for fellowship at the parties I have attended, but I have never felt it. I'm quite sure that most students are willing to respect another's judgment in what he has decided is right for him. If I should drink, having grown up preferring not to, I would feel I had lost a part of my integrity. I think most of my friends recognize this as well as I do, and thus they do not urge me to drink. They only expect me to come to a party, enter it in my own way, and have fun, and that much has never been difficult."

ALAN B. ("MIKE") McCUTCHEON, sophomore varsity basketball star, testifies it is not sports which are responsible for his stand on drinking:

"I have found no necessity to use alcoholic beverages."

"I do not expect I shall ever need their services in college or after I graduate. My basketball activities have no bearing whatsoever on the question of alcohol for me. I found that I have not been hindered in any way by not drinking.

"Many people think that to be one of the gang in high school, you must learn how to drink. I had the honor of being president of the student body at high school, as well as letter man for three years in athletics. In my senior year I was selected as All-State in basketball and received a scholarship for being an all-around person in activities, social life, and scholarship. If alcohol was necessary for me to have had any one of these privileges, I am sure that I would never have received them.

"In any case I feel sure that alcohol has no part to play in my life for successful living."



SNEEDON

IRAN

Government Asked to Outlaw Intoxicants

A strong movement for prohibition has been launched in Iran. A group of influential deputies have signed a resolution asking the government to outlaw the general use of intoxicants, asserting that Islamic Iran should abide by the precepts of the Koran, which contends that alcohol is "unclean and filthy." Leading clergy of the country have sent a letter to the lower house asking that "this weapon of wickedness and iniquity" be removed from the nation.

AUSTRALIA

Sydney DAILY MIRROR Calls for Showdown With the Liquor Interests

"The liquor interests do not want governments to probe the sordid aspects of the liquor traffic which is strangling and stultifying the nation. Every effort has to be put forward to force more and more liquor down the gullets of the population. The wealthy brewing interests must be curbed; the liquor laws have to be enforced.

"This state needs a reduction in the consumption of liquor and reduction in the alcoholic content of beer, spirits, and liquor of all kinds. State governments of all shades of politics should not need any direction in enforcing the law, but the time has come for the people to demand government action.

"Just as alcohol has a gravely deleterious effect on home life, so, too, it is having an increasingly grave effect on the industrial and business life of the community. It is a notorious fact in this state that the drink habit, growing stronger year by year, is having a serious effect on production and thereby aggravating current inflationary trends.

"In order that the booze barons may remain rich and strong, everyone must pay tribute—the child in the home, the worker with his reduced pay envelope, the industrialist with his problems of absenteeism and diminished effort. Governments are shirking their responsibility. There is no greater problem facing the community.

"Liquor reform is urgently needed in this state, but it must not be just a sop or a palliative. This newspaper will watch the position closely, and the people will be satisfied only with a real showdown with the liquor interests."

Romance—Yes! Alcohol—No!

Mable Melrose, of Preston, Victoria, Australia, wanted to correspond with an athletic fellow who didn't smoke or drink. She made this known in a pen-pal column of a Norwegian army magazine. Lieutenant Audun Fristad, a champion skier and nonsmoking teetotaler, turned out to be her man. It was "love at first letter," and the simple and unassuming lady of domestic virtues reached across the globe from south to north to find a husband who did not smoke or drink. Mable Mel-



SCHOENFELD COLLECTION, THREE LIONS

FAMOUS ABSTAINERS

DEMOSTHENES (384?-322 B.C.) was a striking example of what a man may do to overcome physical handicaps. By careful living and total abstinence he developed a strong body, and by declaiming against the roar of the sea he developed his naturally weak lungs and voice until he became the greatest orator of all time. With his oratory he spurred his native city, Athens, to resist the encroachments of Philip of Macedon.

such a study. The province of Saskatchewan has already made such a request.

Charles H. Millard, C.C.F. member for York West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and Canadian director of the United Steel Workers' Union, has appealed to the government to shorten hours of liquor sales to reduce the percentage of alcohol consumption and to grant no more beer licenses without the sanction of local municipal councils. Mr. Millard said there were 32,911 convictions for drunkenness in Ontario in 1950 and that illegitimate births in the province have risen from 1,579 in 1922 to 4,795 in 1948. He commented, "That is the kind of problem that liquor is creating in this province." Divorces have risen from an average of 723 for the four-year period of 1936-1940 to 2,639 in 1946. Mr. Millard also pointed out that 1,817 drunk drivers were convicted in 1950, and there were 16,000 suspensions and prohibitions of driving licenses. Declaring that Ontario could not afford, in the present state of the world, to spend over \$260,000,000 a year for strong drink, the speaker asserted, "This government is obviously the best friend the liquor industry ever had."



World Report

"In Australia sociologists and medical men accept it as confirmed fact that a predisposing factor in 30 per cent of all insanity cases is alcohol, while drink is to be found behind 70 to 75 per cent of all cases of juvenile delinquency.

"Who can adequately measure the effect that fear produced by an intoxicated parent may have on a child? The cost to Australia of the social and racial degenerative effects of alcohol is entirely beyond calculation. In time of national emergency, of course, there can be no fifth column more deadly than booze.

rose, now Mrs. Fristad, was wise enough to know the great advantages of total abstinence from these two narcotics, in the building of a happy home.

CANADA

The Government Proves to Be Liquor's Best Friend

The Honorable Louis St. Laurent, prime minister of Canada, has promised to appoint a royal commission to study the alcohol problem in the nation when the majority of the provincial governments have requested

Gleanings From the First International Conference on Alcohol and Traffic

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, 1950

SWEDEN

Trophy for Metropolis With Least Number of Traffic Accidents Caused by Drinking Drivers

As the First International Conference on Alcohol and Circulation has the privilege to be celebrated under the Protectorate of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, we suggest, moreover, the creation of a trophy bearing his name, in order that the following International Conferences from the next conference forth, adjudicate the temporary possession of it to that city which obtained the smallest number of traffic accidents caused by intoxicated drivers and to put it under the custody of the police of that metropolis till the similar resolution of the next conference, which confirms the possessions for another period or which adjudicates it to another city passing in the first place, always in accordance with the World Traffic Statistics prepared by the Safety Committee on the ways of Denmark.

FRANCE

Moderate Drinking the Real Driver Danger

Dr. Paul Dauphin expresses the idea that as a rule only heavy drunkenness is spoken of, condemned, and incriminated, while the real danger, light intoxication, is treated in an offhand way, owing to those powerful interests which work for raising the consumption of alcoholic beverages, especially in a wine-growing country like France. Equally dangerous is the attitude of "moderate drinking" which sometimes

goes as far as finding the consumption of as much as one liter of wine a day admissible and asserts that alcohol becomes a dangerous poison only after a certain dose. The writer refers to the statement of M. Th. Dahlgren, according to which in endeavoring to solve traffic problems the aims of antialcoholism must be more or less complete elimination of risks, and suggests that clinical methods like the micrometric one of Widmark should be completed by psychometrical and mental examinations in order to ascertain the numerous factors of variety in the effect of alcohol. The numbers, the dimensions, and the speed of vehicles have been increasing constantly, without a corresponding development of human faculties. What seemed foolhardy yesterday, appears modest today, and traffic risks more and more take on an international character. *The only efficient solution would be total prohibition of alcohol to all drivers of motor vehicles. It is unwise to fix a limit below which alcohol consumption might be considered admissible, as this gives the drivers a false feeling of security. Besides punishments in the form of imprisonment, confiscation of the vehicle and fines, all applicants for driving licenses should be examined concerning their knowledge of the effects of alcohol on driving; and, as is already the case in Scandinavia, all applicants, as well as physicians, judges, and policemen, should be provided with a booklet containing such information. Youth should be given clear and outspoken instruction in this respect. But the only really efficient measure would, of course, be absolute prohibition.*

GREECE

Police Certificate Needed to Obtain Driving License

In order to obtain a driving license for motor vehicles, the applicant has to present various certificates, among these one issued by the competent police authority stating that the applicant is not inclined to drunkenness or the consumption of hedonistic or narcotic substances. . . . Simply the inclination toward abusive consumption of alcoholic beverages may suffice to justify refusing the issue of the driving license.

FINLAND

Heavier Sentences for Drinking Drivers

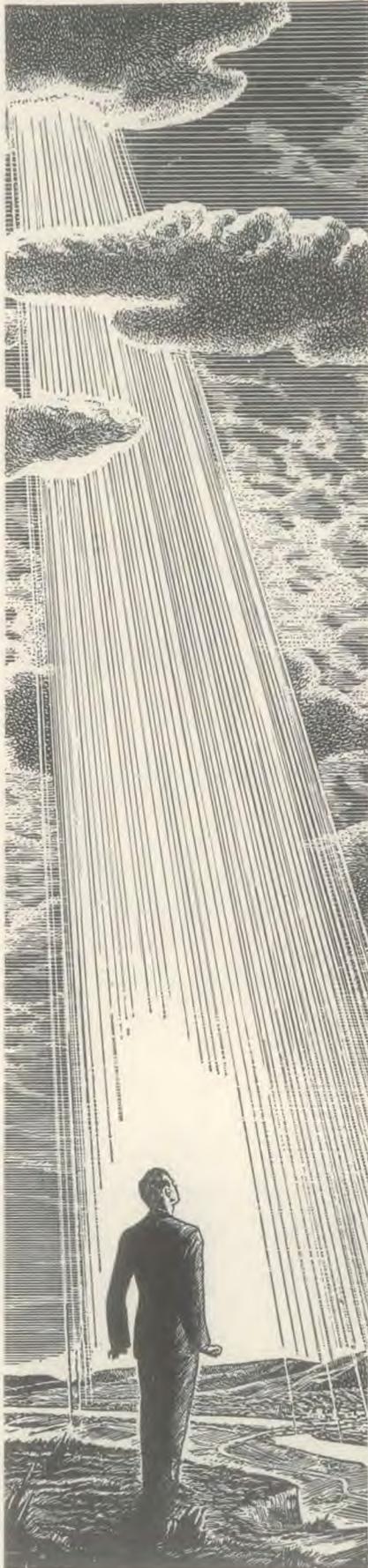
The Finnish parliament recently passed a law requiring more severe punishment for drunkenness behind the wheel. . . . The maximum punishment is raised to three years in jail. . . . At the same time parliament has raised the punishment for causing death or grave bodily damage. . . . *The maximum punishment for causing death by drunken driving has been raised to seven years, for causing grave bodily damage to six years in jail.*

Whatever the legislation, absolute sobriety at the wheel will have to be the final aim. No laws of prohibition can make hasty changes in weak human nature. Therefore a vigorous informational campaign on behalf of the motorists' organizations is an absolute necessity. This informational activity might be supported by legal stipulations which show weaker characters

(Turn to page 31)

Representatives gather in the First International Conference on Alcohol and Traffic in the city of Stockholm.





BEVERAGE alcohol is producing serious internal disintegration in American culture. These processes of alcohol disintegration in our culture cannot be resisted, controlled, and overcome by weak and externally operating methods. Effective resistance to, and victory over, alcohol disintegration in American culture will require the full operating force of a dynamic Christian conscience. By Christian conscience is meant a social conscience with a fully Christian content.

Beverage Alcohol Challenges Christian Conscience

As it presently exerts its "pervasive influences"¹ in American culture, beverage alcohol challenges the Christian conscience in two penetrating ways.

1. *More than any other material element in our American culture, alcohol undermines and devitalizes the capacity for self-control in persons.* The taste for alcohol, once acquired, seems to sweep away forms of control set up by conscience. The alcohol appetite sets up in many persons irresistible drives toward complete self-assertion as over against

social group life the vital principle of love, "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another." John 13:34. West, in his psychoanalytic examination of Western society, says, "To whatever 'depth' we conduct our analysis, we always find these two instincts, (1) of self through others, (2) of self against others."²

In the face of the known facts of the results of beverage alcohol in human personality and social life, when men enter into the production, distribution, and sale of various forms of beverage alcohol, it is perfectly clear that they do not enter into this business in line with the ethic of Jesus that they "love one another," or in response to an instinct of enlarging the self through serving others.

The obvious motive at work in men entering the liquor trade is the desire for money return and the quick and excessive profits that it is possible to acquire in many aspects of this trade. But further analysis reveals the possibility of less obvious motivations.

When one considers the many thousands of "drunkards' graves" that are

ALCOHOL AND CONSCIENCE IN

regard for others, and leads on into the various stages of alcoholism. The power of self-control, so deeply rooted in the teachings of Jesus, that guides toward the strengthening of the personality, is thus weakened by the appetite for various forms of beverage alcohol.

In these subtle and vitally destructive ways, beverage alcohol challenges the Christian conscience as to personal development. Thus, *a material element of our culture has become an invasive and destructive enemy of personality development.* When taken into the appetite system of the human body, it becomes a divisive element in the personality and inhibits the normal development of love response toward others. The assertions of the self through appetite become the controlling factors in shaping habits and in denial of the ethical demands of our culture. The Christian conscience, as to the necessity and wisdom of self-control and guidance of the basic appetites, is violated.

2. *Beverage alcohol, as it becomes knit up in the processes of the vast alcohol trade, provides channels for forms of aggression against others that are deeply violative of the Christian conscience.*

Jesus placed at the center of His

scattered through the cemeteries and especially the potter's fields of America, *it is evident that the liquor trade operates with a gross and complete rejection of the Christian conscience as to a true concern for human life.*

Thus, to use West's analysis, participation in the liquor trade may be a disguised form of personal aggression against others. It is possible that many dispensers of beverage alcohol may get inner and hidden satisfactions out of their business, as a form of "self against others." At any rate, it is certainly a persistent and destructive denial of the Christian conscience. It is one of the main aspects in our culture of the weakening of the love bond which Jesus so insistently placed at the center of Christian social life.

Against these two persistent forms of alcohol aggression and invasion of the Christian conscience, (1) the betrayal of self-control and (2) *the denial of the love bond in human life*, it is apparent that the Christian forces in American culture must set themselves with all the resources at their command. We are face to face with these destructive pressures of beverage alcohol upon the Christian conscience of America and must find ways of overcoming them.

Strengthening the Christian Conscience

To win a Christian victory over the pervasive influences of beverage alcohol in our American culture, we must take steps to strengthen the Christian conscience in its bearing upon this material element of our culture in its pervasive and destructive involvements in our social life. In brief summary, certain steps may be suggested that grow out of the social analyses advanced in the previous articles in this series.

First: Through Christian groups in America, ways must be found to stress the Christian emotional roots of conscience. This process occurs in the family relationships and in the home life during infancy and early childhood. *The early formation of conscience needs to include the shaping of attitudes of self-control against beverage alcohol.*

Second: As children mature and increase in "wisdom and stature," steps need to be taken to multiply and spread correct information and facts about the real nature of beverage alcohol and its bearing upon true Christian conduct in the light of the basic Christian views of life. Then when youth face the pervasive influences of beverage alcohol in their various groups, they may be able

As a step in the shaping of such a Christian code against beverage alcohol, certain formulations are here added as illustration of what is meant.

Suggested Christian Code Against Beverage Alcohol

I. In the Home and Family Circle.

1. Let parents study and seek to guide



GALLOWAY

AMERICAN CULTURE

Part 5

to call upon their own *informed consciences* in resisting its enticements.

Third: Ways to strengthen and spread essential Christian teaching about the significance of love bonds in human society and the manner in which *participation in the beverage alcohol trade violates these Christian bases of human fellowship*, need to be developed and woven into the maturing consciences of all youth under Christian instruction. These distinctive Christian values need to be woven into the developing Christian consciences so that Christian young men and women, faced with the allurements of entering this business, shall have power to resist and so cut off the supply of youth that constantly join the approximately two million persons who now carry on this trade in American communities.

Fourth: Shape up and press upon the attention of all Christians a distinct moral code that deals with the production, distribution, and uses of beverage alcohol in all its forms. Such a code must be fully Christian in its basic attitudes and be directed to guiding youth and adults out of dangers and destructive influences that accompany the presence of beverage alcohol in our American culture.

FOURTH QUARTER

MARTIN HAYES BICKHAM, Ph.D.

the early formation of conscience in children, so as to provide adequate guidance toward *self-control* in the younger growing child.

2. *Parents should set the example, not just by easygoing refraining from beverage alcohol, but by conscientious and persistent total abstinence.*
3. *Parents must recognize and adhere to their Christian responsibility to give the older growing child definite factual and moral content as to the dangers of beverage alcohol in personal and social life.*

II. In the Larger Group and School Community.

4. *The scientific facts as to the nature of beverage alcohol and its influences and results in personal and group life should be laid before all school youth.*

5. *All social pressures toward indulgence in alcohol beverages in youth groups must be curtailed and removed from our social group life.*
 6. *Exploitation of beverage alcohol for profit among youth must be sternly prohibited by statute law and effective enforcement.*
- #### III. In the General Adult Community.
7. *Let all Christians refrain from the personal use of beverage alcohol in any form for the sake of others who may be weaker and not able to withstand its attractions. See 1 Corinthians 8:9-13.*
 8. *Let all Christians avoid active participation in the various processes involved in the production, distribution, and sales of the various forms of beverage alcohol.*
 9. *Christians should further refrain from sharing in the profits derived from the beverage alcohol trade so often marked with the "blood of drunkards."*
 10. *All Christians are called upon to set themselves to rid our American culture of the disintegrating influences of the beverage alcohol trade.*

If the Christians of America could agree upon and loyally follow such a Christian code against beverage alcohol, the whole vast trade in all its ramifications could be brought under effective social control within five years from the date of agreement.

¹See Dr. Martin Hayes Bickham, "The Pervasive Influences of Beverage Alcohol in American Society."

²See Ranyard West, "Society and Conscience," page 170.

THE AMOEBA AND MAN

(Continued from page 7)

crude biological example because it is referred to in the chapter on biological studies in *Alcohol and Man*, by Professor Whitaker, a biologist, a son-in-law of the famous Professor Morgan. Whitaker wrote the chapter on the biological qualities that give us information about alcohol. One of the interesting things he brought out is the capacity of the lower forms of life to tolerate alcohol and the incapacity of the higher forms of specialization in the field of the nervous system to tolerate alcohol.

(To be continued)

★ ★ ★

The *Foundation Says* also observes that if the per capita expenditures for alcoholic beverages were diverted into home improvement channels, an average family of four could spend \$241.80 for home improvement.

THE TEETOTAL TAR

by CHARLIE BLANK

(Final Installment)

THE deck of the "Superior" was covered with a milling mass of men. It seemed to Ivar that all the laborers in Milwaukee had come aboard the steamer. The discharged crew, with Captain McNair in the lead, had returned aboard. Some of them were attempting to interrupt the new men in their work. There was much noise and confusion.

Reeling in his walk, the captain spied Ivar and called to him loudly, "Haagen, report at my cabin at once."

"Aye, aye, captain," replied Ivar, and the stumbling steps of McNair led the way to the cabin.

Unlocking the door of his room, the captain motioned for Ivar to step inside. Then, walking toward his desk, he deposited the door key on top of it, and turning about he demanded with a threatening scowl, "Did it ever occur to you, Haagen, that I am the captain of this steamer?"

"Yes, captain," responded Ivar quietly, fully master of himself and of the situation.

"Well, then, how does it come that as soon as I leave the boat you have to discharge the deckhands?"

"They refused to do their work, captain, and I had to let them go."

"Well, now you can go out and send those new men away, and put our old fellows back on their jobs."

"Why, captain, I couldn't do that. I hired the new men in order to unload our cargo of coal as quickly as possible. They are a fine crew of hard workers. Under the law they are on our payroll and will have to be paid, even if discharged."

"Don't you stand there, Haagen, and tell me what I have to do, or anything else about this crazy expense we have to meet on account of your firing our old men," McNair thundered, his anger rising. "I'm ordering you to do as I say. I want our old men back on their jobs. That's all! Now see that my order is carried out."



UNDERWOOD

The crowded waterway of the Chicago River, where Ivar Haagen would often stop when sailing from one port to another along the shores of Lake Michigan.

"Sorry, captain, but while I'm in charge of your men they stay as I have them now."

"Oh-ho, so you're too important to obey orders. Well, that being the case, you can just turn in your time now, and I'll look after the crew myself."

"All right, captain! Here is the pay sheet, all ready for the pay-off this evening," and Ivar drew a large envelope from his inside coat pocket, and placed it on the captain's desk, where he was now seated. "The time sheet, with all the names and information of the new crew, is also in this envelope, so you will have no trouble in keeping up your record of labor expense."

"— you, man, I'll not pay those new men one cent. Tell them to get off my boat. They've got a good meal out of me, and that will be pay enough for them. It would be a fine expense account for me to hand to Sanford— showing two crews drawing a full day's pay at the same time." He spat out the words in a fury.

"Well, that won't interest me now," said Ivar. "But, captain, now that I'm fired, I'll ask you for my last week's pay."

"You can come around at six o'clock, like the rest, for your pay."

"Oh, no; an officer gets his money on the spot when he is discharged; and I'll

trouble you to pay me off, so I can leave your boat."

McNair knew that Ivar would probably be returning with a police officer unless he paid him; so grumblingly he went to his safe, and after a long time spent in fumbling about, he brought out the money due to Ivar. As his capable young mate signed a receipt and pocketed the bills, McNair regarded him closely.

"Now, captain," said Ivar, "I'll ask you to repay me the fifty dollars which you borrowed last month."

"Fifty dollars?" The captain was stunned for a moment. "What do you mean by 'fifty dollars'?"

"Oh, just the fifty dollars which you had to produce to settle your fine in Cleveland last month. You don't think I made you a present of it, do you?"

"No, no," stammered McNair. "Now I come to think of it, I guess that's so. I believe I did borrow fifty from you. But just now, Ivar, I haven't any money about me. Come aboard tomorrow and I'll pay you then." His voice had dropped and he was using almost the same smooth, affable tone as in the early days of their acquaintance. But Ivar was not deceived.

"No," he said, "I'm going out of town tonight, and I'll not be returning to Milwaukee for several days. Just

pay the money to me right now."

"But, Ivar, I can't spare it right now"—in a pleading tone. "I'll send it to you next week."

"Listen, captain, there'll be no sending me any money 'next week.' I said *now*, and I mean *now*!"

As he spoke, Ivar picked up the key lying on McNair's desk; and before the captain realized what he was doing, he had locked the cabin door and placed the key in his pocket. It was a drastic course for him to adopt, but he knew very well that unless he collected the amount of the loan at once, he might never get it at all.

Calmly removing his coat he hung it on the doorknob, rolled up his shirt sleeves, and once more faced the astonished captain.

"Now I am going to ask you for that money, for the last time. You have fifty dollars in the safe, which you are supposed to receive tonight as your past week's pay. Just get it out now, and pay me the fifty you owe me, and there'll be no more trouble over that."

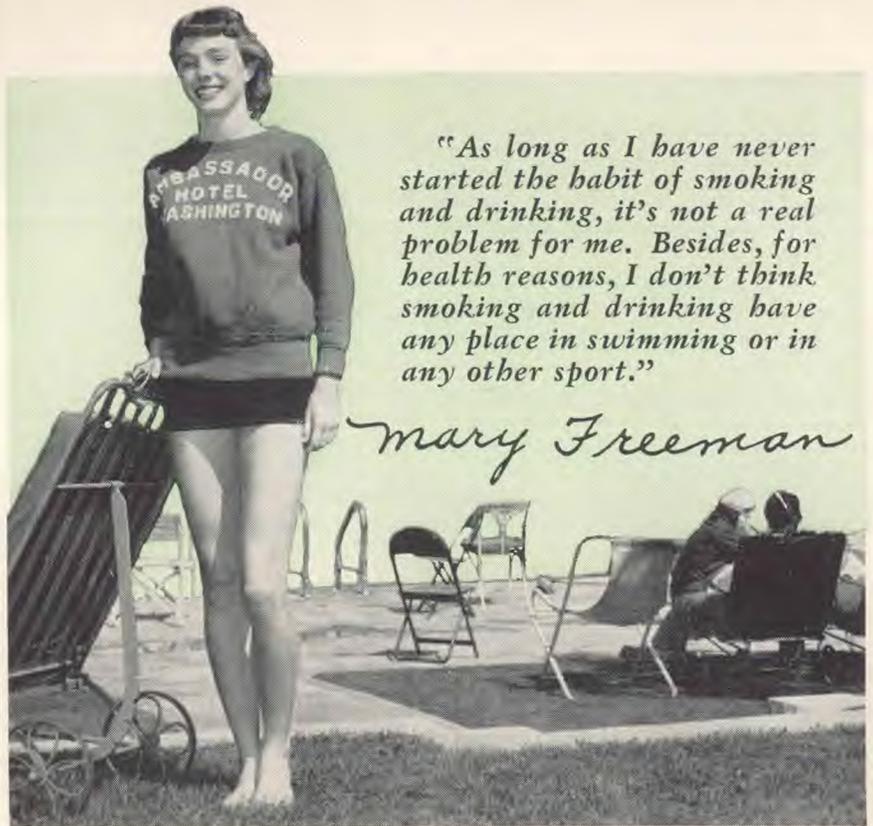
"And if I don't," snapped McNair, once more enraged, "I suppose you expect to lick your captain. For shame, Ivar Haagen, taking advantage of a much older man!"

"Never mind any more words. We've had words enough. In just about another minute you and I will settle the matter of my loan to you. Act quick, if you know what is good for you." And Ivar stepped very close to the captain, until he got more than a whiff of the fetid breath and the pungent odor of alcohol, with which McNair was saturated. In spite of the disparity in size and apparent strength, Ivar knew that he could get the better of this besotted beast in any physical encounter; and he knew he would have no remorse if he collected the debt by force.

For a long minute McNair sat staring stupidly at the safe, hesitating dully to part with his week's pay. He had been anticipating revelry ashore during the steamer's stay in port, but such hopes were vanishing now.

Then Ivar made a move as if to help himself from the open and inviting safe, and McNair realized that he must pay, for his discharged mate was in no humor to be cajoled. Breaking into an affectation of jollity, he said, "Well, well, Ivar my boy, you're all right. I always said you had the real stuff in you, and it will carry you far in this business of sailing the lakes; but this is not a time to use your fists. I was only fooling about discharging you, or not paying you. Here's your fifty dollars! I intended to pay you all the time; but an old sailor likes to see what his men are made of. Now run along, get that

FOURTH QUARTER



"As long as I have never started the habit of smoking and drinking, it's not a real problem for me. Besides, for health reasons, I don't think smoking and drinking have any place in swimming or in any other sport."

Mary Freeman

When Coach Jimmy Campbell discovered Mary three years ago amusing herself in the pool at Walter Reed Hospital, he "liked the way she moved in the water." Since that time she has won 61 medals and set several Junior AAU and National Senior Indoor records. She is confident that she will qualify next summer as an Olympic contestant.

bunch of tramps off this boat as soon as you can, and put our old men back to work, so this disturbance can be all hushed up and no one need be the wiser or get into any jam."

But Ivar, without deigning to reply, calmly folded the fifty dollars, placed them in his pocket, unlocked the cabin door, tossed the key onto the desk, and went to his berth, where he packed his belongings, and then left the "Superior."

"— that young punk—the swab! I'll get him yet!" the captain commented as he watched Ivar's departure.

Once off the steamer, Ivar dismissed from his mind all thoughts of worry concerning the problems he had left for the captain to solve; and he went at once to the farm of an old friend, Axel Erickson, only ten miles from Milwaukee. Axel had been one of his father's sailors aboard the "Vendskap," and had long since retired to his small dairy farm. He welcomed the son of his old friend heartily.

On board the "Superior," while Ivar was closeted with the captain, the discharged crew became tired of waiting for McNair's reappearance. Returning to the waterside saloons, and borrowing among themselves in view of the evening's pay-off, they busied themselves with steady drinking. Thus, when McNair returned to the deck, he found there only the new crew, rapidly unloading the coal; and he had sufficient judgment left to let the work proceed.

It would be easier, he thought, to explain the payment of wages to two crews for the day's work than to make excuses for failure to unload the cargo, when Mr. Sanford had demanded haste.

Only six of the original crew of twenty-eight were sufficiently sober to present themselves aboard the "Superior" for their pay that evening; and the new crew resumed their work next day. Captain McNair entertained for a while the idea of hiring an entirely fresh crew to replace the men brought aboard by Ivar, and thus satisfy his stubborn resentment of the mate's action. The men Ivar had fired were all too undependable for consideration, and the captain reluctantly came to the conclusion that he had better not attempt to make any further changes.

Four days later, Ivar returned to Milwaukee. It was only natural that he should turn his footsteps first to the wharf where the "Superior" lay, undergoing boiler repairs. He was filled with curiosity to learn how matters were progressing aboard, and when the steamer would leave port.

Passing a saloon, before he had sighted the wharf, he was hailed by a friendly voice. It was Pete, emerging from the barroom with one of his assistants in the ship's galley.

"Hello, Ivar," greeted Pete. "You're just the man I want to see." He spoke emphatically as he grasped Ivar's hand in hearty welcome.

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"Well, I'm really very glad to see you, Pete. What's happened? Did Mac fire you, too?"

"Oh, no, I'm still the old cook on the 'Superior.' But since you left, the rest of us have to keep out of the way of the surly old fellow. Boy, when you made him hand you his week's pay, you certainly turned loose a veritable 'buz-zard,' determined to take it out of the rest of us."

"Why, Pete, I'm sorry if I have caused so much trouble."

"Oh, don't let it worry you. We'll manage to get along somehow. What I am so glad to see you about is to tell you how the old man is boiling over and spilling things. At first he figured that Bill's thirty-five dollars' pay would buy all the drinks for both of them until next week; but, the same evening Bill got his pay, one of the new men you hired turned out to be a card shark. Bill sat in a poker game with him, and before midnight the new man had trimmed Bill and two other fellows out of everything they had. Then the card shark left the boat, and we haven't seen anything of him since. Unable to call on Bill for money, McNair has been more sober than we have seen him for many moons; but he is certainly sore at you, and he tells everyone who will listen, what you did to him and what he is going to do to you before the score is settled."

"If that's all, Pete, let's forget about McNair. How have you been?"

"I'm all right, but I'm not through telling you about Mac's peeve. He claims he is going to beat you on sight; says he found out that you had been at the company office and told Sanford it was he—Mac—who fired the old gang, and fired you, too. He says that Sanford got mad at you, and threw you out of the office."

"Well, Pete, you know me. Do you think I'm likely to run away from McNair or anybody else?"

"Ivar, I know you can handle yourself with him. It isn't that which worries me. But I feel that if he can say anything to injure your chances for another job on the Lakes, he will not hesitate. A fellow told me that it was McNair himself who told Sanford he fired both you and the entire deck crew because, as he claims, you were delaying the unloading that day; and he asked Sanford to find him another second mate to take your place."

Pete had some private affairs to attend to, and soon left Ivar, after promising to see him next day, and telling him the "Superior" would not sail for another week.

"So that's how the land lies," muttered Ivar, as he walked up and down

the wharf after leaving Pete. He was hot under the collar at the thought that it had been reported among his former associates that he had been "thrown out" of the company office, when he had not been near it. He would have liked to meet McNair just then and demand an explanation from him.

The following day he decided to call on Mr. Sanford. As he was about to enter the elevator in the company's

SWIMMERS VALUE TOTAL ABSTINENCE

Bill Fleming is one of the youngest up-and-coming Ambassador Swimming Club stars. At fourteen years of age, Bill won third place in the Junior AAU 100-yard backstroke in the District of Columbia AAU competition. He began swimming competitively when only eleven years of age.

BILL SAYS:

"I know that smoking isn't good for me. The society I go around with do not smoke. I want to be a success in swimming; therefore, I do not care to smoke or drink."

In March 1949, William "Tarzan" Epling won the 220-yard free style in high-school competition, including all Catholic schools of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the District of Columbia. His powerful build earned him his nickname, "Tarzan."

BILL KNOWS THE VALUE OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE:

"A man can spend years building himself up, and then undo all the good work in just a few short years of drinking. For this reason I do not drink now and don't intend to in years to come."

building, he almost collided with McNair. The latter, it seemed, was also headed for Sanford's office on the tenth floor.

"Hello, captain," said Ivar. "I'd like to talk to you."

"Haven't any time to talk now. Come around to the boat any time, and I can see you there."

"Well, if you haven't time, I'll just go along with you to see Sanford. Perhaps we can all three have a little talk."

"No! No! I'm not going to the office," lied McNair.

"Well, listen, Mac!" Ivar spoke slowly and seriously. "You're not fooling me, now or any other time. You

were going to see Sanford now, but when I propose to cut in on the conference, you don't dare to see him with me. But don't worry, you will have to see him eventually, and I'm going to camp here in the lobby every day. I'll bring my lunch if necessary, and I'll be right at your heels when you step in to see him. I know all about the lies you have tried to put across about me, and you might as well get ready to prove every one of them, as I'm going to bring matters to a complete showdown."

"Aw, forget it, Haagen. You'll cool off soon. There's nothing calling for any showdown."

"Well, I'll have to see the proof of that statement, as well as the rest, before I'm satisfied." And as Ivar finished, McNair changed his plans and walked out of the building.

For three days Ivar stood guard at the company's office door. On the third day he was rewarded by seeing the captain approach without noticing Ivar's presence, as the latter had slipped out of view. And as soon as McNair had entered the office, Ivar followed and was just in time to see Mac enter Mr. Sanford's private office and to hear him greeted by the owner of the "Superior."

It was a warm day and the door of the private office had been left open. As Ivar reached the desk in the outer office, Sanford caught sight of him, and called out, "Oh, I say, Haagen, come on in here. Captain McNair has just come up to see me, and we can have a little three-way conference."

"I'm very glad to see you, Mr. Sanford," said Ivar, with a broad smile, as he entered the private office to receive a hearty handshake from the owner. "My business will not require much of your time. I know you have many important matters to discuss with the captain, so I will just state my errand and be on my way."

"Well, Haagen, I hope there is nothing wrong. I was sorry to hear that you had left our company's service. We shall miss you greatly."

"Mr. Sanford, my discharge is another matter. I admit that the captain of the 'Superior' has the right to hire and fire, and I make no complaint at my dismissal."

"Well, if you haven't any complaint, what may you be objecting to?"

"I'll tell you, Mr. Sanford. Captain McNair has been circulating stories about the wharf that I was supposed to have been here squawking about the disturbance aboard the 'Superior' while she was unloading. He added in his gossip that you had kicked me out of your office. I've gone to a lot of trouble to be here when the captain called, for the express purpose of saying that both

you and McNair together are not capable of kicking me out."

"Oh, I say, Haagen, calm yourself," said Sanford. "Why, you haven't been inside this office since early last spring, before the first trip of the season. Certainly there must be some mistake."

Realizing that his position was none too secure, McNair sat dumfounded. Mr. Sanford looked at him, as if to offer him an opportunity to explain, but the captain still sat mute, and several moments of embarrassing silence ensued. Then the owner spoke:

"Sit down, Haagen. I have just thought of something which you may be in a position to help me in straightening out." Then, addressing the captain, he continued:

"McNair, I want the ship's log brought to this office. Go and fetch it to me immediately. Take a taxi both ways, and lose no time."

Captain McNair left in a hurry.

"Haagen," said the shipowner, "I wish you would wait in the outer office until McNair returns with the log. I want you here at that time."

"All right, Mr. Sanford, I will wait." And Ivar found a seat in the outer office.

In an incredibly short time the captain returned and placed the log of the "Superior" on Mr. Sanford's desk. Ivar was recalled, and the office door was closed, notwithstanding the heat. Mr. Sanford removed his coat and invited Ivar and McNair to do likewise.

Opening the logbook, and scanning several of its pages carefully, the owner seemed to be comparing some entries with a lengthy typed report that lay open on his desk.

Finally, after about ten minutes' study of the log, Mr. Sanford turned to the captain:

"McNair, what was the name of the tugboat which towed the 'Superior' into the lake when you left Buffalo last Sunday?"

"Why—er—why— Mr. Sanford—I—I—it was growing quite dark, and I couldn't see the name."

"Very well. What lake steamer lay at anchor on your port side as you were leaving the harbor at Buffalo?"

"I believe it was one of the Great Lakes steamers, but I didn't see its name either," replied McNair, too worried to think of a fresh excuse for ignorance, or to guess what Sanford was driving at.

"McNair, I see here, on your expense account for June 9, an item of forty bushels of potatoes, bought at Windsor. On the cook's inventory of June 12, are shown two bushels on hand. Did our crew eat the thirty-eight bushels unaccounted for, in three days, or was there a theft of potatoes?"

The captain hung his head in silence. Something had gone wrong in his planning, and he sensed that he was to be the victim.

"Well, if you can't explain it, I'll ask Haagen to enlighten us. I had Pete, the cook, up here a few days ago, and he said he received only five bushels of potatoes on June 9."

"Iron Man"
Tindal
Says:



Donald Tindal won the nickname "Iron Man" in his triple swimming feat in the 1949 AAU contests in North Carolina. After swimming 200 yards in a winning team relay, he took only a few minutes to rest, then swam 100 yards more in another winning relay; and with only another short rest he won first place in the 50-yard event.

"Alcohol and tobacco and swimming, or any sport for that matter, do not mix. Once you have started drinking or smoking you can make up your mind to give up sports. I can say this truthfully because I have known good swimmers who have started drinking or smoking, and all of them have stopped swimming because they could not keep up with the regular training of a good swimmer."

Don Tindal

Don has won the Junior AAU National championship in the 100-yard free style. Donald is a member of a relay team of four who competed in 800-yard and 400-yard relays.

"Yes, Mr. Sanford," said Ivar, referring to a small notebook which he took from his pocket. "The cook received only five bushels on that day. There were ten boxes, with rope handles. In the bottom of each box, bottles of Canadian whisky were packed, with half a bushel of potatoes in each box, covering them completely. The boxes were placed in the captain's cabin at first. Later they were delivered to the cook—five of them—filled with potatoes; five bushels in all. Forty bushels of potatoes were charged in the expense account, an item of twenty dollars."

Mr. Sanford turned toward the open window of his private office, and for some time, in dead silence, he gazed out over the green waters of Lake Michigan. Then he faced the discredited captain and said:

"McNair, you can turn in your time here at the office. We cannot retain you in the company's service any longer. My agents have reported your frequent

McNair, seeming pitifully old, forlorn, and completely beaten, picked up his hat, and, wiping the streaming perspiration from his face and neck, slouched out of the private office without a word.

As the door closed behind the convicted captain, Mr. Sanford turned to Ivar, and using his first name, to the young man's surprise, said:

"Ivar, the government examiner, who is a very good friend of mine, has told me that you hold a captain's license. I want you to prepare to take the 'Superior' out of Milwaukee, as its captain, as soon as the boiler repairs are finished. Your pay begins today, and I want you to go aboard tonight and arrange your plans. Look about for capable first and second mates, but choose your own men and get good ones. I shall expect you to discharge 'Bill' today; and I think we are lucky, young man, in getting a teetotal tar like you to command our ship. Good luck, and—get busy!"

Phantom Men

by PAUL K. FREIWIRTH



“**T**HERE are phantom men never tired of going to movies and sporting fields, night and day full of futile notions, provocative illustrations, light music—internally too empty to be interested or occupied in themselves,” states a paragraph from the New York *Mirror*, quoting Pope Pius’ comparatively recent radio address. “One can say that they live in the world, but outside it, adrift in the world’s current like inert cadavers.”

Another influential spiritual leader once incarcerated in the city of Rome some 1900 years ago foretold this very characteristic of our age when men would be “lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God.” The futile phantom search for pleasure has indeed become this century’s universal quest.

When the famous Russian author Maxim Gorki visited the United States, one of the places shown him was the well-known amusement park of a large East-

ern city. Quietly surveying the surging throngs engaged in their hilarious festivities, the distinguished visitor murmured, “How unhappy these people must be.”

An observant thinker has said that “some people live without working, while others work without living.” Lacking inner resources, and pleasure being the easiest way out, exterior stimulants are called for, and these must constantly be increased in quantity to maintain the same potency.

“Internally too empty,” was the fitting description given by Pope Pius. Is this not the same malady labeled “emotional immaturity” or “lack of self-sufficiency” by the modern psychiatrist?

Many persons living solely for and by the fleeting pleasures of materialism admit that they have lost all respect for themselves. They realize they are running away from life, and from their own insufficiency or “inferiority complex.” Trying to live apart from the Source of life, they find

it hard to live with themselves.

In one of His many beloved parables, the Master compared the “kingdom of heaven” and the Christian mastery of life to the joys of a marriage. People who complain about the seriousness of life have been heard to say, “Life is no perpetual honeymoon,” but those who have lived their life with God testify that they have found in and through Him a “fullness of joy,” and “pleasures for evermore,” as the sweet shepherd minstrel of the Judean hills described this experience three thousand years ago. Too many people today are not living, only existing. The gulf that separates the two groups is very wide.

“May you live all the days of your life,” was the counsel of an ancient sage to his disciples. Neither the dizzy pleasure seeker nor the empty phantom man has found an escape from himself or a solution to his problems. It is reserved for the humble, trusting child of God to realize the true joys of the Master’s abundant life.

KEYSTONE

BLOOD CONCENTRATION

(Continued from page 15)

From 400 to 800 c.c. of 5 per cent beer taken on an empty stomach will cause a blood concentration of .01 to .05 per cent of alcohol. I remember an incident which occurred when I was stopped in my automobile by a red light in front of the Tribune Tower in Chicago. A man coming from the opposite direction, regardless of the red light crossed to my side of the street, and ran into my car head on. When he was brought into court he said that he had had only a few drinks of beer. He probably had had more than a few drinks of beer, because he was seeing double. He was more than merely functionally impaired as is indicated by this degree of intoxication. He had more alcohol in his blood than would be produced by a few drinks of beer. He had a blood concentration of at least .1 per cent, which would require 1.5 to 2 quarts of 5 per cent beer. The important point to remember is not to let these figures confuse the main issue. *The main issue is that you are either on or well on the road to drunkenness and impairment of brain function when you take a beer, a cocktail, or a highball, and that 10 to 20 c.c. of alcohol on an empty stomach and 20 to 40 c.c. with a meal makes some persons slightly drunk, and that that someone may be you. This is the important statement of fact which cannot be challenged. No one, even a liquor dealer, challenges the truth of the statement, "If you drink don't drive." No one quibbles about the amount.*

CAMPUS DRINKING

(Continued from page 11)

college students. Progressive social pressure must destroy such an absurd idea. College students should be taught that the capacity to hold liquor well is a dangerous gift, by no means a measure of virility or the worth of personality.

We must be fully aware at the same time that the job of changing social habits is no small one. The sanctions which make the students feel comfortable in their habits exist in their own groups, and often they do not care what others think of them outside of their groups.

Our colleges, then, need a compulsory course on the harmful effects of the narcotic alcohol upon mind and body. Such a course would help in breaking down social tradition. Programs of entertainment and recreation should be presented in strong competition to the drinking parties of students. The college drunkard must not be tolerated under any circumstances. A systematic education in self-control is a college must.

As long as drinking means apparent pleasure to the imagination of many college students, it will constitute a problem. One duty of all educators is to assist in re-educating those individuals on the disastrous effects of drinking. The social habits in the sphere of drinking must be reshaped to conform to science and the physical and mental welfare of college graduates.

Experience has shown that it is not enough to teach our students about the dangers of alcohol. They must be in-

stilled with a respect for the rights and feelings of others; in this way they will value the lives of others and in turn their own lives. Self-control must be a very real part of social pressure on the campus. The students who are free from this evil of alcohol should be courageous and let others know what they think about drinking. They may, of course, lose some professed friends, or even be considered as taking a "holier than thou" attitude, but they must understand that the good they do thereby will more than compensate.

Certain measures of regulation are, without question, needed on the campus in an effort to save the student body from being victimized by drink. A ban should be placed on the drinking of alcoholic beverages at student social functions, including fraternity and sorority parties. This step has already been taken with success by several universities. It should be taken by all of them.

Social pressure against alcohol on the campus must be a pressure which works, courageously, intelligently, and efficiently. Only when organizations and individuals care enough will action be taken. Only when rational thinkers are led to active participation in pro-abstinence association will the problem improve. Intelligent social pressure against alcohol is greatly needed to lessen the serious drinking situation that exists on our college campuses.

* * *

Not a drinker in a million began drinking alone. All drinkers began socially and this drinking was accompanied by a thousand social connotations!—Jack London.



VIRGINIA STAALMAN

One of the responsibilities placed upon a nurse, especially one who is doing bedside nursing, is alertness to symptoms presented by the patient. It has been demonstrated that the use of alcoholic beverages diminishes mental alertness and I certainly do not want to do anything that would decrease my responsibility to the patient who puts so much trust in the nurse.

While working for nearly a year in the accident room of one of our local hospitals, I came in contact with many tragedies which were direct results of the use of alcohol.

When I decided to take up this profession, I determined I would do my best, and I know the use of alcohol would hinder me in fulfilling this ambition.

—Virginia Staalman, R.N.



▶▶ THE MONSTER

ON OUR HIGHWAYS

by FENTON EDWIN FROMM

DAY by day and night by night as surely as darkness follows daylight a frightful monster rides our highways leaving death in his wake. He is the drunken driver!

Every new day brings tragic reports of the fatal results of this destroyer of mankind. Innocent victims on the highway, peace-loving, trouble-avoiding travelers have no freedom or security. One must not only be adept in handling his own automobile, but he must also be able to anticipate the actions of the driver of oncoming vehicles. The carelessness of drunken drivers, and the unpredictableness of their actions, often result in tragedies of inexcusable, premature, and sudden death.

Law-enforcement officers and civic-minded persons in our nation are tremendously alarmed over the growing trend in drunken driving and the natural results which always ensue.

Last May, Judge Mel Price, of Chatham Superior Court in Savannah, Georgia, told a group of jurors: "A

man driving while intoxicated is just as guilty in an automobile-slaying case as a sober man is in a shotgun-slaying case."

Then the jurist made this suggestion: If a person is convicted of drunken driving twice, he should have his license suspended for five years. And if a man is convicted the third time he should have his license suspended for life. Strong language, you say! Yes, it is. But we need more men today with strong convictions who will cry aloud against this insidious archenemy of society. Possibly if a few drunks were to lose their licenses permanently, it would have a sobering effect on many other drivers.

The Chatham Grand Jury also exhorted the judges before whom such defendants are tried "to impose the most stringent penalties on each offender, in an effort to protect the lives and persons of others who use the streets and highways for business and pleasure."

You and your sons and daughters will ride the highways. Will they be safe?

Is there any insurance against the drunken driver? Yes, there is an answer to this mounting problem. First, men must become persuaded through education that "the cup that cheers" is a lie and that "whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

Secondly, if men will not be honest with themselves and leave this poison alone, at least while driving, then our lawmakers should enact such legislation as Judge Price has suggested. At least the potential number of highway fatalities would be limited and partially controlled when the driver has had his license suspended for five years or for life.

Your influence exerted in behalf of justice will save the lives of many others, and perhaps your own. This horrible monster behind the wheel who causes injury and death must be denied the use of our highways.

JACKIE ROBINSON

(Continued from page 16)

Robinson has other feathers in his cap. His selection as the starting second baseman in the All-Star games was his second in a row. (He had been the league's most valuable player as well as its batting king in 1949.) Also the 12 bases he stole last year brought his 4-year National League total to 100, second only to Reese (125) among active players."

Jackie Robinson is a religious man. He and his family attend the local Methodist church. His mother not only started him to the church but also taught him to pray. Even today, on the baseball field, he frequently sends up little silent prayers that God will help him to play well and not to fumble. His mother still keeps praying for him, too.

When Jackie was about twenty a young minister friend interested him in working with boys. Now he is active in the Harlem YMCA in New York City, where, as a volunteer, he raises money to keep the "Y" going. He also supervises various athletic projects for boys from time to time, and is one of the sources of inspiration behind the Roy Campanella Jackie Robinson Softball League. Jackie says that when he gets too old for professional baseball he plans to devote full time to working with boys through the YMCA.

Jackie's education was secured at the Muir Tech High School in Pasadena, the Pasadena Junior College, and a Los Angeles university. He served

with the United States Army for 31 months during World War II. In 1946 he started professional football with the Negro-American League in Kansas City. In 1946 Branch Rickey signed Robinson up and sent him to the Montreal International League, and in 1947 he went with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Robinson, now thirty-two years old, lives at Saint Albans, New York, with his wife Rachel, who is twenty-eight, and their two children, Jackie, age four, and Sharon, one year old. When asked if he was expecting his son to be an athlete, Mr. Robinson replied, "That is entirely up to the boy. We aren't going to tell him what he must be, but shall encourage him to go into whatever type of work best suits him."

It isn't hard to imagine that little Jackie will probably be at least an amateur baseball player. And his father will probably wander over to the corner lots every so often to coach his young son and all his playmates. No doubt he will also warn them to keep away from liquor so that their reflexes will not be thereby impaired.

Mrs. Jackie Robinson shares Jackie's views on drink. In an article in *McCall's* she wrote: "Neither Jack nor I drink or smoke." No finer tribute could be paid this clean-living star of the athletic world than the tribute of his wife who closed her story of their life with these words: "Jackie Robinson is the kind of man who will never need cheering crowds and headlines and newsreel cameras to make him a hero to his wife."

WORLD REPORT

(Continued from page 21)

that those who take the wheel after consuming alcohol commit a crime which in certain cases will be comparable to grave mortal crimes. Therefore it will be right to render punishment more severe as long as the rights of the individual are given due consideration.

SOUTH AFRICA

New Law Permits Blood Tests of Drinking drivers

In the Union of South Africa we have quite recently had added to our legal code a law which permits a medical man to take a sample of blood from anyone who is suspected of being under the influence of alcohol and who has been involved in a road accident. . . . The consent of the driver involved in the accident is not necessary, and laboratory examination will reveal

the exact percentage of alcohol in the blood at the time of the examination and will give an accurate basis for determining the amount of liquor taken.

States Dr. Louis Bossman, "There are two objectives which seem to me should be stressed by this important International Congress. One is that the press in each country should be led to take an interest in the patriotic duty of emphasizing the dangerous role which alcohol plays in road accidents. This will include careful reporting of all convictions under the liquor laws. The other objective suggested is to stress (as has been done already in some countries) the value of the estimation of the

amount of alcohol in the blood in persons charged after an accident. This scientifically condemns those guilty of drunken driving and exonerates those who are not."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

New Law Strengthens Regulations Against Drinking

In Czechoslovakia there are rather severe legal dispositions against alcoholism of drivers. Article 7 of the law against alcoholism forbids those exercising a profession or activity involving danger of life, health, or the security of human beings or goods to indulge



THE RUM-SELLING GROCER

*Not a dollar, Mr. Grocer, do you ever get from me,
While you keep your wines and liquors by the side of rice and tea;
Not a cent for eggs and butter, though I live so very near—
You are selling wines and brandies, bitters, bottled ale and beer;
You are dealing out destruction, yours is not an honest trade,
While you deal in liquid ruin, while your fellows you degrade.*

*You may think me odd and squeamish, you may think it very queer;
But I never spend a dollar with a man who deals in beer.
'Neath the guise of honest business, in a strictly legal way,
You are leading many thousands straight and hopelessly astray.
Yours is not the dingy grogshop, yours is not the filthy den,
Where the wretched drunkard guzzles, 'midst a host of sottish men.*

*You would scorn to sell that tippler, drunken, destitute, and poor,
Liquors by the glass or bottle, should he enter now your door.
It would mar your reputation, cast a shadow o'er your fame,
Render you less influential, bring a slur upon your name.
Yours is deemed a higher calling, but it must not be forgot,
You are selling, as a grocer, that which goes to make a sot.*

*Yours, dear sir, the greatest error, yours the more deluding snare;
You, a man of social standing, frequenting the house of prayer.
Placing wines and other liquors on a footing with your tea,
Truly, sir, appears appalling, and a mystery to me.
So I tell you, Mr. Grocer, once for all, distinct and plain,
Rum will ever make men drunken, if from it they don't abstain.*

*You may be a perfect angel, yours may be the choicest brand
E'er imported to the nation from some far-off foreign land;
Still, the fact is ever foremost, and the truth you can't gainsay,
It will make men just as drunken as that sold across the way;
You may stand behind your counter, he may stand behind his bar,
But, when valued by the brewer, you beside him stand at par.*

—Selected.

TELL HIM SO

If you hear a kind word spoken
Of some worthy soul you know,
It may fill his heart with sunshine
If you only tell him so.

If a deed, however humble,
Helps you on your way to go;
Seek the one whose hand has helped you,
Seek him out and tell him so!

If your heart is touched and tender
Toward a sinner, lost and low,
It might help him to do better
If you'd only tell him so!

Oh, my sisters, oh, my brothers,
As o'er life's rough path you go,
If God's love has saved and kept you,
Do not fail to tell men so!

THE PEACE OF PAIN

There is a peace which no men know
Save those whom suffering hath laid low—
The peace of pain.

A strength, which only comes to those
Who've borne defeat—greater, God knows,
Than victory.

A happiness which comes at last,
After all happiness seems past—
The joy of peace.

THE TWO BALLOTS

Early in spring, when warm was the weather,
Two ballots were cast in the box together;
They nestled up close like brother to brother,
You couldn't tell one of those votes from the other.

They were both liquor votes,
Both sanctioned the license plan;
One was cast by a crafty old brewer,
And the other by a good Christian man.

The good Christian man, none could be truer,
Was busy all winter denouncing the brewer;
But his ardor cooled off with the change of the weather,
And early in spring they voted together.

The good Christian man had always been noted
For working for temperance except when he voted,
He piled up his prayers in holy perfection
And knocked them all down on the day of election!

The crafty old brewer was cheerful and mellow,
He said: "I admire that good Christian fellow;
To his cause he's true, to his party he's truer,
He speaks for temperance, but votes with the brewer."

with
BIG
MEANINGS



A PRAYER FOUND IN CHESTER CATHEDRAL

Give me a good digestion, Lord,
And also something to digest;
Give me a healthy body, Lord,
With sense to keep it at its best;

Give me a healthy mind, good Lord,
To keep the good and pure in sight,
Which seeing sin is not appalled
But finds a way to set it right.

Give me a mind that is not bored,
That does not whimper, whine, or sigh;
Don't let me worry overmuch
About the fussy thing called I.

Give me a sense of humor, Lord;
Give me the grace to see a joke,
To get some happiness from life
And pass it on to other folk.

ALWAYS FINISH

If a task is once begun
Never leave it till it's done.
Be the labor great or small,
Do it well or not at all.

THE MANLY MAN

The world has room for the manly man,
With the spirit of manly cheer.
The world delights in the man who smiles
When his eyes keep back the tear.
It loves the man who, when things are wrong,
Can take his place and stand
With his face to the fight and his eyes to the light,
And toil with a willing hand.
The manly man is the country's need,
The moment's need, forsooth,
With a heart that beats to the pulsing troop
Of the allied leagues of truth.
The world is his and it waits for him,
And it leaps to hear the ring
Of the blow he strikes and the wheels he turns
And hammers he dares to swing.
It likes the forward look on his face,
The poise of his noble head,
And the onward lunge of his tireless will
And the sweep of his dauntless tread!
Hurrah for the manly man who comes
With sunlight on his face,
And the strength to do and the will to dare
And the courage to find his place!
The world delights in the manly man,
And the weak and evil flee
When the manly man goes forth to hold his own
On land or sea!

in alcoholic beverages when exercising their profession or activity or immediately before beginning to do so or at a moment which would not allow them to be in a normal state at the time needed. . . . According to the new project of an administrative penal law and the new judiciary penal law, drunkenness will not be considered as an alleviating, but, on the contrary, as an aggravating circumstance. Naturally the drivers of motor vehicles belong to this category. According to the above project of the law, drunkenness will be considered as an infraction. . . . The new administrative law introduces a new kind of punishment, "public reprimand," and raises the upper limit of the fine to 25,000 Cz. cr. (\$500) and of the imprisonment to three months.

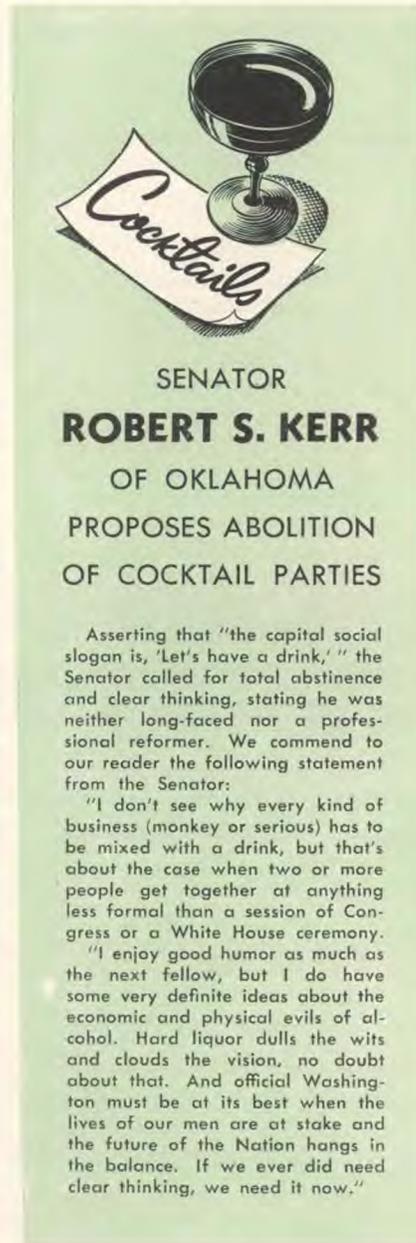
Practical Experiences. "Alcohol consumption diminishes acting capacity, which may have grave consequences, especially upon the drivers of motor vehicles. A state of light intoxication is perhaps most dangerous because it is often accompanied by a false feeling of strength and security which might become fatal in complicated traffic situations. Alcohol induces the driver under its influence to an unfounded optimism, weakens his prudence and his faculty of concentration, and makes him less able to control his movements. The blood test makes it possible to prove whether the person using the road was drunk or sober at the decisive moment." A person whose conduct while in a restaurant seemed impeccable may entirely lose control while driving a car a few moments later. . . . The statements made by the drivers concerning the quantities of alcohol they consumed are almost always false. Experience proves that the drivers when questioned only declare half or one third of what they have really consumed.

DENMARK

Copenhagen Police Fight Intoxication at the Wheel

"We in Denmark have realized that, as long as the general public are not roused to give us their full and complete support, the drunken driver can go on being a serious menace to the safety of road traffic. This public reaction has shown itself in the framing of what I consider to be suitable legislation, enabling the police—thanks to expert medical opinion being available in the collection of evidence—to carry out the necessary preventive action by making an adequate number of arrests. The penalties for driving while under the influence of drink are very severe in Denmark. On the whole, we may

say that all offenders are liable to a term of imprisonment. . . . We can quite well see that these severe penalties and confiscations of driving licenses often lead to human tragedies,—to unemployment especially,—but we regard the victims of them as inevitable sacrifices in the interests of road safety as a whole. . . . After the war the number of arrests for drunken driving showed



SENATOR ROBERT S. KERR OF OKLAHOMA PROPOSES ABOLITION OF COCKTAIL PARTIES

Asserting that "the capital social slogan is, 'Let's have a drink,'" the Senator called for total abstinence and clear thinking, stating he was neither long-faced nor a professional reformer. We commend to our reader the following statement from the Senator:

"I don't see why every kind of business (monkey or serious) has to be mixed with a drink, but that's about the case when two or more people get together at anything less formal than a session of Congress or a White House ceremony.

"I enjoy good humor as much as the next fellow, but I do have some very definite ideas about the economic and physical evils of alcohol. Hard liquor dulls the wits and clouds the vision, no doubt about that. And official Washington must be at its best when the lives of our men are at stake and the future of the Nation hangs in the balance. If we ever did need clear thinking, we need it now."

a sharp increase on the prewar figures, and there was a corresponding rise in the number of accidents for which drunken drivers were held responsible. . . . But far more interesting and far more important is the fact that in the past six months we have recorded far fewer accidents due to drunken driving than at almost any time previously. . . .

"This reduction, which we have now achieved, seems to prove that we Co-

penhageners are not so badly off for sober drivers on the whole; it also seems to me to be conclusive evidence that the strict regulations, and especially the energetic action on the part of the police, have helped matters. I am absolutely convinced that they will go on helping and that, consequently, it's no good adopting a more lenient attitude to drunken drivers.

"The police know one thing for certain, and that is that this power to confiscate driving licenses acts as an extraordinary deterrent on drivers."

—E. Groes-Petersen, Assistant Commissioner Police, Copenhagen.

Number of persons convicted for driving or attempting to drive while under the influence of drink:

England and Wales	1948	1,446
Scotland	1949	606
Northern Ireland	1949	167
Reykjavik, Iceland	1949	125
Copenhagen, Denmark	1949	497
Finland	1949	773
Czechoslovakia	1949	1,176

AS VIEWED FROM THE BENCH

(Continued from page 14)

Judge Harlan M. Calhoun, Twenty-second Judicial Circuit of West Virginia, concurs: "Liquor advertising, directly and indirectly, should be prohibited completely. . . . Glamour should be taken from the use of liquor, by control of advertisements and the movies; and the sordid side of liquor should be brought before our youth with as much zeal and effort as liquor advertising."

Other improvement measures advocated included "local option by precincts, towns, cities, and counties on prohibiting sales of liquor;" the insistence upon "transparent glass and sufficient lighting inside so as to permit passers-by to be able to see inside" of drinking establishments; "closer supervision over packaged sales of liquor;" and reference to "the unholy alliance between criminal syndicates and public officials," which Judge Hardin E. Hanks, of Illinois, says "must be stamped out."

PRESENT COURT RECORDS INADEQUATE

Many replies indicated that the full extent of alcohol's involvement in crime is not disclosed by court records.

The following observations of the Honorable John Gee Clark are to the point: "My experience as a probation officer over thirty years ago, and my experience as director of penology for the State of California and chairman of the

Board of Prison Terms and Paroles for three years, and my experience as a judge, lead me to the conclusion that liquor is involved in a far greater percentage of cases than is disclosed by court records. For example: habitual intemperance as a cause for divorce in California must continue for a year. Otherwise, drunkenness is involved only as a factor in a cause of action for extreme cruelty. In personal-injury cases the testimony frequently reveals that liquor was used by one or both of the parties, but nowhere does it appear in the court record of the case.

"It has been some ten years since I was director of penology and I do not have accurate data to make an intelligent estimate as to the influence of liquor in connection with criminal cases. I do know, however, that in sex crimes liquor is involved in a high percentage of the cases. In a nonviolent criminal case liquor is often a contributing factor in that it has caused the offender to commit larceny to support himself, liquor having incapacitated him to earn his living.

"I consider the use of liquor one of the most serious problems we face in America."

We summarize the urgency of needed action on this great problem confronting contemporary American civilization, as indicated in the initial findings of this survey, with that pertinent and striking prophecy of Judge William Potts, of Mobridge, South Dakota, who makes bold to say that if the present rate of increase continues in alcoholic beverage consumption, *"the result will be such a demoralization of our homes and our religious and educational institutions that our democracy, as we know it now, will be destroyed before A.D. 2000."*

INSTITUTE MEETS

(Continued from page 12)

by other jurists speaking to the Institute, including Judges Stanley N. Barnes, William McKay, and Mildred L. Lillie of Los Angeles, and Judge Joseph T. Zottoli of Boston's Municipal Court.

That alcohol is a major factor in considering national security in a world of tension and friction was made clear by Major John C. Thompson, chief of Education and Cultural Relations in the Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany.

Possible hope for the alcoholic through the use of antabuse, yet a warning that this new drug is still in its experimental stage, was given by Dr. Ernest Q. King, chief of the New Drug Section of the United States Food and Drug Administration.

Let's Face It!

Corruption Now Worse Than in Prohibition Days, Says Senator

"Without fear of contradiction, I say that corruption of law-enforcement officers is rampant in many American communities today on a scale that makes the corruption of prohibition days look like kindergarten play."—Senator Estes Kefauver.

Protests Liquor Films in Schools

"It has come to my attention . . . that the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company is circularizing the schools, offering for free exhibition a film showing the development of that brewing company. Also being offered is another film telling the story of barley, including beverages. This film purports to be of historical value for use in the schools. I suggest that national scholastic organizations take steps to warn their people against subjecting the school children of America to such insidious propaganda."—Jessie M. Parker, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Iowa.—*NEA Journal*, May 1951, page 307.

Bad Taste to Force Guests to Drink

"At all parties there must be something besides alcoholic beverages for those who do not drink. It is bad taste to force guests to take unwanted alcohol or to be made conspicuous because of their choice."—Emily Post.

"If Family Altars Could Take the Place of Cocktail Bars"

"And I thought of what an altar could mean in a home, and how every home that has one, be it only an invisible one around the family dining table, is blessed. And I knew that we could feel better about America in these times, if we had more such altars.

"On the other hand, too many of our new homes, you will notice, are being built to include bars for serving cocktails before family dinner parties. Maybe the family will explain to you that they are only moderate drinkers. What if they are? But what of the children growing up in that home and the children coming into that home to visit? Will they be as moderate in their drinking when they grow up?



LAMBERT

"If family altars could take the place of cocktail bars in homes, I think we would be rather sure that our next generation would look upon the home as the sacred place that it should be, a place warmed by affection, lighted by cheerfulness, and canopied over all by the blessing of God."—Edith Alderman Deen, *Woman's Page Editor*, *Fort Worth Press*.

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING



LETTERS FROM AIRLINE OFFICIALS

A recent survey conducted by *The Foundation Says* to determine the official attitude toward the use of alcoholic beverages by employees of the various airlines of the nation, brought replies from seven companies.

American Airlines

1. From C. R. Smith, New York, president of American Airlines, January 9, 1951:

"To the best of my knowledge, we have no intention of serving liquor on the planes of American Airlines. We settled that question some years ago, and it has not come up again recently."

All American Airways

2. From Robert M. Love, Washington, D.C., president of All American Airways, which during 1950 flew 21,200,000 miles, carrying 151,318 passengers without accident. His letter, dated February 15, 1951, said:

"All American Airways does not maintain a bar, buffet, or other means of serving alcoholic beverages in our passenger aircraft. We reserve the right, as do other scheduled air carriers in the United States, to refuse transportation to any passenger who is, in our opinion, under the influence of intoxicants. We do not permit the use of alcoholic beverages by any employee while on duty with All American, nor do we tolerate any employee reporting for duty while under the influence of alcohol."

Mid-Continent Airlines

3. From John A. Cunningham, Kansas City, vice-president of Mid-Continent Airlines, February 21, 1951. Mid-Continent flew 8,847,399 miles in 1950, carrying 374,709 passengers. As of December of last year, Mid-Continent had a total of 594,411,000 air miles "without a single crew or passenger fatality."

Cunningham states:

"1. This company does not maintain bars or dispense alcohol on board our aircraft.

"2. Civil Air regulations and company policy do not permit the carrying of passengers who are obviously under the influence of liquor.

"3. Naturally we do not permit per-



HAL HORNING

Honolulu civic officials felt that it was time to publicize the damage wrought by alcohol when the thirty-eighth traffic fatality for 1950 occurred. In this case, as in several other recent accidents, alcohol was solely to blame.

This demolished Ford was hauled into the center of town and placed on the beautiful lawn in front of the City Hall, with the intention of giving a public warning. The following day the sign read: "Drinking Caused It!"

This display was allowed to remain for several days—until the majority of Honoluluans had been reminded of the devastation caused by liquor.

sonnel while on duty to partake of intoxicating beverages."

Delta Airlines

4. C. E. Woolman, of Atlanta, Georgia, Delta Airlines president, on February 16, 1951, wrote:

"1. We do not serve alcoholic beverages on our passenger planes.

"2. We will not accept for carriage, passengers who are obviously under the influence of liquor.

"3. The use of alcoholic beverages while on duty or while in uniform is forbidden all our employees."

Transcontinental and Western Air

5. Clifford Mutchler, of Kansas City, Missouri, director of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., wrote on February 15, 1951:

"1. It was TWA's policy to maintain buffets for the service of alcoholic beverages on our international flights only.

"2: It is TWA's policy to refuse passage to prospective passengers who are obviously under the influence of liquor.

"3. It is, of course, contrary to TWA policy for any employee to indulge in alcoholic beverages during his tour of duty. In addition, flight crews and other personnel directly concerned with flight operations are forbidden the use

of alcoholic beverages for certain periods prior to their assignment to duty."

Capital Airlines

6. Hayes Dever, of Washington, D.C., secretary and director of public relations for Capital Airlines, wrote on February 12, 1951:

"Capital Airlines does not serve alcoholic beverages on any of its flights. Passengers who are obviously under the influence of liquor are refused passage on Capital Airlines. . . .

"Company regulations require that all flight personnel abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages for at least twenty-four hours before flight duty."

United Airlines

7. W. A. Patterson, of Chicago, Illinois, president of United Air Lines, wrote on February 23, 1951:

"We do not maintain bars, buffets, or other means of serving alcoholic beverages on any domestic passenger planes. We do, however, serve two cocktails to passengers so desiring on each trip between San Francisco and Honolulu.

"Any flight employee who partakes of alcoholic beverages twenty-four hours prior to making a flight on our line is automatically discharged."

—From *The Foundation Says*, March-April, 1951, pp. 10-12.



"Modern basketball has become such a high-scoring, fast game that it is impossible for the players to be good in anything but A-1 shape.

"In order for me to compete in such a high-class league as the Missouri Valley conference I have to keep a rigid training program: plenty of sleep, no smoking, no drinking, and the proper food. Believe me when I say such a program really pays off."

*—John Rennieke,
Drake Basketball Star.*

DRAKE UNIVERSITY'S BASKETBALL STAR

John Rennieke has hung up the familiar No. 10 jersey he wore four years as a Drake basketball player, but the scoring records of the Bulldog sharpshooter are expected to remain for years.

During that stretch Rennieke accumulated 1,076 points, the first Drake player to reach the 1,000 mark. He owns all Drake scoring records as far as field goals and free throws are concerned. His thirty-one-point blast against Detroit this year also was a new record.

In 1950-51 Big John tossed in 319 points to lead Drake scorers for the second straight season. Last year Rennieke accounted for 431 points and led the powerful Missouri Valley conference in scoring. His great all-round play also earned him a berth on the All Valley team.

As the mark of a true champion, Rennieke had some of his best nights against the top clubs of the nation. He has tallied in over 70 per cent of his free throws. In addition to his scoring ability, he was one of Drake's best rebounders.

John, who stands 6-3 and weighs nearly 200 pounds, is ruggedly built to stand the tremendous punishment present-day basketball players have to take.

The Bulldog veteran has two favorite shots and employs both to good advantage. One is his trademark, a long one-hand push shot, which he fires with deadly accuracy. The other is his drive-in specialty which can be made from either side of the bucket.

Fast for his size, Rennieke almost always can get a head start on his guard. When he does, it means a point or two for the Bulldogs—because if he doesn't make the basket he generally draws a free throw or two.

Rennieke also plays baseball for Drake and last year lettered at first base. He is married and a senior in the college of education.



Interview by
BOB ROACH