

LISTEN

A
JOURNAL
OF
BETTER
LIVING



"Good Morning, Judge"

JUDGE LEWIS DRUCKER

Freedom Train's Missing Document

F. D. L. SQUIRES

Hungry Europe Versus Thirsty America

GRACE CLIFFORD HOWARD

Do You Know?



According to an estimate by the American Businessmen's Research Foundation, the total gross loss to the public due to liquor is more than \$90 per capita. This makes the \$18.38 per capita the liquor interests boast of paying back to municipalities, states, and the Federal Government in taxes look small indeed.



It is estimated that inebriates in United States industry total 3,500,000, of whom 1,300,000 are regularly employed. These one-and-a-third million annually lose on an average twenty-two days' work each due to intoxication. This means a total of 30,000,000 work days lost to industry by drinking employees. Thus alcoholic absenteeism cuts industry's production by 2,000,000 man-hours every month. This is the equivalent of an eight-hour-days' work of 250,000 men. In addition to the undetermined loss from the steadily decreasing efficiency of drinking employees in the various stages of the developing alcoholic, it is estimated that alcoholic employees cost industry at least \$1,000,000,000 per year.



Approximately 62 per cent of the members of the Society of Friends are abstainers and 38 per cent imbibers, according to the findings of a questionnaire sent out to 1,000 members of the society. This estimate is based on 462 replies received. Analysis of replies by age group reveals increased drinking among the younger members. Of the 146 returns from the age group 18 to 35, 54 per cent were drinkers, the majority moderate drinkers, and 46 per cent abstainers. Ninety-nine replies from the 35 to 50 age group show 56 per cent drinkers and 44 per cent abstainers. From the 50 to 100 age group, 81 per cent of the 217 who replied indicated they were abstainers. At the present trend in fifteen years the majority of Friends will be in the categories of the users of alcohol. It is almost certain that every denomination would be surprised at the increasing number of beverage alcohol users in their church rolls were they to conduct an adequate survey.



The Federal Bureau of Investigation classifies the 734,041 arrests of the year 1947 in twenty-eight categories. **Drunkenness** heads the list in the number of charges against both men and women. A total of 174,722 men and women were arrested for drunkenness, which accounted for 23.9 per cent of all arrests made. Distribution of these arrests by sex is as follows: 158,973 men, or 24.1 per cent of all male arrests, were charged with drunkenness; and 15,749 women, or 20.8 per cent of all female arrests. The second highest category for both men and women was that of **larceny and theft**: 56,237 or 8.5 per cent of male arrests were listed in that category, and 7,976 or 10.6 per cent of all female arrests. There were 23,954 more arrests for drunkenness in 1947 than there were in 1946, an increase of 21,090 male arrests and 2,864 female arrests. When one remembers that liquor contributes to many crimes not listed under the heading of drunkenness, it will be seen from this report of the FBI that drunkenness is the **major police problem** of America.

★ Since the war more deaths have occurred among American troops in Europe as a result of alcohol than from all communicable diseases combined, according to the chief of Preventive Services. This includes tuberculosis, syphilis, typhoid fever, and all the infections.

★ The percentage of high-school students in Montgomery County, Maryland, who drink is 16.5 per cent higher today than it was in 1941, according to the findings of a seven-year survey conducted by Edward M. Douglass, Montgomery County's assistant county school superintendent. Drinking in taverns and automobiles has become increasingly popular, the survey reveals.

★ Nondrinking drivers may secure a preferred insurance rate on their automobiles at the Preferred Risk Mutual Insurance Company of Des Moines. This company was organized to supply insurance protection to total abstainers only. The initial premium is approximately 20 per cent below the prevailing rate. All applicants are checked for verification of their total abstinence principles.

★ In 1947 twelve publishers of twenty-three magazines received 7,983 protests against their liquor advertising. Their combined circulation totals 35,099,643.

★ The American Army is experimenting with below-zero temperatures. Volunteers are subjected for an hour or more to temperatures 40° below zero. Among the six methods tested to return the men to normal one included giving a mixture of alcohol and blood sugar. The result? Here it is: "The violent exercise was by far the best method, while the alcohol and glucose, to the confusion of advocates of a stiff swig of whisky for warming up, *proved of no value at all.*"

★ The *New York Times* estimates in round figures the huge drink bill for thirteen years of repeal at \$60,000,000,000. During that time the United States consumed more than 1,800,000,000 gallons of liquor, 1,000,000,000 gallons of wine, and 21,700,000,000 gallons of beer.

★ During 1947 there were "1,516 bills relating to alcoholic beverages introduced" at the regular sessions of the state legislatures and the seventeen special sessions held in thirteen states.

★ The National Voice Poll of Republican and Democratic Committees reveals that less than half the members of these national committees of the two leading parties favor the liquor traffic as it is now. Approximately one third would have their respective parties make a platform declaration on the question of what to do with the liquor trade. Approximately 31 per cent of the Republican Committee members and 13 per cent of the Democratic Committee members consider present conditions worse than they were under the Eighteenth Amendment.

COMING NEXT ISSUE

How do the heroes of this year's Olympic Games feel about better living? Read in the next *Listen* what they say.

And you won't want to miss Judge Drucker's second story taken directly from dramas enacted in his courtroom.

Have you ever wondered exactly what alcohol did to the human body? In a profusely illustrated section, *Listen* will portray some of the effects of intoxicants on man.

Here are just a few of the many other good things in store for you: "Common Sense Looks at the Alcohol Problem;" "Mother of 1948;" "The Drink That Weeps" (a college girl's story); "Two Drinks That Affected America's Destiny."

OUR COVER

The thoughts of this farm lad are far thoughts as Eva Luoma portrays him on a rail fence against a background of golden grain. But while America counts its many blessings in its bumper crops, Europe's harvests fall far below prewar averages. Read Grace Clifford Howard's article, "Hungry Europe Versus Thirsty America," on page 22.



LISTEN, published quarterly, is the voice of the AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—J. L. McElhany, president; W. A. Scharffenberg, vice-president and executive secretary; C. S. Longacre, J. A. Buckwalter, associate secretaries; W. E. Nelson, treasurer; H. H. Cobban, assistant treasurer. Membership in the Society is open to all who are interested in its objectives. Junior membership, \$.25; regular membership, \$1.00; 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. Application for entry as second-class matter is pending.

LISTEN

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CONTENTS

● **Articles**

Spirit of 1776	J. A. Buckwalter	4
"Good Morning, Judge"	Lewis Drucker	5
A Heritage to Save	Mrs. Glenn G. Hays	12
Freedom Train's Missing Document	F. D. L. Squires	14
Youth and Alcohol Education	Richard J. Hammond	17
Hungry Europe Versus Thirsty America	Grace Clifford Howard	22

● **Special Features**

How to Make Delinquents	Philip P. Gilliam	6
Alcohol Flunks Commission Examination		8
Senator Capper for a Sober Kansas	Cliff Stratton	11
Freedom Train Calls You		13
Promise Me This, America		13
Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Says		18

● **Regular Features**

Do You Know?		2
Medical and Scientific Notes		16
World Report		20
Editorial Notes		32
Fireside Meditation		33
What Others Are Saying		35

● **Information Please**

America's 1947 Drink Bill		7
California Comments		10
Kansas Kernels		12
If Kansas Citizens Vote	C. S. Longacre	12
Local Option Laws Classified		27
Population Gains in Local Option Elections		28
The Battle of the Polls		30
The State of the Nation		34

● **Poems**

An American Boy to His Father	Mary Bostwick Shellman	10
The Song of the Rye		24
Tangled Threads	Marjorie Lewis Lloyd	33

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Spirit of 1776



LESS than eight months after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, on February 27, 1777, the first Congress of the United States resolved—

“That it be recommended to the several legislatures of the United States immediately to pass laws the most effectual for putting an immediate stop to the pernicious practice of distilling grain, by which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived, if not quickly prevented.”

Our founding fathers believed liquor to be a foe of American democracy and freedom. Note the urgency with which they recommended putting an immediate stop to the manufacture of alcoholic beverages! What would they say if they could see the drunkenness in America today?

Americans now drink more than five times as much per capita as they did in 1840, the first year for which we have official published records of the amounts of intoxicating beverages consumed. Only between 18 and 19 per cent of our population now live in no-license areas.

By licensing liquor, governments have encouraged a multiplicity of evils. Liquor-bred crime, insanity, poverty, and disease challenge every thinking American.

The plan of the liquor interests and politicians to license for the public good has proved to be a curse. For paltry sums, legislatures grant licenses to those who sell to their fellow men and women a poisonous, depressant narcotic. Surely no intelligent person today is ignorant of the tragic inroads drink has made upon the American way of life. How long shall society condone conditions that contribute constantly to the increase in the number of derelicts of life left upon its hands?

There can never be a right state of society so long as the evils of liquor drinking are widespread. The prosperity of no nation can be preserved in intemperance. The empires of antiquity disintegrated because of self-indulgence and dissipation. Will our Republic take warning?

The answer rests with the citizens of America. They alone can see that the laws no longer sustain an evil that is undermining the very foundations of America.

Every voter has a share in determining the laws of his state. If each enlightened individual would do all in his power to exert his influence by voice, pen, and vote to create a public sentiment that will go into action for a sober democracy, we can yet save the American way of “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness” from being drowned in alcohol. Every true American, wherever the opportunity presents itself this election year, will act to save the future of America. How fitting are those memorable words of President Lincoln in his speech at Springfield, Illinois, February 22, 1842:

“When the victory shall be complete—when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth—how proud the title of that land, which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both those revolutions that shall have ended in that victory. How nobly distinguished that people, who shall have planted and nurtured to maturity, both the political and moral freedom of their species.”

J. G. Buckwalter



ROBERTS

"Good Morning, Judge"

by JUDGE LEWIS DRUCKER

Municipal Court,
Cleveland, Ohio

"GOOD morning, judge." How varied the circumstances under which I have listened to this most familiar salutation!

As voiced in the courtroom, this greeting presents a cross section of human emotions, attitudes, grievances, and tragedies. Like the lifting of a stage curtain revealing a tragic series of events from life's other side, "Good morning, judge" is the prelude to unfolding dramas from actual life; dramas in which a judge ceases to be a mere spectator, but in which he must take an active part; dramas for which there have been no rehearsals, and of which the cues are often furnished unwillingly and yet spontaneously.

Now let me write specifically of John's case.

I shall not soon forget that morning. The usual salutation was different. It is not often that a prisoner feels free enough to include the judge's name. As if sensing my lack of recognition, the defendant addressed me:

"Good morning, Judge Drucker." Looking up, I saw before me a familiar face, now somewhat dirty and unshaven, lividly lighted with one of those sickly smiles that accompany the feeling of conscious guilty shame attempting to appear bold and courageous. Hair tousled and clothes the worse for wear, he was a dejected-looking specimen.

(Turn to page 28)

FOURTH QUARTER

Page 5



LAMBERT

How to make DELINQUENTS

by
JUDGE PHILIP B. GILLIAM

of the
**Juvenile Family Court
of Denver, Colorado**

IF THE instructions here given are carefully followed, we guarantee that your child will become delinquent and subsequently tried in a juvenile court. If found not guilty, we will be glad to return him to you for further training, because we are certain to get him eventually. This formula is almost infallible.

Don't give your son any religious or spiritual training. Merely take care of his bodily needs.

In his presence don't be respectful of womanhood or of law and government. Belittle "dames" and the courts, the police, public officials, the school, the church, and business. "It's all a racket!"

Never look for the real cause for untruthfulness in your child. You might discover that he learned the art of lying from you.

Never try to answer the endless "Whys" and "Hows" of your children, because it pays to be ignorant.

Be sure to humiliate your child in the presence of his friends. It adds to his respect for you.

If a conflict in wills arises between you and your child, don't try to reason with him. Knock him down. Your father was boss of his home, and the kids may as well learn the "hard" way.

Don't have any constructive discipline, and disagree with your wife or husband in the child's presence so the child will learn on whom to depend.

Be sure to criticize departed guests in the presence of your child. He will respect your integrity.

Never give your child a reason for the commands laid upon him. Let him guess; it's much easier.

Don't consider his educational and emotional development a parental responsibility. What are schools for?

Don't let him discuss his plans, problems, or pleasures with you. Be too busy, so he won't develop trust in you.

Don't open your home to his companions; they will mess up the place. Don't be concerned where he spends his free time.

Don't teach your child to be tolerant toward people who differ from him in race, creed, or color. Teaching unfairness in others will train a bad citizen.

The original ten rules were composed by William J. Harper, director of probation, Westchester County, White Plains, New York. Others were added by officers of the juvenile court of Denver, Colorado.

Don't give him an allowance, because he might learn how to save or spend. Don't ask him to give to community needs or services. "Dig down," yourself. That's the easiest way.

Don't be calm and poised. Be shocked and explode when he tells you he has done something wrong. Then he won't confide in you the next time.

Don't make a pal of him. Go alone to your sports and entertainment. He would only be in the way.

Always buy your children the most expensive games and toys because if you get them something simple they might have to use their own imagination, and who wants that side of a child developed?

Never let your child forget that only for you he would not have a roof over his head. You will become a pain in the neck to your child, and he loves to hear about the many sacrifices you make for him.

Be sure and keep your home from being a center of cheer. Make it a dumping ground for your grouches. Your child will love your thoughtfulness.

Be sure to forget the promises you make to your child, because he will forget the promises he makes to you later, and children have no sense of appreciation.

Never praise your child for his worth-while effort because he might take advantage of your effort and try harder to please you in the future.

Never give your child any affection, and never, never tell him how much you love him. He will get the idea you are a softy, and you wouldn't want him to get that impression of you.

If you forget all the above, remember this one: Be a poor example yourself. You know, "Do as I say, it's no one's business what I do."





AMERICA'S 1947 Drink Bill

Nine Billion Six Hundred Forty Million

AN AVERAGE OF \$66.94 PER CAPITA FOR AMERICA'S 144,000,000 PEOPLE

IT IS high time that more intelligent citizens of America were doing some serious thinking about the heavy financial and social burdens the liquor industry is heaping upon the shoulders of Uncle Sam, and that serious thinking needs to be put into sober action.

The \$9,640,000,000 that Americans spent last year for their alcoholic drinks was an all-time record. It represents an increased expenditure of \$800,000,000 above the 1946 figure, and is more than \$6,000,000,000 in excess of the amount spent on alcoholic beverages in the prewar year of 1939.

But the cost of liquor consumption does not end with the purchase of the drinks. Accidents, absenteeism, inefficiency, poverty, ill-health, insanity, vice, and crime all add up to a fearful total. The percentage of responsibility that alcohol must bear in all these evils is tremendous.

This is election year. In various states voting citizens

will have a chance to do something about the liquor problem. However, subtle advertising propaganda of the liquor industry has misrepresented facts and too often beclouded the minds of voters. Some of these facts have been graphically portrayed in the *Report of the Special Commission to Investigate the Problem of Drunkenness in Massachusetts*. The commission, created in 1943, compiled an enlightening record of statistical and factual information up to and including the year 1945. Inasmuch as many of our readers have not had access to the commission's 381-page report, we have devoted the next two pages of this special feature to highlighting some of the findings of the commission. The graphs reproduced were compiled by the Honorable Joseph T. Zottoli, associate justice of the Boston municipal court and chairman of the commission.

American voters across the nation will do well to ponder the report of the commission's findings.

Repeal's Rising Cost of America's Alcoholic Beverage Bill

STEADILY RISING COSTS OF LIQUOR
DURING FOURTEEN YEARS OF
REPEAL



1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947

ALCOHOL

FACTS FOR VOTERS

Provided by Massachusetts Survey

At the turn of the century the arrests for drunkenness were at the rate of 637.1 per 100,000 population. By 1910 this rate had reached 651 per 100,000 population. In 1920, the first year of prohibition, the rate dropped to 45.3 per 100,000 population. This rate was 166.3 less than the second lowest period between the years 1932-34. In 1920 1,746 were committed for drunkenness. This figure was 6,888 less than the previous low in the years surveyed, which was in 1892.



Chart No. 89. Yearly commitments for drunkenness to all Massachusetts prisons since 1878.

The lowest period of commitments to the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women was the prohibition period, 1920-1933. In 1920 commitments totaled 102, or 2.6 per 100,000 population, as compared with 259 commitments, or 6.7 per 100,000 population, in 1918, two years before prohibition. This compares with 557 admissions in 1942, a 12.9 rate per 100,000 population, nine years after repeal. Twenty-five per cent of those in that institution are alcoholics.



Chart No. 111. Yearly commitments to the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women since 1882.

Flunks

These charts show that 1920 was the all-time low in arrests in Massachusetts. Clearly this was a result of the early enforcement of prohibition laws. A partial nullification of the restrictions through failure of enforcement brought a later corresponding rise in prison population.

THE COMMISSION FOUND--



That the Massachusetts prison rate per 100,000 population was the lowest in 1920, the first year of national prohibition.



That about 50 per cent of the felonies committed in the state were related to alcoholism.



That about 85 per cent of the state's commitments for misdemeanors are due to alcohol or crimes related thereto.



That arrests for drunkenness have continued at a level consistent with the availability of beverage alcohol. The lowest period for such arrests was 1920.



That alcohol is responsible for 52 per cent of all deaths due to toxic substances.



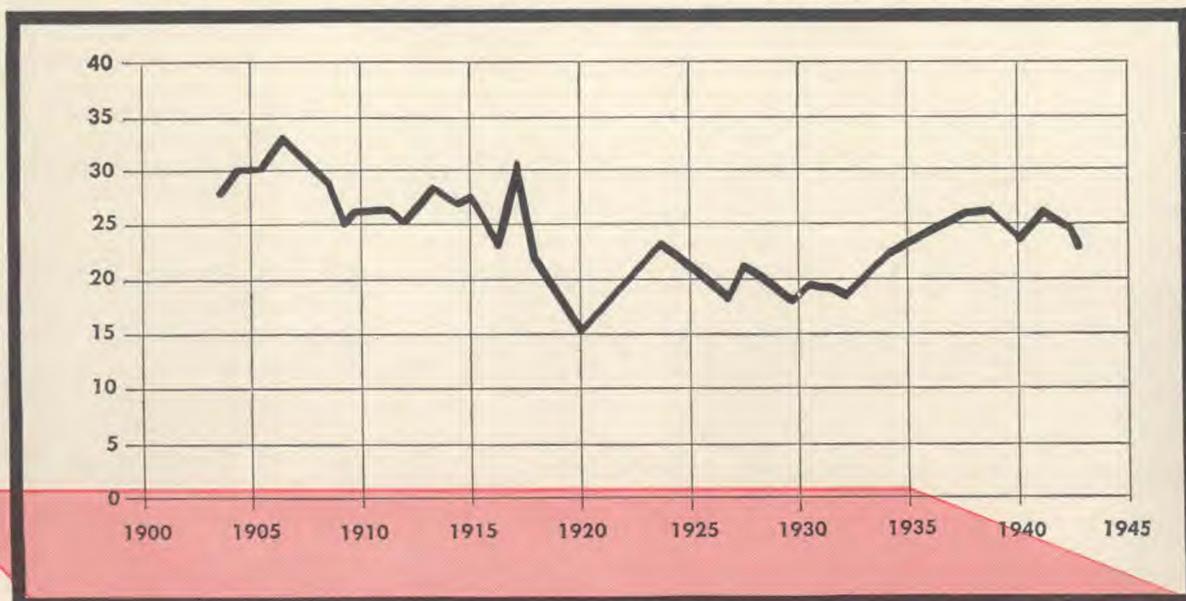
That insanity caused directly by abuse of alcohol costs the State of Massachusetts approximately \$4,000,000 a year.



That the cost to the state of crime due to inebriety approximates \$6,000,000 annually.

Commission Examination

Chart No. 500. Percentage intemperate in the use of alcohol.
First admissions to mental hospitals in Massachusetts, 1904-1943 inclusive.



The year 1920 shows the lowest volume of first court admissions for the 1917-1942 period surveyed. The plain inference is that in the first year of prohibition the volume of consumption of alcoholic beverage was the smallest for the period and that this fact resulted in diminution of the flow of human alcoholic derelicts that required mental hospital care. Then the bootleggers became organized, and substitute liquor was available. It did not take much of this liquor to start filling the hospitals again.

The New Hampshire State Hospital for the Insane "puts alcoholism in the first place as predisposing cause to insanity among men." Surveys variously estimate that from 15 to 50 per cent of all mental disease is due to inebriety. It is probably safe to say that about 25

per cent of the population in the mental hospitals of our commonwealth is due to or strongly related to causes growing out of the intemperate use of alcoholic beverages. If the indirect effects were properly evaluated, the percentage would probably be much higher.

Some of the private mental hospitals rarely show a record of alcoholic psychosis. There is evidence that hospital records do not tell the full story as to the amount of mental breakdown due to alcoholism and its effect on relatives and dependents of alcoholics. It will be observed that the dry localities showed a lower ratio of mental disease than is shown in the wet areas surveyed.

This is another example of where prevention is better than cure.



That the annual cost of financial dependence on others and charity due to inebriety approximates \$51,000,000.



That alcoholism cost the state more than four and a half times the amount received in revenue from liquor taxes.



That 20,000 chronic alcoholics cost the citizens of Massachusetts approximately \$61,000,000.

This \$61,000,000 is the actual cost to the commonwealth for mental hospital care, penal costs, and welfare work due to alcoholism, and does not include the costs of absenteeism, highway and industrial accidents, and other losses due to inebriety, which would at least double this figure.

FOURTH QUARTER



Chart No. 102. Yearly average number of prisoners in all Massachusetts jails and houses of correction since 1862.

The prisoner rate per 100,000 population was the lowest in 1920, 26.4. The average number for that year of all prisoners in Massachusetts jails was 1,016. We have to go back to the year 1865 to find a figure approximating that low, but in those early days the 1,050 inmates of Massachusetts jails represented a rate of 82.9 per 100,000 population. In 1915, five years before prohibition went into effect, the population of the Massachusetts jails was more than three times the 1920 figure, and by 1934 the first full year after repeal, it was nearly three times the 1920 figure.



California Comments

A poll taken by the national opinion research center of the University of Denver for Rutgers University indicates that 65.46 per cent of the adult population of California use alcoholic beverages. It is reported that the state averages one alcoholic for every eighty-six persons, including children.

According to Dr. E. M. Jellinek of Yale School of Alcoholic Studies, California has a greater proportion of habitual drunkards than has any other state.

On April 1, 1948, there were 40,817 premises in California where liquor was being sold. If these were placed side by side, they could reach from San Francisco to Glendale.

A Los Angeles "Examiner" editorial, of January 6, 1948, states that arrests for drunkenness in Los Angeles skyrocketed from 94,000 in 1942 to 154,000 in 1946, and to an estimated 180,000 in 1947. "More than half the time of the city's police force of 1,700 men is taken up with problems caused by alcohol. Arrests of women since 1943 have almost doubled; more than half of them are for drunkenness.

The degree of alcoholic saturation already reached in California is emphasized by the fact that out of a total of 32,448 automobile drivers' licenses revoked or suspended by the State Motor Vehicle Department during 1947, 24,478-75 per cent—were because of drunken driving. Los Angeles police department records also revealing that 65 per cent of the traffic deaths there are occasioned by liquor.

The constitution of California now provides that "the state shall have the exclusive right to license and regulate the manufacture, sale, purchase, possession, transportation, of intoxicating liquor." Exclusive state control has proved a dismal failure in California. The ratio of habitual drunkards and the steady increase of licensed premises prove it.

The temperance organizations of the state, backed by twenty-two denominations, have placed a measure on the November 2d ballot. It is known as Proposition No. 12, entitled "Local Control of Intoxicating Liquor." This measure, if voted, will enable each city and county to zone or prohibit the sale of any or all liquor within its borders.

California liquor interests are afraid of Proposition No. 12 on the general election ballot. They see the best interests of their industry "jeopardized" by the "ever-present dangers" to them of Proposition No. 12. By voice, pen, and action they are seeking to divide and confuse the temperance forces of the state. Their camouflaged counter proposition No. 2 is a blind to maintain the status quo of the liquor industry's strangling hold on the state. **Vote Yes on Proposition No. 12** and No on Proposition No. 2, for the future welfare and protection of California's heritage.

An American Boy to His Father

*Vote dry for my sake, father,
I'm asking the question here,
Which do you value the highest,
Your boy, or whisky and beer?*

*Your harvest will soon be garnered,
I really would like to know
If you had it all to do over,
What kind of seed would you sow?*

*Would it be the wild oats of revel?
Would it be the social glass?
Say, what would be the example,
You'd set for your lad and lass?*

*I am only a little laddie,
And you are a man full grown;
Your harvest is ready to gather,
While mine remains to be sown.*

*How best shall I plant the furrows
To reap in the coming years,
With seed that will bring you
gladness,
Or seed I shall reap in tears?*

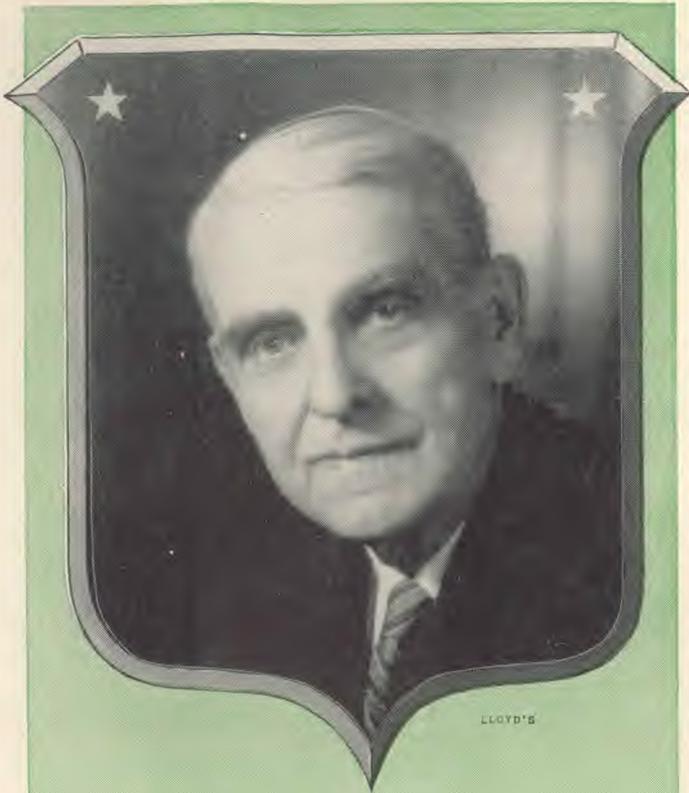
*I would like to be like you, father,
When I am a man full grown;
And to vote as you always voted,
And to sow as you have sown.*

*But I want to be clean and honest,
And vote a clean ballot, too;
Will I always be right, dear father,
If I vote the same as you?*

*I know you're a Christian, father,
And so on election day
I'm sure, for my sake and sister's,
You'll vote to keep liquor away.*

*So please vote dry for me, father,
The day is drawing near
When you will choose by your ballot
Your boy, or whisky and beer.
—Mary Bostwick Shellman.*





The Senator Says:

I have known liquor to make a thief out of an otherwise honest, capable, industrious man.

I have seen fine young men of great promise become mere booze-soaked human wrecks.

I have seen gifted, resourceful, useful men—men as steady as a clock, whom no one had ever seen intoxicated—cut down before their time and taken to the graveyard by their habit of steady, but "temperate," drinking.

Whisky is a health wrecker, a home wrecker, and a business wrecker.

For the great majority of people, prohibition is the best answer yet devised to keep the liquor traffic out of any community, and its baleful effects from injuring the morale and morals and health and well-being of the people of that community.

Kansas has had prohibition and its benefits for some threescore years. A proposition to repeal the state prohibitory amendment to the constitution is to be voted on in November.

I appeal to the people of Kansas, particularly to the husbands and wives, the fathers and mothers, to protect their homes and their families against the evils of liquor and the liquor traffic by working and voting against the repeal amendment.

The only vote that counts is the vote that is cast at the polls. Vote yourself. Get your neighbors to vote. Vote against repeal.

SENATOR CAPPER FOR A SOBER KANSAS

CLIF STRATTON
Washington Correspondent, Capper Publications

KANSAS, the leading wheat-producing state in the Union, grows from one fifth to one fourth of the wheat harvested in the United States. The 1947 wheat crop fell slightly short of 300,000,000 bushels. Kansas ranks first in flour milling, and in grain-storage capacity. It is among the first three states in grain sorghums, cattle population, and acres of farm lands.

However, Kansas' claim to greatness—or at least to attention—is not so much in the production of material things as it is in its men and women with ideas and ideals.

Kansas was the first state to abolish the common drinking cup by statute. Dr. S. J. Crumbine successfully sponsored that and other health legislation shortly after the turn of the century.

Kansas, from the days of the Populists in the nineties through the Bull Moose era preceding World War I, was the legislative and economic laboratory of the nation. Since then the state has leaned toward the conservative side in the political and the economic field.

The crusader spirit has persisted, however. The original constitution narrowly missed having prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors written in at the constitutional convention at Wyandotte. *(Turn to page 29)*

Senator Capper and his associates on the eve of his retirement from the Senate.



Kansas Kernels



The Kansas tax system is one of the simplest and most moderate systems in the forty-eight states. The per capita state tax in 1946 was \$7 below the United States average. This without liquor revenue.

In the World War II draft Kansas led the nation in the percentage of men with no defects. The Kansas rejection rate of draft selectees was 25.4 per 100, compared with the national rate of 39.2 per 100.

According to FBI records, Colorado and Nebraska had 50 per cent more cases of aggravated assault in 1946 than had Kansas. Missouri, with its legalized liquor, finds it necessary to employ five times as many policemen as does Kansas.

The 1947 score on bootleggers for Kansas and Iowa is as follows:

	Kansas	Iowa
Legal retailers	0	177
Illegal retailers	244	2,638

In 1947, Iowa's liquor control produced eleven times as many bootleggers as Kansas' prohibition enforcement. Iowa drinkers have more than trebled in ten years since that state repealed its prohibition law.

Dr. Jellinek in "Recent Trends in Alcoholism and Alcohol Consumption" shows that from 1930 to 1944 the number of alcoholics per 100,000 population decreased in Kansas by 11.1 per cent, in Oklahoma by 10.5 per cent, and in Mississippi by 17.5 per cent, while in New York the number increased by 34.3 per cent. In California the increase was 31.3 per cent, and in Missouri, 28.8 per cent.

If Kansas Citizens Vote



To legalize the sale of hard liquor at the November election, they will vote—

To increase the number of drunkards, paupers, criminals, and insane, which will lay an extra tax burden on the sober, industrious, and respectable citizens of the state to support the greatly increased number of inmates of prisons, asylums, poorhouses, and hospitals who will be victimized by the increased liquor consumption.

For a greatly increased number of accidents traceable to drink, resulting in the maiming and crippling for life of many of its innocent citizens, causing indescribable mental and physical anguish and suffering, as well as great monetary loss.

In favor of the legalization of a commodity that depraves, stupefies, besots, weakens, and impairs every faculty of the mind, that is the promoter of immorality, and that is the breeding ground of vice and crime.

In favor of capitalizing on human weaknesses and miseries in order to fill the public coffer with revenue derived from this body-and-soul-destroying trade, only to find that they will have approximately four dollars to pay out to defray the costs of the evil effects of liquor for every one dollar they receive in liquor revenue.

C. S. LONGACRE.

A Heritage to Save

by MRS. GLENN G. HAYS

AFTER twenty years of statehood, the people of Kansas wrote into their constitution an amendment which prohibited the "manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor." With commendable caution, they took this far-reaching action only after it had been approved by a two-thirds vote of each body of their state legislature and by a majority vote of the people.

With characteristic forthrightness they aimed at the root of the trouble by prohibiting intoxicating liquor. With the vision of statesmen, they made the prohibition law a part of the state constitution, where it could be protected from the political whims of transient legislators. Sixty-eight years of history have vindicated their judgment.

However, many attempts have been made by the liquor interests to gain a foothold in Kansas. In 1934, under the influence of national repeal, the Kansas legislature voted to refer the Kansas prohibition amendment to the voters for repeal. But the people reaffirmed their approval of prohibition by a resounding 89,000 majority. In spite of the vote of the people, the 1937 legislature sanctioned the sale of 3.2 beer in Kansas and thereby reduced the effectiveness of Kansas prohibition.

Statisticians have noted that during the first decade of prohibition in Kansas, wealth in Kansas increased 137 per cent, while it increased only 56 per cent in the North Central States as a whole.

No one suggests that prohibition is a sole cause of Kansas prosperity. But after reading continued and glowing propaganda as to the benefits of liquor revenue, one cannot help observing that without liquor revenue, Kansas has one of the simplest and most moderate tax systems among the forty-eight states.

The early effects of Kansas prohibition were seen in the rapid reduction of drunkenness. Governor John A. Martin in his closing message to the Kansas legislature of 1889 said: "Fully nine tenths of the drinking and drunkenness prevalent in Kansas eight years ago have been abolished, and I affirm with earnestness and emphasis that this state today is the most temperate, orderly, sober community of people in the civilized world."

By its prohibiting measures, Kansas has been safeguarded from much of the sordid crime and many of the revolting spectacles which come from the legal sale of liquor in licensed saloons. Crime reports issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation show that Kansas is well below the national average in such crimes as murder and aggravated assault, which closely reflect alcoholic beverage consumption.

Kansas forefathers have left a heritage of lofty idealism as well as of determined courage. Their sober principles have contributed to a high rate of literacy and a low rate of crime. The increasing human tragedies under state control in other state also warn Kansas of the danger of surrendering its rich heritage of character and conviction, of prosperity and protection.

FREEDOM TRAIN CALLS YOU...

To rededicate your life to the cause of American freedom.

Great principles of liberty gave birth to American democracy, the greatest of all modern human experiments in earthly government.

The explosion of the twentieth century has challenged American liberties at home and abroad. Barbarism lies beneath the rapidly thinning veneer of materialistic civilization.

The call is to preserve here the liberties so dearly bought, which, if once lost in America, will drown the last earthly hope of liberty-loving peoples everywhere.

America, to remain great, must remain free! To remain free, American citizens must be on the alert. We must be prepared to make any sacrifice necessary to perpetuate all freedoms of body, mind, and soul.

Modern enemies of freedom are too numerous for comfort, too subtle for lethargy. Pride of noble inheritance is not sufficient. The preservation of that heritage for our children is our duty. As never before, Americans need to be awake.

There is so much at stake. The destiny of mankind is involved.

We cannot afford merely to recall America's glorious achievements in the struggle for freedom. We must preserve them!



COURTESY AMERICAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION

Promise Me This, America!

Promise me that you will "develop a greater awareness of the advantages we enjoy as Americans."

Promise me that you will always keep in mind that "our hard-won personal freedoms" have been responsible for the development of America into "the strongest nation of free people in history."

Remember that "only by active personal participation in the affairs of the nation can we safeguard and preserve our liberties and continue to demonstrate to ourselves and to the world that the way of the freeman is the best."

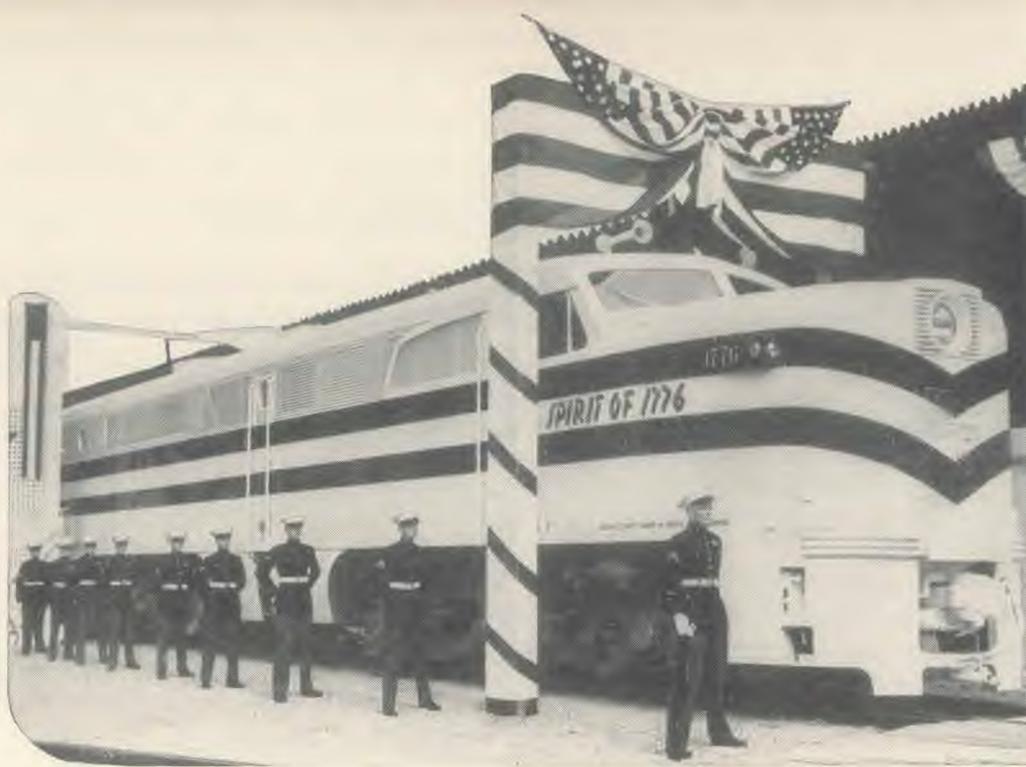
Let us countenance no tyranny of bigotry or epithet of hatred. Let us recognize this imperative need of a free people keeping on the alert, as expressed in the above-quoted sentences setting forth the objectives of the American Heritage Foundation.

Freedom Train, the praiseworthy and challenging project of the American Heritage Foundation, sponsored by the Attorney General of the United States, with its inspiring collection of 126 priceless historic American documents constitutes a dynamic call for the rededication of American citizens to the liberties that have made America "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Promise me that you will make full use of your prerogatives of citizenship by your active personal participation in safeguarding "the freedom and dignity of the individual," America's pre-eminent heritage. This is the promise so longed for by those who gave their lifeblood for freedom. This is the objective of Freedom Train's tour.

Never forget it—"Freedom is everybody's job!"

All honor to those who strive to keep America free!



The red, white and blue Freedom Train carrying 126 priceless documents of American liberty, when its thirteen months' tour is completed will have visited approximately 307 cities in the forty-eight states. Freedom Train started its tour on Constitution Day, September 17, 1947. Its last point of call according to current schedule will be Camden, New Jersey, October 16, 1948.

While Freedom Train is sponsored by the Attorney General of the United States, it is financed solely on the basis of volunteer contributions. A total of \$784,218 was contributed during the first six months, \$750,000 of which was spent in program activities. It is estimated that a total of \$1,350,000 will be needed in the thirteen-month tour.

PHOTOS ARE BY COURTESY OF THE AMERICAN HERITAGE FOUNDATION

Freedom Train's Missing Document

by F. D. L. SQUIRES

Research Secretary, American Business Men's Foundation

FREEDOM Train on its trans-American trip is telling a story to the nations—the story of the mighty blood-bought principles of liberty and life. What priceless exhibits are these treasuries of triumph over tyranny! The Lincoln Cathedral copy of the Magna Charta, the original of the Mayflower Compact, the Declaration of Independence, the originals of the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights, the Emancipation Proclamation, and other precious documents won for us by the pioneers of freedom portray the principles upon which hangs the destiny of man. Freedom Train, long live these life liberties which you proclaim!

Displayed among the precious documents of Freedom Train is the original of the Nineteenth Amendment in the usual form of a general resolution of the Congress, dated May 18, 1919, providing for the extension of the right of suffrage to women. However, to thousands there is one regretful omission that would have added new luster to Freedom Train. How tragic it is that beside the Nineteenth Amendment there does not appear the original text of the Eighteenth Amendment, which was

ratified exactly four months and two days before the submission by Congress of the Nineteenth Amendment.

Millions of citizens whose far-seeing vision and effort made possible the emancipation of America from the tyranny of legalized drink, and who for thirteen years saw the liquor tyrant dethroned from its high political and industrial seats, deeply regret the absence of an additional glory that might have been a part of the potent principles of the liberation of mankind displayed by Freedom Train.

If only Americans could have been united in adamant refusal to permit the breakdown of enforcement and the infiltration of liquor interests and their misrepresentation of the truth, how different the story might have been! Had the 50,000,000 members of the various Christian churches wholeheartedly and steadfastly improved and supported the wise administration of the law they would not now be chargeable with so major a responsibility in this ominous omission from Freedom Train's exhibits.

What if their loyalty to the high truth of the Eighteenth (Turn to page 30)

According to the report of the American Heritage Foundation Freedom Train carries "documents telling the American story from 1493—when Columbus wrote about his voyage of discovery—to 1945, when our country signed the Charter of the United Nations. Jefferson's rough draft of the Declaration of Independence, the original Bill of Rights, the actual copy of the Gettysburg Address that Lincoln held in his hand while making that historic speech, the original Emancipation of Proclamation, and more than a hundred other historic papers have been taken over forty-two railroads to the people of the United States."

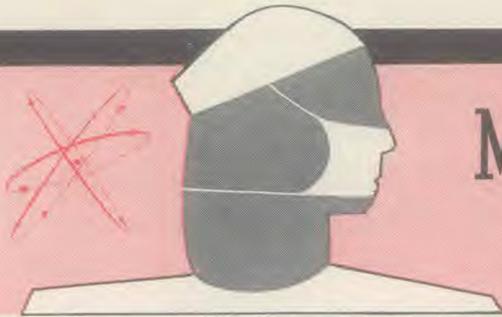
During the first six months of its tour Freedom Train carried the 126 original American documents 15,619 miles. In 154 exhibiting days, by count, 1,299,352 persons visited the train and more than twenty-one million persons participated in Rededication Week ceremonies held in every one of the 137 cities in the 26 states where the Train had stopped. By the end of 1948 Train visitors will probably total over three and one-half million and participants in the events of Rededication Weeks at least thirty-five million. The editors of "Listen" believe that this great exhibit of freedom's principles should be maintained as a permanent reminder of the fact that America to remain great must remain free!



The Freedom Pledge

I am an American, a free American,
Free to speak—without fear,
Free to worship God in my own way,
Free to stand for what I think right,
Free to oppose what I believe wrong,
Free to choose those who govern my country.
This heritage of freedom I pledge to uphold
For myself and all mankind.





MEDICAL and SCIENTIFIC NOTES



EFFECTS OF WEAK ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

In tests where the alcohol dose given was about two pints of a 2.75 per cent alcoholic solution, Dr. Walter Miles found ability to carry on work done "in spurts" was reduced, and tasks where constant effort and attention were required were impaired even more by these small amounts of alcohol. The speed of simple finger movements was found to be slower even though conditions were favorable to do better work.

Tests made of the effects of weak alcoholic doses on pulse rate, skin temperature, and involuntary reflex movement all showed unfavorable changes after the alcoholic dose.

"It will be difficult to challenge the conclusion that these changes represent other than a decrease in organic efficiency due to depressive action of ethyl alcohol," says Dr. Miles, "inasmuch as such changes are regularly associated with slower reaction, slower muscular movements, less adequate and accurate muscular control, less agile mental operations. The whole qualitative picture is one of decreased human efficiency as a quickly following result from the ingestion of this pharmacodynamic substance, alcohol."—Walter R. Miles, *Alcohol and Human Efficiency*. G. C. H.



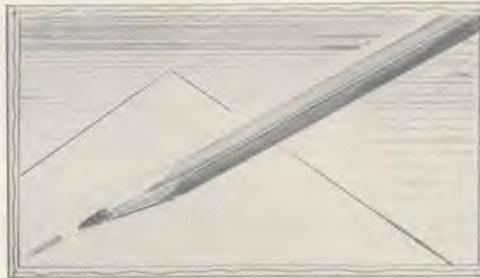
IS ALCOHOL NORMALLY PRESENT IN THE BLOOD?

Webster, from the results of twelve investigators who had found traces of alcohol in the blood of persons who had not taken alcohol, computed the average to be .003 per cent.¹

According to Wallace, the apparently minute traces of alcohol in the blood are a normal product of carbohydrate metabolism.² Its presence has also been explained by the action of the colon bacillus on sugar, which produces alcohol.

Thorne M. Carpenter, Ph.D., acting director of Nutrition Laboratory, Carnegie Institution of Washington, sums

up the case in these words: "Many studies have been made as to whether alcohol occurs normally in the animal body or as to whether it may occur in the course of the metabolism of other substances in the body, more particularly as the result of a step in the metabolism of carbohydrates or as the result of fermentation in the digestive tract. The quantities found in the various investigations were so small as not to be of any significance in studies on the metabolism of alcohol."³



A comment of Bogen and Hisey on the subject is: "It is sometimes said that alcohol is formed naturally in the body as a result of fermentation and other processes, and that it is therefore a natural part of the body, always present in the blood and tissues. The amount which is claimed to be found, however, is so very small that it amounts to less than one drop of alcohol in the entire body, and it cannot be found by most tests for alcohol. Such traces cannot be compared with the amounts of alcohol present as a result of drinking alcoholic liquors."⁴

From these investigations, then, it is clear that it cannot be justly claimed that alcohol is naturally produced in the body in sufficient quantities to lend weight to the argument that drinking is a normal process since the body normally contains alcohol. G. C. H.

¹*Legal Medicine and Toxicology*, 1930.

²*Alcohol and Man*, page 26.

³*Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, September, 1940, page 203.

⁴*What About Alcohol?* Bogen and Hisey, page 31.



CIRRHOSSIS OF THE LIVER

It is not always alcohol nor is it invariably deficient diet that is responsible for cirrhosis of the liver, Frederick Steigman, M.D., states in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, May 15, 1948, page 240. It may occur in cases of previous acute inflammation of the liver, even if the person does not drink and has not experienced deficiencies in diet.

More recent treatment for cirrhosis of the liver includes a diet high in protein. If treatment can be begun before fibrous deterioration sets in, the outlook for recovery is much better.

Formerly, a high carbohydrate diet was used. Steigman says that there has been a "definitely higher incidence" of cirrhosis among women in the past few years. With increased drinking among women, this is to be expected.

Steigman adds that in the majority of cases he has studied there has been a history of alcoholic ingestion and that the percentage has risen in recent years.

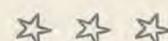
G. C. H.



POOR PUSSY

Professor C. F. Hodge of Clark University, in order to ascertain alcohol's influence upon the brain and disposition, gave alcohol to two kittens, with striking results. He says it was remarkable how quickly and completely all the higher psychic characteristics of both kittens "dropped out." Playfulness, purring, cleanliness and care of the coat, interest in mice, fear of dogs, while normally developed before the experiment began, all disappeared so suddenly that it hardly could be explained otherwise than as a direct influence of the alcohol upon the higher centers of the brain.

D. H. KRESS, M.D., *Neurologist*.





GALLOWAY

Youth

and ALCOHOL EDUCATION

From the Correspondence of
RICHARD J. HAMMOND*

BETTER education in the harmful effects of alcoholic beverages—the damage that liquor may do—is pointed out by probation officers as a great need of many young people.

"In my opinion, our present forms of public education through radio, press, and general advertising lean toward the social acceptance of drinking intoxicants," Bernard M. Troje, deputy probation officer at St. Paul, Minnesota, writes. Mr. Troje works in connection with the District, Juvenile, and Municipal Courts.

"If our present-day school system had a compulsory course on the harmful effects of excessive drinking to the mind and body, our young people might not feel so free to imbibe."

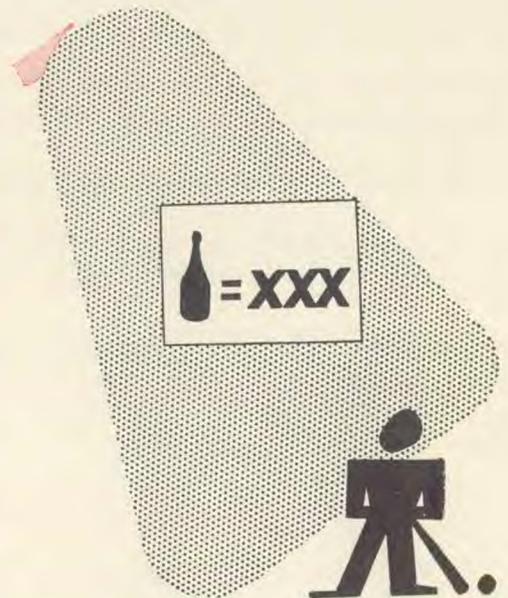
"Statistics show that there are 46,000,000 people in the United States who regard themselves as social drinkers, 20,000,000 of this number are women; that the financial yearly loss due to alcoholism is around a billion dollars."

"With a problem of this size at hand, it should be the duty of all of us to assist in re-educating the public on the disastrous effects of excessive drinking."

Mrs. Cecil Woodberry, chief probation officer of the Municipal Court of Cincinnati, Ohio, adds: *"We realize that alcoholism is controlled by education and not legislation, and what the world needs is more religion. If young folks today would embrace religion, there probably would be less alcoholics."*

As one bit of education Harland P. Williams, probation officer, Central District Court of Worcester, suggests: "Any youngsters who are beginning to drink should visit the police lockup on some Sunday morning and see the battered and bruised condition of many of the drunks incarcerated there."
(Turn to page 31)

*Information gleaned from the correspondence of Richard J. Hammond, principal of the Greater Boston Academy, with information from probation officers of some of the nation's municipal courts. This article is an abbreviation of a four-article series written for *The Christian Science Monitor* by one of their staff writers and is reprinted here by permission of that paper. Italics ours.





BROCKHURST, INTERNATIONAL

Speake

Josep

Mart

Say

"I do not

STOCKY, hard-working Speaker Joseph William Martin, Jr., of the Eightieth Congress, whom Washington newsmen once voted the best all-round Congressman, is a total abstainer. He neither smokes nor drinks. This is doubtless one of the factors contributing to the highly efficient manner with which this astute politician has rendered to his country a quarter of a century of public service.

Born at North Attleboro, Massachusetts, of Scottish parentage, the son of a village blacksmith, Speaker Martin early revealed his business and executive ability. He began work as a newsboy at the age of five or six years, became a newspaper reporter at the age of eighteen, and by his twenty-fourth year was the owner and publisher of a small-town newspaper, the youngest publisher of a daily newspaper in the United States. At the age of twenty-seven he entered the Massachusetts House of Representatives. After a two-year term in the House, he was

elected to the State Senate and served until 1917. Deciding in favor of a business career, he retired from politics in that year, but not for long. He was drafted back in again in 1922 to consolidate and unify party factions. He was elected to Congress in 1924, and he was selected as the Republican leader of the national House in 1939. He was elected Speaker of the House on January the 3d, 1947. In recognition of his services four honorary degrees have been conferred.

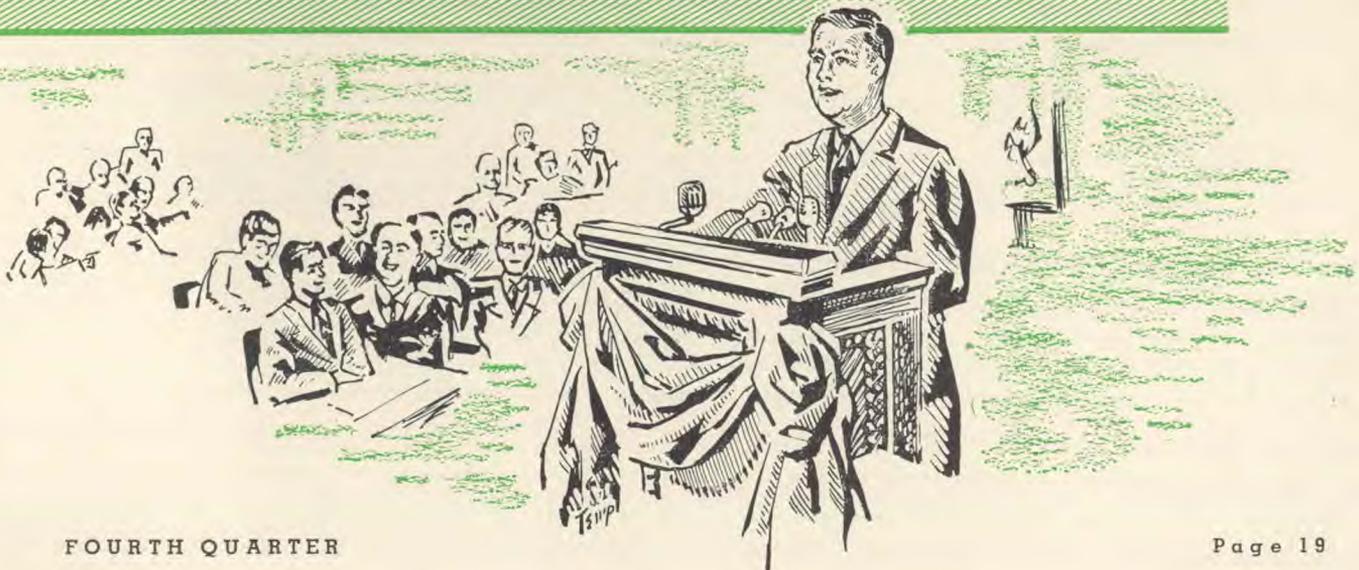
This unpretentious, natural leader has set a worthy example by wisely refusing to lessen his efficiency and jeopardize his physical and mental powers by the use of alcoholic beverages. Surely this position is worthy of the emulation of all men in public office.

"He is great who confers the most benefits. He is base—and that is the one base thing in the universe—to receive favors and render none."—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

W.
h, Jr.

"All the benefits that we are today enjoying are the result of efforts of someone who contributed his best to society. Our shelter, our heat, our clothing, our pleasures and amusements that we take so for granted, represent the labor of many hands and heads—and it certainly is 'one base thing in the world' to have the privilege of all these benefits and render none in return. Every person has something to give which will be beneficial to humanity, even though it be but a smile to lighten the day's task for another. To expect much from the world without giving much in return is sure to end in unhappiness and disappointment. In truth the only thing we possess is the thing we give away." —Eugenia Rabbas.

alcoholic beverages or smoke."





BELGIUM

Liquor Restrictions Tightened After Wartime Laxity

During the twelve-month period ending September, 1947, the Belgians drank a total of 300,000,000 gallons of beer. This is 100,000,000 gallons less than the 1938 figure. The drinking of spirits has decreased more than 50 per cent. Temperance teaching has been introduced into all Belgian schools, and the Ministry of Public Instruction has set apart an annual Temperance Day. The strength of beer has been reduced.

FRANCE

Thanks to the war, France has lost the unenviable position of being the most alcoholized country in the world. Prior to the war Frenchmen consumed twenty quarts of alcohol a head each year. From the high figures of 1938 to the low of 1944 the consumption of alcoholic beverages decreased as follows: wine from 1,221,500,000 gallons to 449,850,000; spirits from 25,600,000 gallons to 8,225,000; cider from 129,250,000 gallons to 113,625,000, and beer from 1,413,575,000 gallons to 326,075,000.

In 1938, France consumed 1,025,000 liters of absolute alcohol. From this high consumption France dropped to a low of 260,000 liters in 1944. By 1947 the figure had again climbed to 942,000 liters.

During the period of decline in the use of alcoholic beverages, there was a noticeable falling off in the number of people admitted to the hospitals for alcoholism. The figures from four leading hospitals in Paris show 1,484 admissions for alcoholism in 1939, compared with 184 in 1942, a decrease of 1,300. The decline in alcoholic cases in the various parts of France varied from 60 per cent to 93 per cent. In Paris there was a reported decrease of 87 per cent in cases of cirrhosis of the liver. The traditional code of French hospitality often assumes that he who does not offer a drink is uneducated and he who refuses is impolite. Numerous opportunities of showing one's esteem or sympathy encourage the trend from social moderate drinking to the excessive use of alcohol. Official measures are now being taken to counteract alcoholism.



IRELAND

50 per Cent Increase in the Consumption of Alcohol in Five Years

The Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance lists the 1946 expenditures on drink at £23,975,898—an average of £8, or approximately \$40 a head. This is an excess of £10,000,000 over the 1942 expenditures. The price of beer has been reduced from 11 pence to 8 pence a pint.



GERMANY

Alcohol's Black Market Is Active

According to the Bulletin of the International Bureau Against Alcoholism, 20,000 liters of alcohol were stolen from the zoological museum of Hamburg and sold for drinking purposes. Methylated spirits have also been sold on the black market for beverage alcohol, and numerous cases of blindness have resulted. Professor Graf of Dortmund University estimates that while the people of many German towns are dying of hunger, 320 liters of potatoes and 140 liters of cereals are used to produce every 10 liters of spirits sold on the black market.

In an attempt to curb heavy drinking by American occupation troops in Germany and Austria, the Army has ordered new regulations, introducing a ration of three bottles of hard liquor to an adult a month. The new controls, it is hoped, will make the 160,000 occupation troops and 50,000 occupation civilians "better representatives of America." Diplomats are exempt.

WORLD

CANADIAN postwar consumption of alcoholic beverages doubles the prewar figures. BRITAIN spends more money on beer than on rent. Her 1947 liquor bill was £678,000,000, compared with £568,000,000 paid out in rent. There was a 24.4 per cent increase in arrests for drunkenness in the eighty-two county boroughs of England and Wales.

SWEDEN'S consumption of spirituous beverages has increased 20 per cent in the last two years. In 1947 a total of 1,799,465 liquor ration books were issued among a population of only 6,500,000.



CANADA

1947 Drink Bill \$75,191,000 Higher Than the 1946 Figure

Canadians are now consuming more liquor than ever before in their history. On the average, a Canadian family of two adults and two children, according to the estimate, spent more than \$160 on liquor in the fiscal year of 1946. In 1947 the consumption of spirits was approximately twice the prewar figure, and the consumption of beer doubled in the same period. In the latest fiscal year, Canadians drank 146,980,904 gallons of beer, compared with 63,302,752 gallons in 1939. There has been an alarming increase in the number of convictions for drunkenness, especially among women.

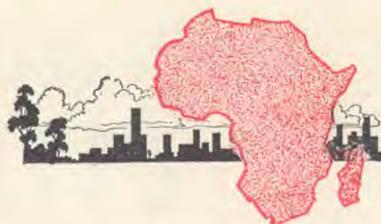


ITALY

Postwar Consumption Below Prewar Days

Italian wine production in 1946 was 121,450,000 gallons under the 1936-39 average of 965,250,000 gallons. Wine consumption for 1946 stood at sixty quarts per capita compared with approximately eighty-four quarts a head in prewar days.

REPORT



ARGENTINA is planning a new distilling plant to be built at San Nicolas. The Skoda works of Czechoslovakia is supplying 7,000 tons of the needed equipment.

FINLAND'S consumption of alcoholic beverages has doubled since the war.

ICELAND'S prison population has greatly increased since the repeal of prohibition. During 1916 and 1917, when Iceland had total prohibition, there was only one man in jail for a serious offense in 1916 and none in 1917. By 1940, after repeal, there were 100 serious offenses in the capital city alone.



BULGARIA

New Democratic Bulgarian Government Zealous in the Fight Against Alcoholism

Bulgaria possesses a state monopoly for the production and sale of alcoholic beverages. The government has issued a new law to reduce the number of licensed houses. The price has more than doubled. Nonalcoholic use of fruits is encouraged. It is the duty of teachers to enlighten their pupils on the dangers of alcoholism. No tobacco or alcoholic liquor may be brought into the schools. All teachers are forbidden to smoke or drink, not only on the school premises but in any public place. The organization of children's temperance groups is compulsory in all schools.



CEYLON

Difficulties With the Liquor Traffic

In February the crown colony of Ceylon became a British Dominion. The greatest problem encountered has been in connection with the liquor traffic. It is interesting to note that a Ceylonese Buddhist preacher once declared: "Before we were civilized or heard of the Christian religion, our people were known for their sobriety. Your Western civilization has taught us the drink habit, and unless immediate repressive measures are taken, we shall soon become the degenerate descendants of a noble race."



TURKEY

Rum and Crime on the Increase

According to figures released in the National Assembly, 19,000,000 Turks in 1947 drank 880,000 quarts of raki, about twice the amount drunk before the war. Raki is a little weaker than vodka and a little stronger than gin. The enormous increase has resulted in a corresponding increase in crime.

FOURTH QUARTER

AFRICA

White Population Spends About \$480,000,000 Annually on Drink

The wine consumption in 1945 was double the 1939 figure. Brandy and wine production are important industries in the Union of South Africa and are a source of state revenue. The habit of drinking brandy containing 41 per cent absolute alcohol has caused a tremendous increase in the death total. It is reported that three persons are killed and thirty-four injured every day. Persistent efforts of the liquor interests continue to foist light wines upon all sections of the community, including 8,000,000 natives who are at present prohibited from the use of alcoholic beverages except Kaffir beer, which has a 2 per cent alcoholic content. The Medical Society for Combating Alcoholism has 120 South African doctors on its roll.

IVORY COAST

The governor general of the French colony of the Ivory Coast in his address at the opening session of the Conseil Général at Abidjan on October 9, 1947, brought up the subject of the great danger of alcoholism to the native races of Africa. The governor said: "Since we have undertaken the responsibility of leading the people to a higher destiny, we must not allow the main strength of this country to be compromised. *We must save, in spite of itself, a race that is in danger of dying out through disease and through the abuse of alcoholic liquor,* the importation of which on such a vast scale needs careful watching. Here are some figures which speak for themselves:

"In 1940 the Ivory Coast received 3,200 hectoliters of alcoholic liquors, but in 1946, 10,000 hectoliters came into this country. You will agree with me that we must make quite clear what is our attitude toward this. . . .

"In face of such a danger it is necessary for us to decide once and for all *if we are going to shut our eyes and remain unmoved by the sure ruin of our human capital.* Even though some interests may have to suffer, we must, it seems to me, bravely take up the struggle which common sense urges to do as vigorously as possible.



AUSTRALIA

Beer Strike Reduces Crime and Accidents, Say Sydney Police

The Sydney Morning Herald of March 24, 1948, announced: "The police said last night that the beerless month (owing to the strike) was the *quietest in their memory.*"

The beer strike has been accompanied by a decided drop in both crime and accidents. Sydney has been "nearly free of pub and street brawls and offensive behavior." The report of both police and ambulance authorities is that "Sydney has never had so little crime or so few accidents as during the present period of beer drought." The strike of Sydney breweries has provided a practical demonstration of the relationship of liquor to crime and the general improvement of social conditions when no liquor is available.

Hungry Europe



by GRACE CLIFFORD HOWARD

Europe Is Hungry

More children in Europe are suffering from malnutrition and living in squalor and misery than there are people in the Dominion of Canada. Think of it! The equivalent of a nation of boys and girls underfed, underclothed, underloved and undereducated, existing in the semisavagery of postwar desolation and gloom. Europe's future generations are already dying.

Human hunger, the producer of physical weakness and mental fanaticism, the breeding grounds of degradation and despotism, the forerunner of disease and death, challenges both America's charity and America's destiny. Will we do unto our fellow men as we would be done by were we in their stead? Can we turn our backs upon our brothers and sisters across the sea and those dying children?

Renewed physical strength and the knowledge of a great democratic land of freedom coming to their aid will help to clear their minds and give them new hope for the cause of democracy and liberty.

Will America sacrifice to help save the European frontiers of our way of life? Will the vested interests of liquorism, whose shout of patriotism has been so ardently self-proclaimed, give proof of their sincerity by relinquishing grain to help ease the plight of semistarving populations, facing the twilight of Europe's dying civilization? Every bushel of grain saved and sent to help fill the mouths of Europe's hungry people will shed a new ray of hope to a well-nigh despairing, disconsolate people. Let us not forget the words of Anne Morrow Lindbergh upon her return from a two-month trip to Europe: "All of Europe reduces itself to one bleak stark picture. Europe is hungry—for food, for material, for hope."

OURS is a country of broad plains and fertile fields. We raise enough and to spare to supply all our 143,000,000 people with bread. But Europe has 350,000,000 hungry souls, threatened with famine and political chaos, who must be fed to avert disaster. We know that we produce but 12 per cent of the world's food supply; nevertheless, we made commitments to send 500,000,000 bushels of grain to Europe—and then we had a summer of drought and apparently curtailed crops.¹

Facing this situation in September, 1947, President Truman called for, as a minimum goal, the saving of 100,000,000 bushels of grain for export in the next nine months, and for voluntary restrictions upon the general food supply, appointing a twenty-six-man Citizens' Food Committee to help the people of this country realize that they must conserve on bread, meat, poultry, and eggs in order to save grain for the starving people of Western Europe. The committee estimated that savings of grain by industry (and that included the liquor traffic), armed forces, and poultry raisers would be from 95,000,000 to 121,000,000 bushels if all possible pledges were carried out.²

Charles Luckman, chairman of the committee, announced that Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, together with the committee, would meet with the distillers first and then with the brewers, for the purpose of determin-

ing a method by which less grain would be used for the production of liquor. Mr. Luckman said:

"The arsenal of democracy must now become the granary of the world or we shall bury our hopes for peace with those who died to preserve it."²

"You gentlemen should curtail production in your own interests, aside from any conservation needs," Secretary Anderson advised these men. "With the big reserves you have on hand, you are heading for a certain

LISTEN: "Half of the children who have been born on the European continent since the war are already dead of malnutrition. Recall the boys and girls you know who are less than three years old. . . . Take half of them at random. If they had been born in Europe, those children would now be dead."
—Charles Luckman.

price war within the industry if you maintain your current rate of production."

"Distilling spokesmen agreed that this was true," reported Drew Pearson in his column, "The Washington Merry-Go-Round."

No Shortage of Distilled Liquors

The sixty-day shutdown of distilleries in this country "will not hurt the industry a bit," said an official of the Master Brewers' Association. "American distillers have enough liquor on hand to shut down for four years."³

Distillers had been buying grain

versus

Thirsty America



heavily. Normally, the industry uses some 5,000,000 bushels of corn, rye, and malt a month, according to A. P. Fenderson, an official of the Continental Distilling Company; but of late the amount during some months had climbed to 8,000,000 bushels. This demand for grain, on the part of the liquor interests, was the means of forcing prices upward.

"The industry now has on hand an all-time high of 60,000,000 proof gallons of neutral grain spirits, or at least an eight months' supply," said Fenderson. There would be no "detectable shortage of bottled whisky for at least the next six months," Fenderson affirmed.⁴

"Anyway, Secretary Anderson says we have a six-year supply of straight whisky on hand. Food may be a little short, but a full crop of Men of Distinction is in prospect," facetiously remarked the *Marion Star*.⁵

The Brewers

Since nations to whom the United States was furnishing grain were not restricting *their* brewers, it was decided that brewers here would not be asked to stop production. The representatives of the brewing industry agreed to undertake to save 650,000 bushels of grain a month, to use no wheat, table grade rice, or edible barley and to stop buying sorghum grains. This curtailed consumption of grain would last for three months. This arrangement was not enjoyed by the distillers for, they claimed, the brewers used about three times as much grain as they had in the past year, and they, the distillers, had been asked to shut down entirely for two months.

Then, too, there was the matter of unemployment among the workers in the distilleries.

Certain distillers agreed to pay their employees during the shutdown. The United States Employment Service sent requests to all state employment services which, in turn, passed them on to 1,800 local offices, to anticipate the number of men to become unemployed by the shutdown and to use every means to place them in new working situations. According to a release given by the President at a news conference, there were, in all, 965 workers actually let off, 551 of whom were placed in new jobs by the U.S.E.S. This is in marked contrast to the 100,000 persons to be left without employment as estimated by the Distillery, Rectifying, and Wine Workers Union.⁶

Objections of Brewers and Distillers

Almost immediately after the beginning of the liquor holiday on October 25, Jefferson Circuit Judge W. Scott Miller, Louisville, Kentucky, ruled that President Truman's Citizens' Food Committee did not have the authority to stop production of whisky to save grain to feed Europe. He told the men from Heaven Hill Distillery to go back to work. Later that distillery withdrew the legal action and closed the distillery.⁷

There were sore spots for both brewers and distillers which were bound to give trouble later on. On

America Is Thirsty

Nearly four times as thirsty as she was in 1934, the first year of repeal. Americans are now consuming well over twenty gallons of alcoholic beverages per capita a year in an effort to satisfy their narcotic thirst. With the amount they are now annually squandering on drink, they could purchase \$240 worth of food for every one of the 40,000,000 citizens of France, or set aside a sum of \$480 per child for 20,000,000 of Europe's starving children. This amount would go a long way toward salvaging the future generation of that continent.

Tons of grain so sadly needed in this hungry world are annually diverted into the liquor industry. Of the domestic commercial consumption of corn, barley, and rye that reaches the market, it is estimated that the distillers are using 17 per cent.

Now with former restrictions removed, the industry is avidly seeking to increase its already large reserves. Are the distillers and brewers of America not prepared to use a little less grain in order that fewer people may succumb to starvation? Why should grains be destroyed to build up larger surplus supplies of alcoholic beverages for thirsty America when it is so desperately needed to save the lives of hungry Europe?

In 1947, in spite of grain restrictions, the liquor industry wasted 160,146,307 bushels of grain in the production of alcoholic beverages. This represents an increase of 50 per cent over the prewar year 1941.

More grain to increase America's thirst or more grain to alleviate Europe's hunger—which will it be?



= 5 Million Metric Tons

Europe's 1947 Grain Harvest

in comparison with prewar average

-- Wheat and Rye

Average Prewar Yield



1947 Yield



-- Corn, Barley and Oats

Average Prewar Yield



1947 Yield



Europe in 1947 produced approximately three fifths of the bread grains needed to meet reduced rations and less than one half the amount necessary to meet normal prewar consumption.

second thought the beverage industry representatives wanted to know: "Why not cut down grain for distillers and brewers in other countries before causing unemployment here?" They pointed out that 70,000,000 bushels of grain for brews and distillates were used abroad, plus 6,000,000 bushels which Canada buys for its liquor industry. Added together, this amount would come within 23,000,000 bushels of making up the 100,000,000 bushels which the Citizen's Food Committee was endeavoring to save.

"How can anyone, in conscience, justify shipping beer from Czechoslovakia to the United States and then ask Americans to eat less so that grain may be shipped to Czechoslovakia to be used to make beer? Such shipments cannot be sustained by logic or conscience," said George E. Sokolsky.⁸

Liquor production boomed in all foreign countries. The British "are drinking beer at the rate of twenty-two pints a month for every person in the British Isles. [Nearly all the beer is made from home-produced grain; but had Britain used the grain for food instead of beer, American exports of grain might have been less.] What the British are doing is also being done by virtually every other country in Europe. Holland and Czechoslovakia, for instance, are exporting beer to the United States. If the European countries are not directly employing American relief grain in beer, they are doing so indirectly; for every bushel channeled into brewing helps add to the shortage America is asked to make up."⁹ In Great Britain in 1946, grain at the rate of 130,000 tons was used to produce 13,000,000 gallons of whisky, according

DEVANEY

THE SONG OF THE RYE



I was made to be eaten and not to be "drank;"
To be thrashed in the barn, not soaked in a tank.
I come as a blessing when put through a mill;
As a blight and a curse when run through a still.

Make me into loaves, and your children are fed;
But if into drink, I'll starve them instead.
In bread I'm a servant, the eater shall rule;
In drink I am master, the drinker a fool.

—Selected.



"It is not possible to convey adequately the utter destitution of a Europe which, struggling to rise from the ruins of war, has been struck back to earth by two catastrophic crop failures in a row."—Charles Luckman, in "The Reader's Digest," January, 1948.

to Philip Gee, London representative for the Scotch Whisky Distillers Association.

The following, from an official report of the British Parliament, July 7, 1947, reveals clearly that trade in beer is freely carried on among European countries: "Between May 21, when the import scheme began, and July 2, import licenses have been issued for 41,200 bulk barrels of thirty-six gallons each, including 4,000 barrels for re-export as ships' stores. This beer will come from Holland, Denmark, and Czechoslovakia. Further applications have been received or are anticipated covering 38,000 bulk barrels from these three countries in 1947 and 6,000 bulk barrels from Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, and Germany. The German application involves only 28 barrels, as we are waiting for information on the supplies available and the method of payment."¹⁰

"Officially production of alcoholic beverages in Germany is still under the ban," says a report from the World League Against Alcoholism, but the black market is active in this field, for there are many persons who are ready to sacrifice large sums for alcohol and who remain totally indifferent to the waste of foodstuffs involved in its production. While the greater part of the German people suffer from hunger,

deriving a bare existence from relief sent them from abroad, the peasants are hoarding their crops. They could make a much larger contribution to the country's food supply, but they yield to the temptation to distill the grain themselves or to sell the precious cereals they produce to clandestine distillers, who dispose of their products at enormous prices.¹¹

After the Liquor Holiday

Before Congress closed in December, 1947, measures were taken to formulate plans for regulation of grain consumption for the period following the liquor holiday. The Taft Bill (S. J. Res. 167), rushed through the Senate on December 18, carried an amendment which gave the President the power to restrict the amount of grain allocated to distillers. It was passed by the House the next day and signed by the President. In the House, Edward H. Rees of Kansas introduced a resolution on December

18 to prohibit the use of grains for one year for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors and other nonessential purposes.

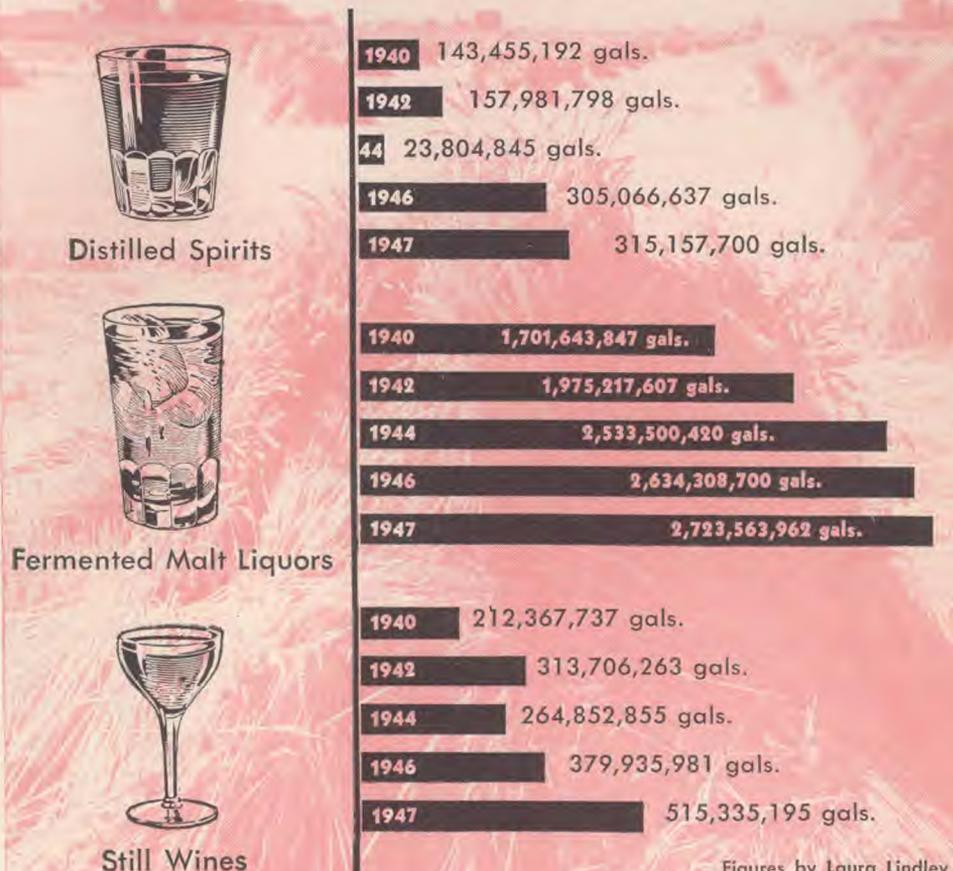
In introducing his resolution, Congressman Rees said: "The distillers for the past two years have been using grain at the rate of 5,000,000 bushels per month. During the period from October 1 to October 25, the distillers used grain at the rate of 10,000,000 bushels per month. The amount actually used from October 1 to October 25 was 8,000,000 bushels. That is 300,000 bushels per day. The so-called Luckman Committee last fall asked for an agreement to reduce the output of distilled liquors. In order to have a supply on hand because of the impending agreement, the distillers speeded up their activity as fast as they could during the twenty-four days in October. This illustrates their attitude about saving grain.

"According to the best figures I am able to obtain from the Government

POTE, DEVANNEY

America's 1947 Liquor Gallonage Production Chart

For Distilled Spirits, Fermented Malt Liquors, and Still Wines as Compared With '40, '42, '44, and '46 Figures



Figures by Laura Lindley



GALLOWAY



DEVANEY

(Above) The combine cuts another swath in a field of rich grain in the Pacific Northwest.

(Left) In the mill the grain is processed, its golden kernels full of vitamins and minerals.

(Below) Flavorful and delicious, the tasty loaf is now ready to impart strength and energy to him who partakes. How much better to reach for nature's bounties in this form than to prostitute them in body-destroying liquors which give no lasting benefits, furnish no nutriment, and deprive starving millions of the food they so much need.

DEVANEY



agencies, distillers now have on hand in barrels and tanks 475,000,000 gallons of whisky, together with an eight-month's supply of neutral spirits for blending purposes. This is equivalent to 110,000,000 bushels of grain. Incidentally, this 110,000,000 bushels is more than the carry-over of wheat on July 1, 1947. . . . Is it not . . . unfair at this crucial time to permit grain valued at more than \$300,000,000 to be used in this manner? We tell our farmers they must conserve their grain, that they must cut down the rations to livestock, and yet we approve the use of grain for unnecessary purposes. Then, to make the thing utterly unreasonable is the fact that . . . the distillers have from two to three years' [six years, Secretary Anderson said] supply of distilled spirits on hand now. . . . We should have taken action a year ago. We would then have 100,000,000 bushels more grain in storage than we have today. The price of grain would be lower, and the cost of living would be affected thereby.¹²

Bill Killed

Shortly before January 31, when the rulings of the Taft Bill were over, the *Washington Post* commented: "The most important consideration is that Congress must act before January 31, to broaden allocation powers if it is not to leave the door open for a grab that can undo all the good that has been done."¹³ Congress did not act. Grain restrictions came to an end because the House Banking Committee by a vote of 12 to 9 killed the bill which would have extended restriction.

As soon as controls went off, grain was mashed for the first three days in February at a rate which, if continued, would use up 10,000,000 bushels in a month, about twice the average consumption prior to the sixty-day voluntary shutdown in November and December, and this amount is close to the estimated total grain savings during the holiday.¹⁴

LOCAL OPTION LAWS CLASSIFIED

by LAURA LINDLEY, Research Secretary, the Temperance League of America

COUNTY OPTION (7 states, 626 counties) Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, Tennessee.

COUNTY AND OTHER UNIT OPTION (11 states, 944 counties) Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia.

MUNICIPAL, TOWNSHIP, OR OTHER LOCAL UNIT OPTION (17 states, 860 counties) Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin.

OPTION AFTER SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE (2 states, 26 counties) Delaware, by districts; Maryland, by counties and municipalities.

NO LOCAL OPTION PERMITTED (11 states, 613 counties) Arizona, California, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Nevada, North Dakota,

Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah, Wyoming.
NO LOCAL OPTION ON BEER PERMITTED IN 13 STATES

A number of states give special exemption to beer in their local option laws. In addition to the 11 states which do not allow local option at all, there are 13 other states which either do not permit a vote on beer, or exempt it, up to a certain percentage of alcoholic content, from a vote. The list is as follows:

Colorado	3.2 per cent beer exempt
Florida	3.2 per cent beer exempt
Georgia	No vote on beer
Idaho	No vote on beer
Minnesota	3.2 per cent beer exempt
Missouri	No vote on beer
Montana	3.2 per cent beer exempt
Nebraska	No vote on beer
South Dakota	No vote on beer
North Carolina	No vote on beer
Tennessee	No vote on beer
Virginia	3.2 per cent beer exempt
West Virginia	3.2 per cent beer exempt

Alaska has local option in municipal elections. The District of Columbia, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands do not have provisions for local option.

VOTE HERE



From January 31, 1948, Secretary Anderson urged the brewers to agree to a voluntary reduction. He proposed they should use no wheat or table rice to make beer or ale; the use of malt barley should not exceed more than 5 per cent of the quantity used during the same month last year; all other grains should be reduced 15 per cent below the same month last year. By carrying out these proposals, a saving of 88,500 short tons, or 3,000,000 bushels, of grain a year would be made.¹⁵

What was accomplished toward grain conservation in the United States did not come up to Luckman's anticipations. *Newsweek* summed it up thus:

"All the food-conservation program has definitely saved thus far is 4,000,000 bushels in the distilling industry, 20,000,000 bushels through culling poultry flocks, and . . . 3,000,000 bushels through reduced Army-Navy usage. That totals 27,000,000 bushels. Even if the hatchery production program works out according to Luckman's advance notices, the highest possible saving is just about half of the 100,000,000 bushels of grain the Luckman Committee claimed."¹⁶

Chairman Luckman described children in Holland eating tulip and narcissus bulbs because they had nothing better; of children in Greece who existed on pitifully small quantities of food. He added that half the children born in Europe since the war closed succumbed to malnutrition and are no more. "Every bushel of grain saved today will help to save a life." Do the liquor interests count the bushels of

grain they have used the past year and then think of the lives they might have saved?

A worthy campaign was inaugurated by Aake Ording of Norway, former delegate to the United Nations, when he proposed that if "governments would not act, the people of the world must." The *New York Times Magazine* (May 30, 1948) tells how he proposed to rescue 230,000,000 sick and starving children by creating a world-wide Children's Emergency Fund. More than 4,000,000 children had been receiving a daily ration of horse meat, fish, and powdered milk that cost 3½ cents a meal.

Ording's Children's Emergency Fund

Ording based his idea on the example of southern Norway, where a day's pay or income or produce was volunteered to the war-stricken northern part of that country, rife with great suffering. Ording sold his plan to the U.N. General Assembly and it was referred to the Economic and Social Council. Here, the United Nations Appeal for Children was created, with Ording as director. So far, forty-two countries have set up a national committee, and some have completed their allotted amount. America's goal for this project is \$60,000,000.

Were there other ways of expanding the diet of these pitiful children? What about the bootlegged grain in European countries that has gone into alcoholic beverages? Had the selfishness of the liquor group not been so intense, the daily bread of these growing millions would have been far more secure.

What, in slices of bread for hungry Europe, does this expanded use of grain on the part of the distillers mean? According to figures used by Senator Owen Brewster of Maine, the amount of grain used to produce a quart of whisky would also produce three loaves of bread if used for flour. Using figures based on the production of distilled spirits for the last half of 1947, for the entire year, grain amounting to the equivalent of 272,493,328 loaves of bread must have been used. This, at twenty-five slices to a loaf, would mean the loss of 6,812,333,200 slices because of grain used to produce distilled spirits in 1947.

The utter selfishness of the liquor trade both here and abroad has been clearly shown in the use of grain to make a product that gives no lasting benefits, furnishes no nutriment, while countless numbers of people are starving for lack of that same grain. How can mankind be so selfish, both to make and to consume a product that does no one any good and that deprives starving children of a morsel of bread?

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POPULATION GAINS IN LOCAL OPTION ELECTIONS IN 1947

By States

Alabama . . .	No change.
Arkansas . . .	Gain of 33,973 in <i>dry</i> population.
Colorado . . .	No change, retained former status.
Connecticut . . .	Gain of 2,173 in <i>dry</i> population.
Florida . . .	<i>Dry</i> population made a gain of 10,158.
Georgia . . .	<i>Drys</i> gained 38,946 population.
Illinois . . .	<i>Drys</i> gained 8,789 population.
Kentucky . . .	A gain of 71,122 in <i>dry</i> population areas.
Michigan . . .	<i>Wets</i> gain 3,225 population.
Minnesota . . .	A gain of 117,083 in <i>wet</i> population.
New Jersey . . .	No change.
New York . . .	A gain of 4,133 in <i>dry</i> population.
North Carolina . . .	<i>Wets</i> gain 206,718 in population.
Ohio . . .	<i>Drys</i> gained 35,508 in population.
Pennsylvania . . .	<i>Drys</i> make a gain of 42,241 population in new <i>dry</i> areas.
Tennessee . . .	<i>Wets</i> gain 26,504 population.
Texas . . .	<i>Drys</i> gain 2,325 population.
Vermont . . .	<i>Wets</i> gain 3,869 population.
West Virginia . . .	No change.
Wisconsin . . .	<i>Drys</i> gain 1 unit and 854 population.

—A.T.S.

"GOOD MORNING, JUDGE"

(Continued from page 5)

"Good morning, John," I replied. The tension was broken. The clerk who was conducting things in the usual routine manner, unmindful of the little byplay that was going on, droned out in his usual monotonous voice: "Guilty or not guilty?" John turned to the clerk and then back to me, lowered his head and mumbled: "Guilty." The prosecutor then read the warrant and invited the policeman to tell his story.

John had been picked up by the squad car as the result of a call. The police found him on the street outside the café where apparently he had been deposited after violent ejection proceedings. When the police prosecutor asked the officer to tell his story, he turned a few pages and then read from his notes: "Judge, the defendant started swinging when I approached him. He had, according to the statements of the witnesses, thrown several glasses through the bar window because the bartender had refused to serve him. When an attempt was made to calm him down, he threatened to wipe the floor with the bartender and all his friends. When I came to the scene, he was already on the street; but, judge, this boy has given our precinct considerable trouble. The neighbors say he is well behaved generally, but goes 'nuts' when he gets drunk."

"Has he been arrested before, and can

we get a report from the probation officer?" I asked.

The reliable and faithful Bob Miller, who is supervisor of our probation staff, and who has manifested a deep interest in alcoholics, then spoke up: "Judge, this fellow has a history. You probably remember seeing his name in the papers. He once was the speedy halfback of the championship Senate Team. He was an all-around athlete and was regarded as excellent material for one of the large eastern colleges. *He tells me that he began to drink while he was at high school, starting in with getting 'high' at parties tendered to the football team after the season.* I have talked with his mother, the principal of the school, his teachers, and his several employers. He has been working ever since his graduation, but because of his drinking he has not been able to hold a job long."

Suddenly a comely woman, nervously clasping and unclasping her hands, stepped up to the bench and said: "Judge, I am John's mother." There was an air of refinement about her which was in deep contrast to her face, marked with sorrow, anguish, and care. Her hair seemed prematurely gray. Her lips were trembling, and she put her arm through her son's, who now stood with his head down. "Judge, it is not his fault. I feel as much to blame as anyone else."

She sensed the critical eyes of the crowded courtroom, but was concerned

only about John. Her shoulders seemed literally to sag with the burdens of the responsibility she was assuming. Courageously she spoke: "Yes, judge, it was not his fault. Although he was a splendid athlete, he was shy, self-conscious, and couldn't seem to find himself at ease when he was out with the boys. I urged him to be a 'good sport' and drink with them if it gave him self-assurance or increased his confidence. I knew he liked the parties, and I used to find it amusing when he would come home a little 'high' and tell me how gay he had been. We thought it was clever, without realizing that he became the good sport, the 'wit' of the party, the 'hit' of the evening, only after he had had several drinks.

"When he was graduated from high school he was offered a well-paying job at one of the sporting-goods stores. He used to bring his salary home, but then would tell me that he would have to go out with the coaches and prospective customers in the evening to build up good will and promote sales. It was then that I began to notice that his drinking was more frequent and that we had to put him to bed several evenings a week when he came home. It was my fault. I should have warned him, but I didn't understand."

John straightened up as this recital reached its end, put his arm around his mother, shook his head, and said: "No, judge, she isn't telling you all the truth. Our troubles started when she began to complain about my drinking. She pleaded with me, but despite her pleas, remonstrances, and many midnight sessions, I kept on drinking. I found that I could no longer control it. It was easy at the beginning. I would feel pretty good after a few drinks, and I thought I could handle it. I envied the so-called big shot who could stand up at the bar, entertain an audience, tell stories, and down his drinks with ease. I soon found that I couldn't sell unless I had some liquor in me. It seemed impossible to go through the day without it. *I thought I could control it. I thought I could stop any time I wanted to. But I found myself drinking more heavily each day.* I have been a burden to my mother. I have been given every chance by my employers. I went from the sporting goods house to another store, and then to an office, and, *judge, I have been fired from six or seven jobs during the last year, but,*"—and as he continued he looked at me with an earnest appeal in his eyes, somewhat sobered, apparently as a result of his own confession and his mother's plea—"judge," he said in a louder voice, "send me to the workhouse. I have disgraced my family, I am no good, I am nothing but a bum, that's where I belong."

I looked questioningly at the probation officer, who in response to a question that I had not asked, said: "Judge, John has been in several times already. He always seems to be remorseful after a 'binge.' He promises to behave and quit drinking, and then after a while we hear of him again getting into a row in some cheap spot or café. I don't know whether further probation would do him any good." I reasoned to myself that it was unfair to admit failure. I knew that incarceration was not the remedy. The boy was really sick. He needed medical attention and guidance.

I wanted to appeal to his former accomplishments on the gridiron. I thought I could build up his self-assurance and pride. I thought, too, that he should know that others had faith in him, that he was not alone and forsaken. Starting to talk very slowly and earnestly, I said: "John, I used to go to the football games, and more than once I saw you make yardage through the line when it looked as if not even a battering ram could make headway. I remember how you would lower your head, change your pace, and even when your interference had been bowled over, you dashed, turned, straight-armed determined tacklers, and went on for a long run. I will admit, John, that this is not a football game; but you had courage then, you seemed to have faith in yourself. It isn't that alcohol has licked you; you have allowed yourself to be licked. John, you are an alcoholic, and you know it. You need medical help. You need the help of others who after going through what you have suffered know how to help you. They still think that you have some good stuff in you, and they are ready now to extend a helping hand. John, even in a football match you couldn't win alone. You needed the help of the rest of the team. You ran better behind interference. Why not let some of my good friends be your interference? They will help you tackle your problems. They understand you, and they are willing to devote their time and attention to help you. Will you let them help you? Don't you think you ought to be willing to admit now that you can't control your drinking yourself, that you need the fine spirit of the team to help you make the goal back to sober and decent living?"

John straightened up. It was a pleasing response that I read in his face, and then a look more grim as he set his jaws. "Judge, I need help and I want to bring a little joy and comfort to my mother. I want to fight this thing. Will you give me another chance?"

"John, there is no question of your being guilty of assault and battery, and under the law I am compelled to sen-

tence you to the workhouse for ninety days. The sentence, however, will be suspended, and you will be out on probation for one year. I want you to take this book with you and read it. It is called *Alcoholics Anonymous*. Read it, and then I want you to come in to see me. There will be several of the boys of the Alcoholics Anonymous groups who will talk things over with you. They have faith in you, and I want you to have faith in yourself and in them. They are fellows who, like yourself, tried liquor and found that they were enslaved by it, helpless to rescue themselves from its tyranny; *but they discovered that only by being willing to accept the help of a greater power than themselves could they salvage their lives from ruin. If they found help in that higher power, you can, too, John.* Good-by, John, and the next time you see me, I hope you can tell me you have found the same great deliverance."

SENATOR CAPPER

(Continued from page 11)

In the 1880 general election the prohibitory amendment was adopted, by a vote of 92,302 for and 84,304 against. No legislature submitted a repeal amendment until 1933. It was defeated in the

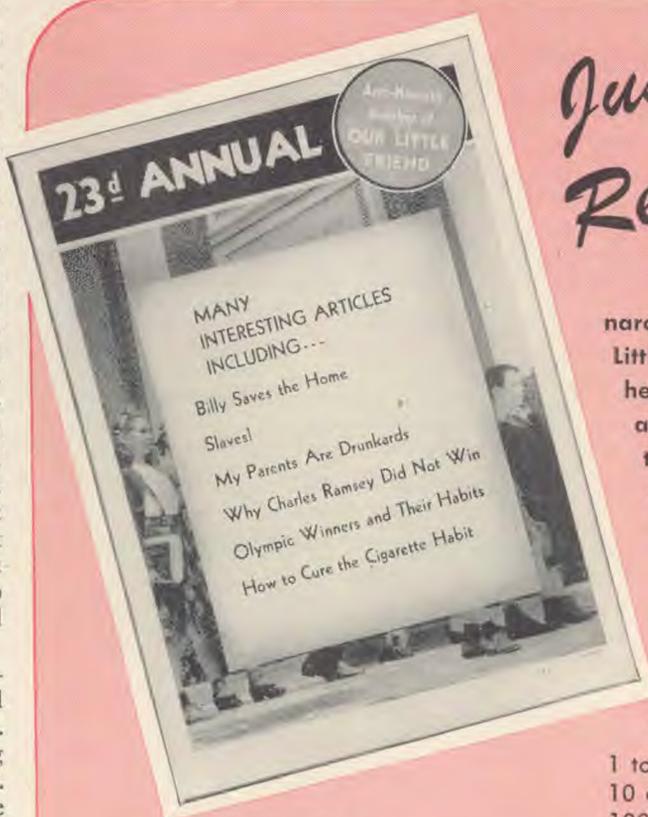
1934 general election by a vote of 436,688 against repeal and 347,644 in favor.

The 1947 legislature has again submitted a repeal amendment, which will be decided by the voters in the November elections.

Senator Capper and Repeal

Senator Capper, winding up his career of thirty years in the Senate by voluntary retirement, announced at the time he issued his retirement statement that he intends to campaign personally during October against repeal and in favor of retaining the prohibition amendment to the state constitution. Through his publications he also will conduct a vigorous campaign in favor of retaining the prohibitory amendment, and he expects the defeat of repeal amendment to be the crowning event of his thirty-four years in public life. The Senator celebrated his eighty-third birthday anniversary with a picnic for the boys and girls of Kansas at Topeka, July 14.

Senator Capper has been an ardent dry all his life. While in high school at Garnett, Kansas, close to the Missouri border, he worked after school hours on the *Garnett Review*, a weekly newspaper. After graduation from high school, he went to Topeka, at the age of nineteen, and obtained a job as typesetter on the *Topeka Daily Capital*, one of the



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eleven publications he owns today.

"From a purely selfish standpoint, I suppose I ought to be grateful to the liquor traffic," Senator Capper remarked the other day. "My first job on the *Capital* came to me because a drunken printer failed to show up for work one Monday in 1884, and I got his job."

"When I came to Topeka some sixty-four years ago," the Senator continued, "the men in my trade seldom had anything except trouble and unpaid bills and headaches. Liquor did that. Since we have had prohibition in Kansas,—sometimes well enforced, and at other times not too well enforced,—it has encouraged people to keep from rushing off to the saloon as soon as they get their pay checks. Prohibition has changed the picture. The majority of the printers at the Capper publications own their own homes, many have motor cars; they have their vacations with their families; they own savings bonds; they and their families dress well; they live well, their families live well. A good part of the difference between then and now, I honestly believe, is because so much of the pay checks does not go for liquor.

"In my younger days, as a printer, as a reporter, as an editor, I saw the ruinous effect of drink on my fellow workers and on their families. Later as an employer I have seen the same ruinous effects of drink on my own men and on their work. As an employer I know that the liquor problem is one of the hardest problems employers have to contend with."

FREEDOM TRAIN

(Continued from page 14)

Amendment had prevented its repeal in 1933, even though the White House threats of Federal patronage loss "unless" the party whips swung their respective states into line for repeal were used to cow them into submission? How much they could have done is seen by the fact that less than 24 per cent of the eligible voting strength of the nation mobilized by the whisky-beer-plunderbund killed prohibition.

But for our failure, what should have been might have been. How it would have added glory to the Freedom Train exhibit to have carried in such lustrous company the historic original of the Eighteenth Amendment, bearing the date of its final sanction, January 16, 1919, and inscribed with the overwhelmingly favorable approval of forty-six of the forty-eight states of the Union—a record unique in American history.

"Well," I can hear some reader say, "why all the fuss over the past? It is so much water, or rather *alcohol*, 'over the dam,' and we face the future."

Yes, friend, the future—that's it! Shall we forever abandon the glory that might have been and still can be? Shall we not so plan our future service in this great cause of personal and spiritual freedom that, when we have once more won the immediate goal, we will never permit it to be lost or forfeited again!

Perhaps we can visualize the mighty advantages we might still win for our children, our homes, and our nation by listing ten high points of a possible Freedom Train exhibit of the emanci-

The BATTLE OF THE POLLS November 2

KANSAS ISSUE

The wets are fighting for the repeal of state-wide prohibition of hard liquors. They have submitted a proposition to amend section 10, article 15, of the Kansas State Constitution to permit licensing of intoxicating liquors.

CALIFORNIA ISSUE

A hot battle over local option rights between the initiative referendum Proposition No. 12, granting local control, and the wets' counter Proposition No. 2, a camouflaged measure to maintain the status quo.

COLORADO ISSUE

Whether or not to permit county option in addition to precinct option.

SOUTH DAKOTA ISSUE

To divorce sales of alcoholic beverages from sales of food. No taverns.

ELSEWHERE

All citizens of every state should acquaint themselves with their November ballot.

Many additional opportunities will be given in local elections in various localities throughout the coming months to vote "No license" in many precincts.

pation provided by the successful preservation and application of the Eighteenth Amendment. This might have been one of Freedom Train's great exhibits:

1. The visualization of a continuing 65 per cent decline in beverage alcohol consumption over liquor's preprohibition heyday of 1914, which would have prevented a wastage of manufacture and sale of some 17,550,000,000 gallons* of alcoholic beverages from 1934 through 1947.

2. A chart showing how continuance of the Eighteenth Amendment would have saved more than 9,100,000 tons (sixty-five per cent of all such products used in liquor making) of wholesome,

*Approximately 65 per cent of the total alcoholic beverage consumption of those years.

nutritious food products from being diverted to liquor makers.

3. A graphic picture showing how a large part of the nearly \$70,000,000,000 which have been spent for alcoholic beverages since repeal could have been saved and made available to legitimate retail industry.

4. Official records showing how the outlay of between \$15,000,000,000 and \$20,000,000,000 in Government expenditures spent since repeal to care for liquor-bred crime, disease, accidents, and inefficiency might have been saved.

5. A pictorial exhibit of 30,000,000 boys and girls who have come of age during the past fourteen years, whose teen-age years would have been safeguarded against, instead of surrounded by, the evil influences of the saloon and all its vicious associations.

6. The display of crime records that would have shown a *reduction*, instead of an upward trend, in arrests for intoxication, which, according to FBI figures, have increased in the cities 132.2 per cent from 1932 to 1945; and, likewise, the prohibition reduced record of the menacing rise in arrests for motorists under the influence of liquor, which shot up 99.7 per cent in the first eight years of repeal.

7. Illustrations showing how the Eighteenth Amendment had saved homes from shipwreck and complete demoralization, and how hundreds of marriages were saved from wreckage on the rocks of divorce. The proportion of divorces to marriages in 1925 was 1 in 7; in 1945, it was 1 in 3. It would have saved the drinking population of our nation from increasing, as Dr. E. M. Jellinek states, 35 per cent in six years' time.

8. A picture showing how the debasement of all advertising media to the level of lavish liquor propaganda might have been prevented, instead of a fourteen years' record in which the whisky, beer, and wine makers have saturated the press and radio with hush funds of nearly \$1,000,000,000.

9. Added to the above eight exhibits of the Eighteenth Amendment achievements which at least could have been projected as probable, *had the liquor traffic not been re-established*, Freedom Train could have appropriately carried an overwhelmingly impressive exhibit of the United States Supreme Court decisions, and many state decisions, beginning with the famous verdicts of 1847 and continuing down through the years—decisions which undergird every feature of the prohibition principle and policy.

10. An exhibit of the devoted and heroic leadership of the temperance movement, in which the story of its

prophets, statesmen, and orators would have stirred the hearts of all who pondered the marvelous background of the social, scientific, religious, industrial, and political movements that had contributed to the advance of an alcohol-free way of life.

All these visualizations and galleries of distinguished leaders might well have been an integral part of the Freedom Train exhibit had it not been for the tragedy of triumphal liquor corruption that paralyzed public support and confused and divided the people.

The fundamental principles of the exhibits of Freedom Train are challenged by the liquor traffic, and can be safeguarded and preserved only through nation-wide abolition of the making, sale, and use of alcoholic beverages.

Pitifully heartbreaking as is the fact that the Eighteenth Amendment has no place in the Freedom Train exhibit, is it not a situation that should ring like a challenge from the Almighty in the hearts of those who still can redeem this tragic misfortune?

All about us evidence is piling up that the liquor traffic after fourteen years of complete domination is at length disgusting thousands who were formerly indifferent to its aggression. Thousands of communities are driving out the repeal-pattern saloon. If Christian people say the word, the days of the trade are numbered.

In an hour like this should we not feel that it is a crime to be weak and listless in our fight against the evil of organized drink? Let us cast aside defeatism and declare again with Caleb: "We are well able to overcome it."

YOUTH AND ALCOHOL

(Continued from page 17)

Something similar to this is being done in Minneapolis, Minnesota. It is indicated by Philip L. Griffin, chief probation officer of the Municipal Court of Minneapolis. Mr. Griffin writes:

"It is difficult for teen-agers to see the picture because they, like the alcoholic, are living in their own particular little group. Alcoholics Anonymous in Minneapolis has made great inroads on the drinking problem. They are doing a great piece of work in education by talking to teen-age groups, by publicity, etc.

"The schools in Minneapolis, as part of the curriculum, have the children visit our Municipal Courts to see the effect that liquor has on people who imbibe too freely.

"If children could only see the long lines of women waiting at my office daily asking for nonsupport warrants

to pick up their husbands who fail to support their family as a result of drunkenness, they might have this problem brought home closer to them."

That drinking starts early with many boys and girls, who would be spared much trouble if they knew what harm liquor might do them, is indicated by inquiry among probation officers.

Porter W. VanZandt, chief probation officer, City Court of Rochester, New York, states:

"My experience in the probation field has convinced me that the ones who are in trouble and come close to ruining their own lives as well as that of their families started their drinking in their teens.

"OLD ENOUGH TO KNOW BETTER"

Mrs. Grace Sloan Overton tells of one evening when she was invited to be the guest in a home where cocktails were served before dinner. When Mrs. Overton declined the drink, it aroused the curiosity of the little eight-year-old daughter of the host, who queried, "Isn't Mrs. Overton old enough to drink, daddy?" In an attempt to relieve the embarrassment of the situation, the father replied, "Perhaps she is old enough to know better." Quickly the child retorted in an earnest tone of voice, "When will you be old enough to know better, daddy?"

"If a young person asked me, I would say, 'Don't take a drink before forty,' and I would also say, 'Be sure not to let anyone "push you around" by inducing you to drink any kind of an alcoholic beverage.'

"At least 30 per cent of our present probationers who have committed misdemeanors have serious drinking problems."

We quote Bernard M. Troje of St. Paul, Minnesota, again:

"Since the close of the war one noticeable change in the traffic through Municipal Court has been the increasing number of younger persons being charged with drunkenness, that is, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five. This trend may be the result of several factors: wartime behavior patterns of excessive drinking persisting following discharge; postwar marital and family difficulties; surplus of money, leading to extravagant and unpremeditated spending."

More first-class entertainment free from liquor offers a strong safeguard to a host of young people from slipping into drinking, with the disaster, delinquency, and drunkenness that may

entail, according to probation officers.

"Recently each of a group of girls at our girls' training school wrote a paper on 'What my home town can do to prevent juvenile delinquency,' James Lamb, chief probation officer at Portland, Oregon, reports. Mr. Lamb is with the Department of Domestic Relations of the Circuit Court of Multnomah County.

"In almost every instance these girls commented on the fact that local recreation halls were not of the type which provided wholesome recreation, and that there was a great deal of drinking in dance halls, roller skating rinks, and hangouts."

Frank C. Dillon, chief probation officer of the District Court of Denver, Colorado, furnishes this comment from his experience:

"The liquor problem today as it relates to teen-agers is a very serious one, not only as to liquor itself and its effects, but also as to the types of places wherein liquor is sold.

"In our communities, liquor is sold where there is dancing, entertainment, and so forth. And boys and girls are attracted to these places for the entertainment which they afford. Resulting from this close association with liquor and those who use it comes the desire for liquor, which, there is no argument, is very harmful to youth.

"The problem of eliminating liquor in our youth groups is great. Prohibition measures do not seem very effective, when all boys and girls have to do is pick up the newspaper, which pictures our society sipping cocktails for luncheon, in the afternoon, and evenings.

"I think the only possible way to combat liquor in teen-age groups is to develop programs of entertainment and recreation in strong competition to the tavern, in which civic leaders, juvenile authorities, school officials, and others would have a part.

"I hope there may be a growing interest in the situation which will, at least in a small way, curb the use of liquor in our youth groups."

Probation officers in leading cities, who are striving to help thousands of boys and girls who have got into trouble, frequently find that excessive drinking by parents is an outstanding cause of broken homes and juvenile delinquency.

"We find, of course, that many of the children neglected or abused have parents who drink," reports Charles T. G. Rogers, chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court at San Diego, California. About 25 per cent of the parents charged with contributing to the delinquency of their children or neglecting them are drinkers. (Turn to page 34)



EDITORIAL NOTES

CHICAGO'S SKID ROW

Across the Chicago River on the West Side is Chicago's skid row, where approximately 65,000 are on the skids because of alcohol. According to an estimate released by the American Business Men's Research Foundation, if all those men could be redeemed, industry would have a potential wealth in human wage earnings of approximately \$100,000,000 a year for ten more years. Alcohol is responsible for ninety per cent of skid row. This bums' haven, with its dime wine and cut-rate sin, is a tragic land of headache and heartache.

Industry is interested in salvaging waste material. It is infinitely more important to salvage, wherever possible, wrecked human lives. In addition to the spiritual and moral value of such efforts, industry would profit, not only from the viewpoint of labor, but also in the increased purchasing powers of those salvaged and their resulting demand for new suits, shirts, shoes, and other necessities of life.

Great masses of these derelicts of humanity in our large cities constitute a real challenge.

J. A. B.

PROPOSITION 12, OR 2?

Recent newspapers carried the illuminating headline: "Local Option Countermove, Liquor Industry Dealers Start Their Own Amendment." There you have the whole story. As soon as the liquor control measure, Proposition No. 12, sponsored by the churches of California, qualified for the November ballot, the liquor interests had a countermeasure, Proposition No. 2, of their own to spring, camouflaged under the disarming statement, "to promote social and moral welfare and temperance in relation to the sale and use of intoxicating liquor." This is touching. The liquor dealers pose as the moral leaders of our state, the advocates of temperance.

The main object of Proposition No. 2 is by a sneaking subterfuge (1) to legalize barrooms, (2) to confuse the voters, (3) to vitiate and nullify the real dry

measure now on the ballot, (4) to preserve the *status quo* of the liquor industry's hold on California.

The wets are out to divide the dries and confuse them. We must be united, organized, and alert to win a great moral victory at the ballot box in November. To make the vote really effective, vote No on Proposition No. 2 and Yes on Proposition No. 12.

F. G. ASHBAUGH.

KANSAS YOUTH— LET'S REPEAT!

In the last attempt of the liquor dealers to get a foothold upon the State of Kansas, the youth of Kansas, 35,000 strong, in an organized crusade on the night before the popular vote was taken, hung a slogan upon the door of every household in Kansas which made the following appeal: "Keep Kansas dry for the sake of Kansas youth." The next day the fathers and mothers of Kansas marched to the polls and turned in a majority vote of 89,000 in favor of prohibition—to "keep Kansas dry for the sake of Kansas youth."

The youth of today in Kansas can render no greater service for the benefit of the youth of Kansas of the tomorrow than to repeat what they did in the latest crusade to keep Kansas dry. Any state that neglects the welfare of its youth destroys its own future.

C. S. L.

ADOLESCENT ALCOHOLICS

A recent San Francisco news story told of a twelve-year-old boy who confessed to the police: "I have to have a pint of liquor a day to get along." The teachers had complained when the young lad appeared at school drunk. A nineteen-year-old ranch hand and an eighteen-year-old taxi driver had been obtaining the liquor for him.

More and more young folks in their teens are becoming addicted to alcohol. It bids ill for the future of our nation to know that in America we are actually

beginning to produce adolescent alcoholics.

Teen-age drink orgies are becoming more common. Two separate incidents in Oakland, California, illustrate the point: A few months ago the press related the story of nine boys who were held for investigation and eighteen teen-age girls who were sent to Alameda County Detention Home as a result of a drinking party. The roundup of the juveniles came after two police officers had found a fifteen-year-old girl intoxicated on the street.

The Oakland *Post Enquirer* of Friday, April 16, 1948, carried the front-page headline: "Nab Teen-Agers in Liquor Orgy." It was an all-night affair indulged in by twenty-five boys and girls in a vacant house. Four boys between the ages of sixteen and eighteen were found in the house in the morning, asleep in their sleeping bags in the midst of a litter of empty beer cans, among which were found two empty whisky bottles.

Such stories as these make us painfully aware that parental delinquency, liquor glamorization, and licensed liquor can combine in the most subtle and costly betrayal of American democracy by corrupting the future citizens of our country.

J. A. B.

PROBLEM DRINKERS

It is estimated that the annual wage loss of America's 3,000,000 problem drinkers is \$432,000,000. This does not include estimated loss as to unfinished work or less-efficient work nor the cost of accidents or the amount spent to train unskilled employees with which to replace alcoholic laborers. Moreover, these same problem drinkers cost \$25,000,000 in jail maintenance and \$31,000,000 for medical care. They average twenty-two lost working days a year; have 390,000 injuries through accidents; and account for 4,350 fatalities, according to a report which appeared in the *American Journal of Psychiatry*, volume 104, No. 7, January, 1948.

G. C. H.

Tangled Threads

HAVE you tangled the threads of your life, friend? Have you been tempted again to drown your problems with drink? Don't do it. There is a better way out. No erring, troubled soul is hopelessly lost. God is "a very present help in trouble." Psalm 46:1. He looks upon every needy soul in pitying tenderness and loves even the lowest victim on skid row. For man lost in sin Jesus died, and "He understands all the circumstances that have led them to fall under temptation." He knows the infirmities and struggles of the human heart. He has had to meet every temptation you have had to face, and He knows exactly what you have to

overcome. Reader, friend, He understands you, He loves you, and He is waiting right now to help you.

Captain Crocker

Take the case of Captain Crocker of the Salvation Army. Once a hopeless derelict on Detroit's skid row in sheer desperation, looking for a gleam of hope, he staggered and swayed into a Salvation Army citadel. The officer in charge described him as "the most pitiful creature I ever saw." Tom Crocker at forty had spent the major share of his life in jails, hospitals, and gutters. A drunkard and a drug addict with the besotted mind of a down-and-outer, he

yond hope. Now Tom is in Chicago as a rescuer of tangled lives. Pleading with the men who so much need God, he asks them to give Jesus a chance. Remember, friend, as far as God is concerned you are never beyond hope if you are willing to yield your all to Him and give Him complete control of your life. God's miracle work is not limited to the other fellow. It includes you, too. Nothing brings more joy to our Saviour than to lift fallen men and women out of the mire of moral and mental slavery of appetite and passion, and to restore to them the liberty of mind, body, and soul. It is the greatest glory of God to lift the lowest from the depths and enable them to live on the heights.



FIRESIDE MEDITATION

overcome. Reader, friend, He understands you, He loves you, and He is waiting right now to help you.

Combine With the Divine

The solution to your personal problem is: "Combine with the divine." Give God a chance with your life, and let Him untangle the threads. There is a translation of Isaiah 45:2 which reads: "I will go before thee and unwind the snarls." When you are unable to unravel the knotty threads of your life's tangled way, why not hand them over to God and let Him untie all the knots?

With thoughtless and
Impatient hands
We tangle up
The plans
The Lord hath wrought.
And when we cry
In pain, He saith:
"Be quiet, dear,
While I untie the knot."

God has a solution for every tangled thread, for every bleeding heart, and for all whose lives have been blasted and broken by drink. When surrendered fully to God, no life is hopeless. The human arm of Christ seeks to encircle the whole human race while His divine arm reaches to the throne of the Infinite One. No soul linked to Christ can be overwhelmed. Frail human nature cooperating with the limitless divine na-

TANGLED THREADS

Have you tangled the threads He has given to you
To make in a perfect design.
And woven, instead of the pattern He gave,
Another, unlike the divine?

Are the colors confused in the life you have lived.
Unblended by skilled artist hands?
Is the tapestry, meant to be even and true,
Made ugly with coarse, broken strands?

You may throw them away, and start over again
With threads new and bright as before;
But until Jesus does all the weaving for you,
You will only tangle them more.

Why not take them—the blunders, the tangles
and all,
Life's colors still blurred on the slate—
And lay them all down at the Master's feet?
For He can make crooked things straight.

Then just leave them all there, and remember
to trust,
And don't touch a thread, but just wait,
And sing while you watch Him untangle them
all,
For He will make crooked things straight.
—Marjorie Lewis Lloyd.

looked beyond redemption; but Tom Crocker gave his life into the hands of God. He gave God a chance. A miracle of grace was performed. God untangled the snarled threads of his life. Gradually health and strength came back, and with it there came a deep longing to save others who seemed be-

A Call for Divine Help

You have the Christ-purchased right to enter God's presence at will or to summon Him to your side. Prayer both gives you access to His presence and brings His presence to you. Even your dearest earthly friend cannot be with you in an instant, but your heavenly Friend can. None ever sought Him in vain. John 6:37. In fact, He is ever waiting with a hungry longing to be called upon by needy souls. Moreover, He has already seen your heart's need before you have cried to Him, and, more than that, He has already prepared the answer to that need. Isaiah 65:24. He is waiting for you to ask Him to help. He speaks to the listening ear, comes to the waiting heart, and transforms the surrendered soul.

Your Heavenly Friend

The way of the soul's transformation is the way of divine companionship. Hear God saying to you: "I am your Friend." Think of what that means. How much more your heavenly Friend can do for you than can your best earthly friend. Companionship with Him brings you life's richest rewards. In a sense, conversion is the discovery of the great Friend, Jesus, whose supernatural power working with you in your everyday life transforms your person.



The STATE of the NATION

Available figures indicate percentage of population living in dry areas of states as follows:

Alabama	67.8 per cent of territory, 54.3 per cent of population, dry.
Arizona	No dry territory.
Arkansas	47.33 per cent of territory, including 39.3 per cent population, in thirty-five dry counties.
California	No dry territory.
Colorado	4.4 per cent of population legally dry.
Connecticut	8.5 per cent of territory and 2.2 per cent of population in prohibitory areas.
Delaware	No dry territory.
Florida	20.3 per cent of population resides in state's twenty-two dry counties.
Georgia	About four fifths of territory and 63.5 per cent of the population are legally dry.
Idaho	In the state's first sixty-two local-option elections forty-nine, with a population of 61,599, voted dry.
Illinois	Approximately 13 per cent of population in legally dry territories.
Indiana	No dry territory.
Iowa	No dry territory.
Kansas	100 per cent of population lives in legally dry areas for hard liquor. Beer under 3.2 per cent sold legally.
Kentucky	82 per cent of territory and 61 per cent of population are legally dry.
Louisiana	19.6 per cent of population in dry areas.
Maine	Approximately 30 per cent of population in dry territories.
Maryland	Approximately 8.34 per cent of population in dry area.
Massachusetts	Only .186 per cent of state in dry area.
Michigan	No dry territory.
Minnesota	One fifth of total area, containing 13 per cent of population, legally dry.
Mississippi	About 60 per cent of territory in dry area. 100 per cent of population in dry area for hard liquor only.
Missouri	No dry area.
Montana	No dry territory.
Nebraska2 per cent of population resides in dry area.
Nevada	No dry area.
New Hampshire	Approximately 15 per cent of population lives in dry territory, which comprises nearly half the area of the state.
New Jersey	Approximately 3 per cent of state's population lives in dry municipalities.
New Mexico	6.2 per cent of population in dry territory.
New York6 per cent of population in dry areas.
North Carolina	70 per cent of territory and 70 per cent of the population legally dry.
North Dakota	No dry territory.
Ohio	9.1 per cent of population in dry area.
Oklahoma	100 per cent of population lives in dry area for hard liquor. 3.2 per cent beer sold.
Oregon5 per cent of population in dry territory.
Pennsylvania	613 of Pennsylvania's 2,571 municipalities dry for liquor. Approximately 7.3 per cent of state area.
Rhode Island9 per cent of population in dry area.
South Carolina	No dry territory.
South Dakota	No totally dry area.
Tennessee	Eighty-six of ninety-five counties of state and 68 per cent of population legally dry for hard liquor. Beer sold in all cities.
Texas	140 wholly dry counties in state. 52 per cent of population in dry area.
Utah	No dry territory.
Vermont	34.8 per cent of population in dry areas.
Virginia	14.9 per cent of population in dry territories.
Washington7 per cent of population lives in the one city and one county that are dry.
West Virginia	8.8 per cent of population lives in 17.75 per cent legally dry area.
Wisconsin	28 per cent of state's area and 10 per cent of total population legally dry.
Wyoming	No dry area.
Dist. of Columbia	No prohibitory areas.

J. A. B.

James Simpson, the Scottish surgeon and scientist who discovered the use of chloroform as an anesthetic, was asked what was the greatest discovery he ever made. Without hesitation he replied: "That Jesus Christ is my personal Friend."

"The simplest description of what it means to be a Christian," says Dr. Cavert, "is that one accepts Jesus' offer of friendship and leads a life that enables him to keep faith with his Friend." This free comradeship with the divine Son of God is the partnership that brings eternal life to the soul of man. In this partnership you belong to God and God belongs to you. He is as truly yours as you are His. Solomon's Song 2:16. In fact, more so, for no trait of selfishness puts any reservation upon the gift of Himself to you. Remember that Jesus is a Friend who will never let you down. As your friend He is waiting for you to allow Him to help you in the solution of your personal problems.

YOUTH AND ALCOHOL

(Continued from page 31)

John M. Zuck, probation officer for the County of Los Angeles, California, comments:

"In 1946 the Probation Department investigated 8,236 adult applicants for probation, involving both misdemeanor and felony causes, appearing in the City, Police, Justice, Municipal, and Superior Courts of the county. In 33 per cent of these cases it will be noted that liquor was involved."

Harland P. Williams, probation officer, District Court of Worcester, Massachusetts, reports:

"The results of habitual drinking are, of course, very evident in our work. *Practically all of our broken homes are caused to at least some extent by the use of intoxicating liquor. Most of our complaints for assault and battery have the use of liquor behind them.*

"The consequences of excessive drinking not only can cause considerable embarrassment, but can result in death and very serious injury, not only to themselves, but to others."

"We adjudicated approximately 20,000 cases last year, which will give you the numbers that we process through the courts here yearly. *Practically 90 per cent of the cases that come through the court, whether it be assault and battery, petty larceny, or traffic cases, are as a result of drinking.* Most non-support cases are results of the same thing," writes Philip L. Griffin, chief probation officer of the Municipal Court of Minneapolis.



GENDREAU

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

"It's all due to drink. Everything is whisky. I sure had a lost half hour. I don't remember anything that happened."

Someone suggested she needed a drink to pull herself together.

"No, no," she cried, "please don't get me a drink. I don't want to go near that stuff. I don't even want to smell it again.

"And you can tell that to all the girls—all the women—what trouble drink leads them to. I'm going to pay for this, and I will."—A twenty-nine-year-old WAC lieutenant's statement to police after holding up two Times Square hotels, in New York *"Daily News,"* Jan. 7, 1948.

"I am convinced that heavy social drinkers actually cause more trouble as a group—and this group numbers into the millions—than do the estimated 750,000 alcoholics."—Robert V. Seliger, M. D., of Johns Hopkins Hospital, chief psychiatrist of the Neuropsychiatric Institute, Baltimore, in *Newsweek*, April 19, 1948.

"It seems to me that no woman in her right mind would venture into a bar, . . . even though women have broken into practically every other realm formerly dominated by the male. This is one they would do well to stay out of. Perhaps some women consider it a mark of sophistication. I will take an ice-cream soda any day at the corner drugstore."—Kate Smith, noted songstress, in *The Woman*, April, 1948.

"Liquor is the enemy of a sound economic order. It is a parasite. It consumes or destroys more values and returns less to society than any other business. It is the foe and competitor of every legitimate enterprise. The grocery business is no competitor to the hardware business, but the liquor business is the competitor of all business. It is the enemy of the school, the church, and the state. It could be destroyed, and no worthy interest of humanity would suffer the slightest loss."—Dr. W. R. White, president Baylor University, Waco, Texas, in address to Southern Baptist Convention, in *The Commercial Appeal*, Memphis, Tennessee, May 23, 1948.

"During the last year in Parliament I have witnessed some of the most disgusting exhibitions of drunkenness. I have seen men come into the council chamber and into the assembly grossly drunk. These are the men who presume now to tell us how we should rule the state."—Mr. Cremean, the retiring Labor member for Parliament for Clifton Hill, Australia, in *Alliance News*, April, 1948.

"To prevent alcoholism, we must get to the seed of the problem before it has had a chance to take root. This seed is in the supposedly harmless moderate social drinking that is a springboard for alcoholism. Probably only a minority of the fifty million social drinkers today will succeed in maintaining what they define at the beginning as moderation. According to case records a large portion of the excessive drinkers and alcoholics were for years controlled social drinkers."—Harry T. Howard, junior at University of Idaho, prize-winning essayist, quoted from *The International Student*.

"You have only to turn back the pages of history and read the account of how much bourbon and Scotch whisky our representatives took to the conference between Roosevelt and Stalin at Yalta, and remember how much vodka and champagne the Russians took to that meeting, and then think of what happened to this country as a result of what took place there.

"Read Elliott Roosevelt's book 'As I Saw It.' And when you have read of the drunkenness at Yalta as recited by Elliott Roosevelt, you will then understand why this nation, England, France, and China came out losers and Russia gained the Balkans, Poland, Hungary, Outer Mongolia, and Manchuria. You will see the stark and brutal truth of Will Rogers's statement that 'This country never lost a war and never won a conference.'"—Representative John E. Jennings, Jr., of Tennessee in debate over the State Department's "representation allowances" on floor of the House, March 4, 1948.

"Don't give any cocktail parties if you can help it. . . . Of all the things dedicated to spoil the evening, of all the crimes committed in the name of hospitality, the cocktail party ranks first."—Martha Crock, in *Vogue*.

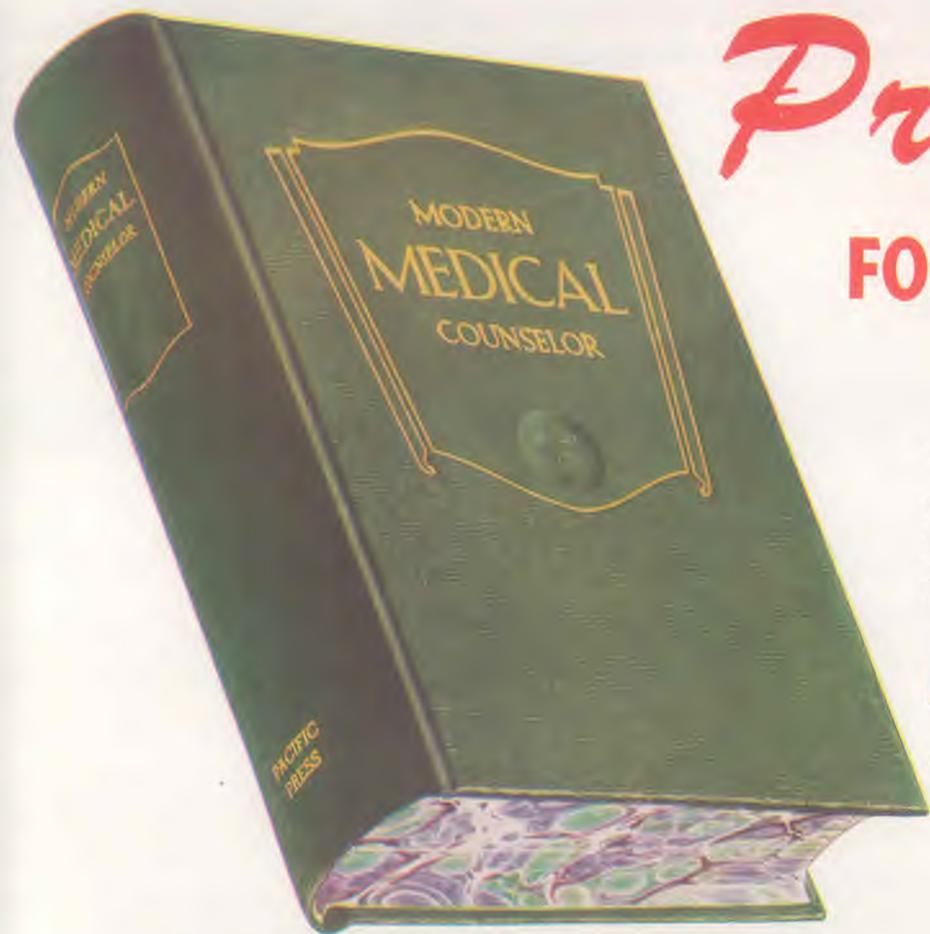
"Alcohol as used causes many times more deaths than the infectious diseases, and here I give the experience of the people in New York City in 1947. There were three deaths from typhoid fever, one from measles, one from scarlet fever, and eleven from diphtheria. Those diseases have in the past caused thousands and tens of thousands of deaths. There were in the same year six hundred deaths directly attributable to alcohol. And death certificates attributing deaths to alcoholism are rarely signed where the deceased had money or influence. A camouflage is used to escape the record—a matter of some importance. We figure that about 1,200 deaths in a year in New York City are due to alcohol as a direct or contributory cause."—Haven Emerson, M. D.

"In reasonably concentrated solutions alcohol will destroy plant and animal life. Not only is it incapable of aiding in the formation of new body tissue, but it is actually a poison to living tissue. Alcohol, then, is a poison, not a food."—Brownell, Williams, Hughes, "Health Problems," page 121.

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