

LISTEN

A
JOURNAL
OF
BETTER
LIVING



Miss America



LISTEN —

Aims and Purposes

IN entering the field of journalism, *Listen* consecrates itself to certain objectives as set forth as follows:

To enlighten the American public with the latest scientific and medical research on the effect of the use of alcoholic beverages on the human body.

To reveal statistics and data pertaining to the influence of alcoholic beverages on the social, financial, moral, and spiritual life of the nation.

To counter misleading advertising propaganda for alcoholic beverages in the press, on the billboards, and over the radio, by the publication of the facts proved by laboratory experiments and authentic surveys and studies.

To encourage all organizations and movements working for the elimination of intemperance from personal, family, and national life.

To encourage the teaching of alcohol education in the public schools, and to advocate all other reasonable means of saving the youth of the land from the dangers of alcohol, narcotics, etc.

To foster the presentation of the facts concerning alcohol by all church leaders, and to influence all Christian youth in sane, wholesome, and temperate living.

To offer sound counsel to those who are suffering from alcoholism, realizing that this condition is the result of a diseased mind and body.

To aid in the dissemination of basic health principles, believing that temperance is intimately connected with the development of "a sound mind in a sound body."

To promote better living, and a more abundant and happy life, and thus to offset the lure of alcohol, and other forms of intemperance.

J. L. McElhany
President,
American Temperance Society.

COMING NEXT ISSUE

Watch for the feature article, "Hungry Europe Versus Thirsty America," from the pen of Mrs. Grace Clifford Howard, capable and distinguished alcohol research specialist. Also "Good Morning Judge" by Judge Drucker, and Senator Capper's statement on Kansas.

IN APPRECIATION

The editors of *Listen* wish to thank Miss America, Barbara Jo Walker; her mother, Mrs. R. H. Walker; Dr. John Hummel, her fiancé; and Mrs. Lenora Slaughter, the executive director of the Miss America pageant, for their kind courtesy and co-operation in making possible both the cover photo and the Miss America feature of this initial issue of *Listen*. We are indebted to the above for all photographs of Miss America appearing in this issue.

OUR COVER

This beautiful and exclusive photograph of the talented American beauty, Barbara Jo Walker, Miss America 1947, is a fitting selection for the first issue of *Listen*. It was made possible through the courtesy of Dr. Hummel. See center spread for the feature on Miss America.



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JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1948

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WHY LISTEN?

TODAY the air is filled with voices making claims and counterclaims on every conceivable subject. Particularly is this so with reference to alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and other indulgences on which men spend their substance. So loud and insistent are the purveyors and advertisers of these things that many people are confused and perplexed, wondering, like Pilate of old, What is truth?

With the publication of this new magazine it is our purpose to say to all, Listen! Stop and look if you will, but above all, Listen! Listen to the facts. Listen to the simple truth. Listen to the voice of experience represented by the opinions of the wisest and best in the nation.

As a nation we have drifted far from the ideals of our forefathers. To no small extent we have turned our backs on principles which they believed and taught and which made this country great. We have adopted a new way of life, with emphasis on "freedom"—meaning freedom to indulge in everything the human heart may crave, regardless of its effect on health and happiness.

Before it is too late to turn back we would say to every thinking citizen, Listen! There must be a better way. Let us find it together—the way to better health, better homes, and better living.

THE PUBLISHERS.



GALLOWAY
The stability of the American nation rests upon the soundness of the American home.



LUOMA

Says Mr. Hoover: "Our nation is sadly in need of a rebirth of the simple life."



ACME

J. Edgar Hoover *Says---*

THE greatness of America, the future of our nation, depends on all of us. America's destiny rests in the hands of every individual, regardless of race and creed, in every town and city throughout the nation.

During the recent years, major crime has been on the upswing. At the end of the last war, age seventeen led all the other age groups in arrests for serious crimes.

More and more children are being led toward crime as parents throw away responsibility. Selfishness is often the keynote of the day, and materialism the inspiration for living. God, in many instances, is not accepted in the home, and concepts of morality have been relegated to the junk heap.

Can a nation exist void of all religious thought and action? Can we have internal peace without morality? Can we build homes without God, or have worthy parents who do not know and practice His teachings?

The key to these problems—to life itself—is God. He is man's first need, his final goal.

Our nation is sadly in need of a rebirth of the simple life—a return to the days when God was a part of each household, when families arose in the morning with a prayer on their lips, and ended the day by gathering together to place themselves in His care.

If there is hope for the future of America, if there is to be peace and happiness in our homes, then we, as a nation, must return to God and to the practice of daily family prayer.

The foundation of our democracy was built upon a firm faith in God. As our nation grew and prospered, as it overcame vicissitudes and adversities, its people never lost faith in a personal God.

Our generation, it seems, has allowed old faithful religious practices to slip into oblivion. As a result, family life has been weakened. The nation has suffered, and many of its children have become spiritually starved.

A godless home is built upon sand; it is an inviting breeding ground for moral decay and crime.

My hope for the future of this nation is predicated upon the faith in God which is nurtured in the family. No outside influence of a constructive nature can overcome the lack of a guiding light in the home, and the spark of this light must be the knowledge of God; the fuel must be the strength of prayer.

There is no better way of doing our part for home life in America than by re-establishing the daily practice of family prayer in our homes, because families that pray together stay together.



ROBERTS

Protect the American HOME

THE editorial staff of *Listen* believes that the time has come to launch a crusade across the nation in behalf of the American home, for only as the home is preserved will the nation be preserved.

When we think of the American home we think of the mother, for her position in the family is more sacred than that of a king upon his throne. On her rests the sacred responsibility of not only educating her children for usefulness in this world, but of making her life an example such as she would wish them to copy. There is something radically wrong with mothers who frequent public taverns. The record of drunkenness among women is appalling. Its effects on the community are tragic. Arrests of women on charges of drunkenness in one large eastern city increased more than 300 per cent in the past twelve months. It has reached a stage where some sort of militant community action is demanded, or we shall soon meet the whirlwind in juvenile and adult immorality.

Another leading journalist recently stated: "A cleanup is drastically needed, and those who shrink from the word 'prohibition' will do well to remove from the social scene one of the most potent arguments for that very thing."

One of America's divorce judges declared: "We are waging a losing fight to preserve the American home from death. Three out of every seven marriages are breaking up. Ringing in my ears are the futile protests of tiny tots who have cried out at what their fathers and mothers have called each other. Ahead of me I can see only more cynicism, more hate, more immorality, more childhood tragedies—and those at an ever-increasing rate."

"Day after day," stated a leading editorial in the *New York Journal American*, "night after night, in every large city in the United States women are brought into the police stations, staggering, incoherent, drunk, and the records tell the same sordid report: 'Arrested in a bar—too drunk to walk—investigator reports home and chil-

by
W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

dren neglected.' No enlightened community will compromise with a problem as serious as this. No community, in fact, can consider itself enlightened unless it outlaws and eradicates this threat to its pride, its integrity, and its social health."

One of the most important developments of the century is the shift of emphasis from the purely curative phase of medical science to what is now known as preventive medicine. Our failure in the past to solve the problem of alcoholism may be partly due to the fact that we have devoted too much attention to the cure rather than to prevention. *Listen*, while not neglecting the former, will place its major emphasis on the latter. Our failure in the past to solve this problem is a challenge to every patriotic citizen of the country.

Do You Know?



The FBI reports an increase of 156.5 per cent on arrests for drunkenness since repeal of Federal prohibition.



Public reaction based on the conclusion of Burmese astrologers caused the British to change the date of Burma's independence from January 6 to January 4. The astrologers held that a new country should not come into being on so inauspicious a date as January 6.



In the vote for prohibition repeal in 1933 only 24 per cent of the total number of voters in the United States voted for repeal. Only 33.5 per cent of the voting population went to the polls. In other words, the total number of those who did not vote at all was nearly three times the number who voted for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.



Alcoholics Anonymous, which had a humble beginning in 1935 with three members, now has 1,650 branches, with a membership of 48,613. The chief requirement for membership in this fellowship is a sincere desire to stop drinking.



According to figures based on a survey conducted by *The Grapevine*, official organ of Alcoholics Anonymous, it is estimated that 2,500,000 of America's excessive drinkers first became intoxicated before they were out of their teens.



Life magazine received a cool \$8,000,000 for its liquor ads in 1946.

THIRD QUARTER

Thirteen pages of *Congressional Record* are now required to list the various divisions of our expanding State Department. A score of years ago one page was almost sufficient.



There are 750,000 known chronic alcoholics among the 4,000,000 heavy drinkers of America. There are doubtless many more unknown. Thus the excessive drinkers of the United States equal in number one fourth of the population of the Dominion of Canada.



During the fiscal year of 1946 the per capita (fifteen years old and over) consumption of alcoholic beverages in the United States totaled 27.25 gallons. The District of Columbia consumed the most spirits per capita, 6.01 gallons; California the most wine, 2.39 gallons; and Pennsylvania the most beer, 29.94 gallons; while Nevada led in a grand total of all three at 34.08 gallons per capita.



A conservative estimate of the total advertising expenditures of the alcoholic beverage industry for 1946 stands at \$150,000,000.



The number of beer retailers in the United States, according to the *Modern Brewery Age* reports, has increased from 395,103 in 1932 to 446,528 in 1947.



Eighty-five per cent of the 1,500 youngsters the city of Boston supports in foster homes had to be committed to city care because of the excessive drinking of their parents, according to Mrs. Anna Mackay, deputy commissioner of the Child Welfare Division.

Twenty-five years ago a drunken woman was a social scandal. Today drinking women constitute one of the greatest problems of the nation. There are at least 150,000 women alcoholics.

During the first nine months of 1947, arrests of boys eighteen to twenty years of age increased nearly 27 per cent over the same period of 1946. —J. Edgar Hoover.

Sixty per cent of the Germans in the British Occupation Zone still believe in National Socialism, according to an estimate released in a British Military Government report.

The total 1946 legal liquor expenditures amounted to sufficient to build enough \$15,000 residences to accommodate a new city of 2,338,664 inhabitants, figuring one home for every four persons.

In 1943 the cost reasonably charged to alcoholism in the State of Massachusetts was \$33,335,686.95 in excess of the revenue received from alcoholic beverages.

In 1946, United States drinkers consumed 2,449,000,000 gallons of beer, 140,000,000 gallons of wine, and 231,000,000 gallons of distilled liquors.

The Pennsylvania Bureau of Highway Safety reports that 51.9 per cent of the 2,104 drivers' licenses revoked during 1946 were due to intoxication.



CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO

The separator was leveled and blocked, and threshing was on.



It Happened

IT HAPPENED on a day in July, a day that was an acid test for everyone who experienced the ordeal. For a full day the east wind—the dreaded gorge wind—had been blowing a blast of parching heat. The thermometer soared. The humidity plummeted. To the east, the blue Cascades dimmed and were lost in the deepening pall of smoke. Breathing became an unpleasant urgency.

It wasn't a day to work. Nevertheless, because the harvest was pressing, the farmers decided that they would do what they could. It would be that much less to do when the weather cooled. So the teams were hitched to the wagons, the separator was leveled and blocked. Threshing was on.

It was a typical crew, made up mostly of near neighbors. Possibly the men were typical also in their habits of drinking. There were two or three teetotalers, one or two heavy drinkers, and the others were of the in-between, respectable, I-can-take-it-or-leave-it variety.

The farmer was considerate. "It's too hot to work," he kept telling the men. "Just do what you can. If a man tried to hurry today, they'd be carrying him off by the heels in half an hour."

For an hour the job moved along without incident. Another hour had almost ticked by when there came a break in the rotation of wagons coming in to the machine. The men looked out over the fields. Near the gate to the

yard stood an empty wagon. Old Hap's. Apparently he had unhitched after his last load and gone home. No one was much surprised. Old Hap was too old, too purple-veined and bloodshot, to stand such heat.

It was only the beginning. Presently another wagon dropped out. Then word came in from the field that one of the pitchers had given out and gone home. The truck hauling grain came back to the field with one of its men missing. The engineer shut down the outfit, and the men sprawled in the shade.

They waited half an hour and still no wagons appeared. Evidently there had been more exhaustions. Then the farmer came back from making the rounds of his fields.

"If we had any more beer drinkers on the job, we'd have to shut down," he said dryly. He was known to like beer himself. "The beer drinkers are sure sweatin' today."

Someone asked about the men.

"Nobody down very bad," the farmer explained. "Lip's worst. He's up on the porch. He's all right now. Said he was getting dizzy, and things were getting wavy and going black."

There was a remark about the heat. "Yeah, I told 'em," the farmer emphasized. "No use takin' chances. Just do what you can, and if you feel yourself going, get into the shade."

The talk came back to beer. "It's the beer that's doin'

it," the farmer asserted positively. "Everybody that's down is a beer drinker. That's what makes it so hard on a man. He sweats himself to death."

Up to this point I had been scarcely more than a disinterested spectator. Now I climbed up on the separator to see for myself. It was an experience to remember.

Under my feet the metal was scorchingly hot. The furnace wind was howling out of the eastern gloom. The sun was an angry orb, so dimmed that I could look at it boldly with naked eyes. On every side the stubble fields faded into dreadful nothingness, much as they do in fog. And three quarters of the crew were down with semi-prostration.

There was Lip up on the porch with the women wringing out cold towels for his head, his half-loaded wagon standing significantly near the barn.

There was Mike, his horses under the oak by the fence, himself prone on the ground under his wagon.

Near the gate was Old Hap's empty wagon, without horses or teamster.

Out in the field there was Bill's wagon, partly loaded, motionless, with Bill sitting in the shade.

There were the two pitchers who had given up and gone home, leaving the field all but deserted.

There was the whole brotherhood of drinkers, out or nearly out, scattered all over the farm.

This wasn't the picture in the advertisements—the sparkling, vivacious youth; the powerful, bulging muscles of manhood; the mellow geniality of age. Color there was in abundance, and contrast aplenty, but the strength and endurance, the nimble talk, the ease and contentment, were ominously absent.

It was a critical moment for the case of alcohol. Had a man been inclined to be sarcastic, even soberly observing, he might have said: "It's a good thing for the world that it isn't looking this way for help or protection right now."

Of course, it was an exceptionally hot day. And it is not true that only drinkers of intoxicants succumb to heat exhaustion. Yet the fact is undeniable that it was the regular and heavier drinkers who fled for the house, the fence, the shade under the wagon, or home. There must have been a reason, and, to be sure, there was. The conclusion is just and inescapable.

It is true that alcohol gives you something. It gives you an unjustified exhilaration at the moment of indulgence—gives it to you for a price. The price is a weakened body, a diminished strength, a sapped and flaccid will—a condition that may remain unapparent until the thermometer soars, the humidity drops, and a hard job waits to be done.

There is something strange, illogical, almost paradoxical, about alcohol. When its harmful results are so everywhere apparent, so universally known by users and non-users alike, why then is it so sought for, fought for, and publicized as a great civilizing and moralizing agent?

For its brief and spurious exhilaration, a man will sell his health and strength, hand over his money, forsake and betray his friends and loved ones, deteriorate from a gentleman to an outcast, from a sound-to-the-bone man to a fallen husk. And for the money that is in it, the distillers and merchants of the stuff are willing to help make him do so.

For myself, I want all my God-given strength and intelligence, all my natural reserves of judgment, courage, and faith. I do not want to give out on the job before other men do, through allowing alcohol to sabotage my body.

It is such a *humiliating* experience. And *so needless*.

One Day

An Acid Test of the
Beer Ads

SANFORD T. WHITMAN

The two pitchers had given up and gone home, leaving the field deserted.



YOUTH

THIS IS YOUR DAY!

by
J. A. BÜCKWALTER

These are the ten youths selected as the nation's healthiest at the Congress of 4-H Clubs in Chicago.



YOUTH, this is your day! You are the adults of tomorrow. You are coming into your own at the most crucial period of modern history. This is a time that calls for strong bodies, clear minds, great convictions. You are faced with a task that calls for superhuman effort and efficiency. You must dare the unknown. You must better the present.

A muddled brain, a shaky hand, will never do. You can never afford, individually or collectively, to risk your future and America's future by being lured into the liquor habit either by temptation from fellow youth or by the attractive and deceptive advertisements of the alcoholic-beverage interests. Do not allow the slurring epithets of "fool" or "sissy" to lure you into physical and mental slavery. Thousands of youth are being deceived by the flood of insidious advertising which proclaims the idea that abstinence is an indication of intolerance and that the social glass is a mark of gentility and broad-mindedness. Remember, practically every alcoholic addict began as a moderate social drinker.

Be wise; don't act on surmise! Learn the facts; ascertain the cost of social customs to yourself and to your country before you conform. Then you won't conform. You will have a horror of the stuff and a deadly fear of contracting the alcohol habit.

As long as history continues, young America holds the destiny of America in its hands. True national and international leadership can only be achieved and maintained by superior youth—superior in body, mind, and character. Such qualities rest only on the firm foundation of sobriety, true education, and devotion to the basic principles of

moral solidity. The youth of America can do more to whip the tyrant of alcohol than can any other group in the world, if they will. But all the determination and militancy inherent in aroused youth will be required to deal promptly and thoroughly with this destroyer, which is undermining our homes, weakening the health of our people, and multiplying hazards on our highways.

Intemperance has robbed many a youth of mental, moral, and physical powers. Reason and conscience must control appetite and indulgence if we are to save ourselves and our country. May your health, the keenness of your mind, and your moral stability never be hazarded by the cocktail bar or even the moderate use of alcoholic beverages in any form or under any circumstances. Even one bottle of beer is sufficient to lessen the ability of a person to fulfill the demands of today's high-speed activities. Quick thinking is impaired by the least indulgence in alcohol.

You are the adult leadership of tomorrow, and you are in a highly competitive and increasingly dangerous world. You will need the full use of every resource at your command to make your contribution to the cause of freedom and right.

By adherence to principle and by true service to your fellow men you can exert a mighty influence for right. The most beautiful picture in all America is the picture of a mighty band of youth, stalwart and able-bodied, free from the poisons of body, mind, and soul, virile and eager, expectantly educating themselves for true leadership—a leadership based on stability of character and the championship of right. Only thus can we preserve the true American way of life.



SHADOW OVER THE AMERICAN HOME

THE MODERN BAR FLY

IN the dingy half-light, in the thick, stale miasma of tobacco smoke and alcoholic fumes which are the atmosphere of the innumerable cocktail bars of our cities, a new character has entered the American scene. It is the female bar fly. She is of all ages and social conditions, sometimes young enough to make one suspect the barkeepers of serving drinks to minors, sometimes mature enough to invite conjecture over the number and age of her grandchildren. Often unescorted, she admits male strangers to her conversation and lets them stand treat without reciprocity. Her talk is free, her manners indecorous. She resents no gambit of approach which is barely short of intolerable affront. Hour after hour, day after day, from early evening to closing time, this new character is a visitor at the modern saloon.

Drunkenness among women is blamed by top police officials for prostitution. Women don't usually consider prostitution until they become alcoholic. Alcoholism is a contributing factor to other crimes by women also. Alcoholism breaks down the moral fiber of women. The barkeepers and male habitués regard and deal with the female bar fly from an attitude of mingled contempt and predatory interest.

The sad part of it is that most of such women have husbands and homes. Many of them have children of tender age. The majority have jobs. Not a few are still in school. Not one of them is aware that she is toying with a dangerous explosive. She is dulling her mind against knowledge

WILLIAM R. MCKAY

Judge of the Superior Court of
Los Angeles County, California

and poisoning her body against normal healthy functions. She is the laughingstock of the very men whose casual society she welcomes over a liquor glass.

Of course this is morally bad. Obviously it contributes to juvenile delinquency, because mothers neglect their homes and children while they spend their time in these places saturating themselves with drinks. Something must be done about this insidious moral cancer. The most desirable treatment would be self-regulation—first by the women themselves, awakened by the foolish degradation of these women; second, by the saloonkeepers, against whose interest it is to encourage the situation.

Mrs. Dora Shaw Heffner, director of the California Department of Mental Hygiene, has stated that the records show the distressing fact that *one third of the inmates in institutions in California who are confined because of chronic alcoholism are women*. It is sad to reflect that most of these unfortunates are placed in mental institutions on petition of their loved ones. *Scores were cocktail bar habitués at the time they were brought up before the psychopathic court*. Weeping parents, distressed husbands, fathers, and brothers reported tearfully that these women could not be persuaded from the cocktail bar habit. This sad and ugly scene is something to ponder upon seriously before we are face to face with a degree of decadence and immorality beyond the power of cure and difficult to extirpate.



No patient would want for a surgeon one who had taken a "drink" just before an operation. Then, if ever, a clear head and a steady hand are needed.

THE DOCTOR

Alcohol as a Surgeon Sees It

SURGERY, particularly heavy major surgery, is a trying experience to the human body. Any factor, or combination of factors, that lessens the body's resistance to infections and impairs its healing process is a detriment to a smooth convalescence and a quick recovery. It has been proved in the numerous medical clinics that chronic excessive use of alcohol undermines the constitution and lessens the resistance of the body to certain infections. The lessened resistance to infection is due to the fact that alcohol inhibits the movement of the white blood cells from the capillaries to the invading bacteria in the tissues. Alcohol is a narcotic which, when used even in its slightest amount, is not without harm. It is a compound closely related to ether, and has the same effect upon the nervous system and body. When alcoholic beverages are taken repeatedly over an extended period of time, they produce an inflammatory condition of the stomach which medically is called "gastritis." This inflammation of the lining or mucosa of the digestive tract may affect the

digestive processes, which in turn will lead to certain nutritional deficiencies. These deductions are obtained by studying many cases of chronic alcoholism in our large city institutions.

This is the day of the vitamins; everyone is now conscious of the important elements of nutrition. Many people, however, fail to realize that the prolonged use of alcohol may lead to a lack of these essential nutritional elements. This is due to two factors: First, one who is drinking considerably is not eating adequately; secondly, as above stated, the absorptive ability of the digestive tract is impaired. These facts have a definite bearing in the field of surgery.

In order to rapidly and completely recover from any surgical procedure, the nutritional elements, especially the vitamins and proteins, must be up to par. A deficiency in these impedes the healing process. From the stomach and small intestines the absorbed alcohol passes directly through the liver tissues and thence to the general circula-

tory system, where it is distributed fairly evenly in all the tissues. The concentration is the highest in the brain and the lowest in the bone. This attack of alcohol upon the liver plus a deficiency in the diet may produce a fatty degeneration in the liver. As this process is carried on over a long period of time the well-known cirrhosis of the liver develops. This word "cirrhosis" simply means replacing the cells of normal tissue with scar tissue. Cirrhosis of the liver occurs eight times as frequently in alcoholics as it does among the general population. Studies of the past ten years show a significantly greater number of younger persons with evidence of this disease. These above findings have been confirmed many times at the autopsy table. Jaundice has also resulted from acute changes in the liver after an alcoholic debauch.

A well-functioning liver is considered important to the surgical patient. This is because the liver is the organ of protein metabolism, the manufacturer of blood-coagulating elements and the storehouse for sugar and glycogen. Thus it is obvious that when it becomes necessary for an individual low in nutrition and blood-coagulating elements to undergo surgery, with its loss of blood, he is placing all the organs of his body, and particularly his liver, under a marked strain. Such a procedure is sometimes fatal.

Alcoholism makes the patient's diagnostic problem infinitely greater. The symptoms sometimes produced by either chronic or acute alcoholism so closely simulate the

tion was: Did he really have a peptic ulcer, or was this an acute inflammation of the stomach due to his drinking? I could not be sure. I operated on him and found that there was no perforating ulcer or any other intra-abdominal catastrophe. The outside lining of his stomach was wet and soggy, a condition we call "edema." The diagnosis was obvious.

Many well-known surgeons and gastroenterologists believe that the continual use of alcoholic beverages is the cause of many of the affectations of the stomach, small intestine, and pancreas. The common complaint of "indigestion" can be directly attributed to this cause. Most of the cases of perforated peptic ulcers and acute pancreatitis have been preceded by ingestion of liquor.

I am sure that no patient would want to be operated upon by a surgeon who had taken a "drink" just before the operation. Surgery requires both skill and judgment on the part of the operator. Errors in either may mean the difference between life and death, or may affect the subsequent health and happiness of that individual. Realizing the concern that the patient feels relative to the fitness of the surgeon who is to perform this work of skill upon his body, it would seem reasonable that such a person would have interest enough in his own fitness for the ordeal to have himself in the best possible condition.

Probably the most important single factor necessary to a well-executed operation is a good anesthetic. Frequently I have observed an anesthetic

(Turn to page 31)

SPEAKS

by ROWLAND F. WILKINSON, M. D.

symptoms of certain diseases that the picture becomes confusing. This is especially true in acute abdominal conditions and in head injuries. More than once have I seen an abdomen opened for a supposedly acute surgical condition, and nothing was found. The symptoms were all produced by the acute inflammation in the lining of the stomach and intestines caused by the drinking. It often confuses the picture of ruptured peptic ulcers, acute appendicitis, and acute inflammations of the pancreas.

A recent case in my own practice illustrates this point well. About five o'clock one morning I was called to the emergency room of a near-by hospital to see a young man twenty-five years of age, in excruciating upper abdominal pain. His abdomen on examination was as rigid as a board. On listening to his abdomen, there was no motion of his bowels. Our subsequent blood work and everything in the studies pointed to a ruptured peptic ulcer. He gave a history of drinking six or seven bottles of beer every night for the previous three years. Now the ques-



DEVANEY
The doctor's diagnosis is made much more uncertain when there is alcohol in the system.

★ The State of

America's brilliant history of leadership and progress is threatened within by our No. 1 health and social problem—the increasing consumption of alcoholic beverages.

Counting 1951 years since the birth of Christ, the 1946 drink bill of our nation, which totaled \$8,770,000,000, represents an expenditure of a trifle more than \$8.55 for every minute of the time since the birth of Christ until now. In other words,



1. **Public and Private Schools.** According to the Office of Education Report for January 8, 1947, the \$3,522,007,441 spent on education in the United States in 1946 includes the expenditure for public and private schools, including all elementary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools, as well as teachers' colleges, normal schools, schools for delinquents, the blind, the deaf, and the mentally deficient, and for the Indians.

RELIGIOUS GIFTS



2. **Religious Gifts.** The Northwest National Life Insurance Company lists contributions to churches during 1945 at \$1,035,000,000.

3. **Federal Security.** The Secretary of the Treasury report for 1946 shows a total of \$566,832,744 allocated by the Federal Government in grants to states and local units for old-age assistance, unemployment compensation, public health service, vocational rehabilitation, and training of nurses.

4. **Libraries.** Available figures from the Office of Education reveal that expenditures for public libraries for 1945, for public school libraries for 1946, and for college and university libraries during 1943 and 1944 totaled \$92,679,702.

FEDERAL SECURITY



LIBRARIES



5. **Public Benefits.** The \$1,208,801,000, according to the Department of Commerce State Finances for 1945, includes the expenditures by the governments of the forty-eight states for public safety, health, welfare, correction, recreation, and hospitals and institutions for the handicapped. This totals less than 14 per cent of the 1946 alcoholic beverage bill.

PUBLIC BENEFITS



VETERANS' PENSIONS



PUBLIC HEALTH



the Nation ★

in 1946 drinking America paid an amount equivalent to \$513 an hour, \$12,315 a day, and approximately \$4,495,130.71 a year for the entire period of 1951 years. This amount is 60 per cent as much as the United States Government spends for general purposes. We could have more than doubled the amount allocated to the worthy enterprises illustrated on this page if the amount squandered on liquor could have been utilized for cultural progress.



6. **Veterans' Pensions.** The Secretary of the Treasury's annual report reveals that veterans' pensions for the year 1946 totaled \$1,261,414,607.

7. **Public Health.** The annual report of the United States Public Health Service states that 1946 expenditures, including \$6,030,181 for the control of tuberculosis and \$11,546,873 for the control of venereal disease, totaled \$122,494,606.

8. **Labor and Agricultural Departments.** According to the Secretary of the Treasury Reports, expenditures for maternal and child health, crippled children, and child welfare services, including school milk and lunch provisions, totaled \$97,606,385.

9. **Alcoholic Beverages.** A Department of Commerce release listed the total expenditures for alcoholic beverages in the United States in 1946 at \$8,770,000,000.

10. **Aid to Greece and Turkey.** The Congressional Record of May 23 lists aid to Greece and Turkey during 1947 at \$400,000,000.

11. **Red Cross.** The annual report for the Red Cross for 1946 gives the total expenditures by 3,754 chapters and 5,578 branches as \$133,273,634.

12. **Infantile Paralysis.** The expenditures of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in 1946 totaled \$7,573,715.

13. **Totals.** The grand total for educational, social, religious, and cultural progress, as listed in these illustrations, stands at \$8,447,683,834, or \$322,316,166 less than the total amount spent in the United States for alcoholic beverages during the year 1946.

Labor Dept & Agriculture



ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES



Aid to Greece & Turkey



RED CROSS



INFANTILE PARALYSIS



TOTALS





Who

Drinks AT COLLEGE?

JOHN C. ALMACK, Ph.D.

NO ONE would have much trouble to prove that alcohol and college "do not mix." Alcohol and college success are exactly opposed to each other. Young people go to college because they desire (1) intellectual or artistic achievement; (2) training for a profession, such as law, medicine, or engineering; (3) victory on the athletic field; or (4) some type of social success, such as marriage into a good family.

"But," you may say, "not all students go to college to achieve success. Many of them go just to have a good time." Suppose we grant the truth of this answer. Does that mean they will have to rely upon drink for a good time? Not at all! In the first place, it is debatable whether any kind of alcoholic drink can or ever does make for a really "good time." If keenness of the senses, if mental alertness, if good physical condition, has anything to do with a good time, then anything that dulls the perceptions, as alcohol does, has no contribution to make to enjoyment.

There is a second most vital consideration here. No one who goes to college solely for a good time stays there very long; that is, if by a good time one means getting away from all serious work and responsibility. Classes must be attended, papers written, examinations taken, and many other obligations met as they are scheduled. One who does not meet them soon finds himself "rusticating," as they used to say in the old days when a student was suspended or expelled.



UNDERWOOD

The remark is commonly made that it takes brains to succeed in college studies. This is expressed sometimes as ability to think and to reason, sometimes as the ratio between one's age and his score on an intelligence test. A young person who has an intelligence quotient of 120 can succeed in college, as colleges are conducted today, if he is an interested and willing worker.

Dr. J. McKen Cattell, a scientist of repute, says that so small a dose of alcohol as four teaspoonfuls lowers the intelligence. Dr. H. L. Hollingworth, a well-known psychologist, found that a dose of three tablespoonfuls reduces intelligence 15 per cent. A dose twice as large reduces intelligence 25 per cent. Such a loss would put a person with an intelligence quotient of 120 to a point below average. A genius with an intelligence quotient of 140 could thus be reduced to a level where he could not "get by" in college classes. This is a good reason why no one founds a college for alcohol addicts.

Shakespeare says the same thing in literary language. You recall, in "Othello," that Iago conspired to take advantage of poor Cassio. To further this purpose, he made him drunk, and Cassio became engaged in a public brawl just as the crafty Iago planned he should. Find-

ing Cassio with drawn sword, Iago asked: "What was he that you followed with your sword? What had he done to you?"

"I know not."
"Is't possible?"

"I remember a mass of things, but nothing distinctly; a quarrel, but nothing wherefore," and, struck by the horrible thought that he may have committed a crime, Cassio exclaimed, "O that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains!"

The great religious leader, Buddha, gave as the fifth of his commandments: "Walk steadily, . . . and to do this, drink not liquors that intoxicate and disturb the reason." The word "intoxicate" means "to poison." No likelihood exists that one whose brain is poisoned and whose reason is disturbed will succeed in college.

Four thousand years ago, in Egypt, a wise teacher wrote to his pupil, a prince of the ruling house, urging him not to drink. "If liquor gets into a man," he wrote, "it overcomes his mind." Another Egyptian, of the year 600 B.C., recorded: "The higher scholars do not drink at all. . . . It is oppressive to the head, a barrier to invention, and an incentive to crime."

The Bible abjures alcohol. "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging," says the book of Proverbs: "and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

Nor can anyone claim that alcohol advances a student toward professional success. Would you employ a drunken lawyer to defend your civil rights or your property in the courts? Would you engage an alcohol addict to perform a delicate operation on a member of your family, notwithstanding the fact that he has a medical degree? Would you select "a steady drinker" as an engineer to plan a great bridge like that over the bay at San Francisco? No, drink does not prepare one for the professions.

As clearly, everything known to man reveals that the use of alcoholic drinks is incompatible with athletic achievement in college. Track records are often broken by a fifth of a second; often by even one tenth of a second. In events where competition is keen and where differences between winners (Turn to page 30)




Education, Our Security

by HAVEN EMERSON, M. D.

We have adopted education as the best security for a democracy based on universal suffrage and a representative form of civil government. Since official sources of information upon the personal and social effects of drinking alcoholic beverages are generally denied to youth, there is a special obligation upon voluntary agencies and unofficial publications to see that the facts of the medical sciences with respect to all types and strengths of alcoholic drinks are presented without bias or extravagance so that intelligent choice can be made by young people.

The facts are so convincing that we need not doubt the effect of sound teaching in the interest of temperance and abstinence.



5 FACTS From Medical Science

Excerpts from address by HAVEN EMERSON, M. D.

FACT NO. 1

The first in importance among the discoveries of the age of scientific medicine was, in my opinion, the observation of Professor Otto Schmiedeberg, of Strasbourg, in 1883, that "alcohol is a depressant and not a stimulant drug." . . . He found invariably a depressant effect, whether on nerve cells or organs, or glandular secreting or digesting organs, or upon the easily observed muscles of the body, and he found this effect whether the dose of alcohol tested was small, medium, or large.

Alcohol slows down mind and body, and reduces the efficiency and endurance of any body function upon which it is tested. There is no more critical fact in the whole mass of knowledge about the action of alcohol upon man than that it lowers the level of performance of body and mind, and leads to self-deception and loss of judgment and discretion before the depression is noticeable in the movements or strength of body activity.

FACT NO. 2

Dr. Emil Kraepelin, psychiatrist and contemporary of the pharmacologist, Schmiedeberg, found "that most, if not all, of the effects of alcohol on the muscles and various organs and tissues of the body were due primarily to the selective depression of the controlling mechanisms of the brain and spinal cord.

"The most lately acquired functions of the highest centers of the brain of men were the most vulnerable to the toxic or depressant effects of alcohol, the most sensitive to the process of dulling the mind, weakening self-control, distorting sense of proportion, and developing self-deception as to one's performance and abilities."

It will appear then, from an understanding of the conclusions of these two men, . . . that conduct and functions rather than body tissue and structures suffer from alcohol.

FACT NO. 3

The findings of Atwater, the physiologist, reveal that "the molecule of alcohol cannot be incorporated into or take part in the growth, development, or repair of any body tissue.

"Alcohol, unlike our usual foodstuffs, cannot be stored in the body for use in developing heat and energy in proportion to the needs of the body.

"Alcohol is handled by the body more like a foreign substance, a toxic substance, than as a useful food. Alcohol passes without digestive change directly from the stomach and intestines into the blood, is carried to all parts of the body, and is got rid of by oxidation, . . . (Turn to page 32)

Miss



COURTESY MISS AMERICA PAGEANT



COURTESY HUMMEL

*"I do not like to see women
I do not think anyone can*

"True education means . . . the harmonious development of the physical, the mental, and the spiritual powers."—"Education," page 13.

Barbara Jo Walker,
Miss America of 1947
and winner of the \$5,000
educational scholarship.



A SERMON from real life was enacted in colorful pageantry when the nonsmoking, nondrinking Barbara Jo Walker, who personifies so many of the basic principles of the finest in American womanhood, won the title of Miss America last September in Atlantic City. Wholesome youth everywhere must be justly proud to note the intelligent, intriguing personality that a good character lived in conformity to basic Christian principles produces. It is indeed refreshing to see pictures of Miss America without a cigarette in hand or a cocktail glass on the table before her.

Straight-thinking, high-principled, levelheaded youth will always be gratified to know that a Sunday school teacher who directs a church choir, a girl who does not drink or smoke, won the coveted title. They listen with deep respect to the statements of one of their number who quietly lives her philosophy without preaching to her contemporaries, and thousands of youth who neither smoke nor drink appreciate Miss America's words: "I do not like to see women smoking. . . . I do not think anyone can drink moderately."

America

Example to Young America

"I do not think it has been any trouble for Barbara to refrain from the use of alcohol and tobacco. The personal example of mothers means much.

"If mothers in our country will give the time to their tasks as mothers and homemakers that they should, and will realize that the success or failure of their children rests on their shoulders, our juvenile delinquency problems will be so nearly solved that they will be negligible.

"To see a mother drinking or smoking is obnoxious to me, and it was so to my mother and father before me. Consequently my girls have fortunately been strengthened in their character, and they have no desire to use either. I did not preach to them about such vices, but tried diplomatically and tactfully to lead and guide them into the way of abundant living."—Mrs. Ruth R. Walker, mother of Miss America.

*smoking. . . .
rink moderately."*

Barbara Jo Walker.

When the American beauty who had never been to a beauty parlor, tall, brunette Barbara Jo Walker, won the title over fifty-four other contestants from thirty-nine states and Canada, she demonstrated that practical and talented beauty is far superior to that which is worn merely as an outward attempt to achieve an impression. Hers was a beauty that was rooted in character, the only real enduring beauty there is. The quiet, unaffected poise and wholesome qualities of sincere moral objectives and achievements deserve emulation. No wonder Miss Lenora Slaughter, the executive director of the Miss America pageant, said: "For thirteen years I have dreamed of a Miss America like Miss Memphis, and now I have her. It is wonderful."

Preferring the classroom to Hollywood, Miss Walker merely said: "I do not care to wait around in Hollywood for years trying to be successful." She was thinking in terms of education and service. Her interests (Turn to Page 23)



AMERICAN AIRLINES



CANADA

Canada's Drink Bill for the Fiscal Year Ending 1946 Was \$370,945,005.

This is an amount equal to almost thirty dollars per capita.

"Drunken driving has succeeded war as the greatest scourge of modern times," in the opinion of Professor F. J. Rogers of the University of Toronto, Canada. Mr. Rogers says that 45 per cent of all automobile accidents in Ontario are due to alcohol consumed by drivers or by pedestrians.

In the past fifteen years traffic accidents in Ontario alone have accounted for more than ten thousand fatalities and have injured more than 156,000 persons. Here is a recent sample of the toll that liquor is taking:

At 12:45 Sunday morning, February 29, drink claimed the lives of a group of six. Following a drinking party in a beverage room of a hotel, an automobile with six drinkers—three men and three women—plunged into Welland Canal. All six perished in the icy waters. One woman was the mother of nine children; another, of three.



FRANCE

New Medical Group for Antialcohol Studies Gaining Ground

France's comparatively new temperance movement is a straightforward antialcohol movement. Among its sponsors it boasts an illustrious list of names from leaders in the scientific and intellectual life of the nation. Members of the Institute of France and the Academy of Medicine and directors of medical schools are backing this militant movement. The society receives no support from distillers. It is out to destroy proalcohol leanings by convincing leaders and laymen, young and old, that France's salvation depends upon the destruction of alcoholism. Listed with the supporters are such names as Mlle. L. E. Breton, Dr. N. Roch, Alfred Fournier, Professor Jean Lepine.



BRITAIN

Drink Bill Today £394,000,000 (\$1,970,000,000) Above 1938 Figure

Britain is now spending £680,000,000 (\$3,400,000,000) for drink as compared with £286,000,000 (\$1,430,000,000) in 1938. The present figure is about equal to £190 (\$950) for every letter there is in the Bible. Approximately 400,000 people are engaged in the manufacture and distribution of intoxicants in Britain. The brewery trade uses 1,250,000 tons of coal, 100,000 tons of sugar, and 900,000 tons of grain yearly. Here is one major cause of Britain's fuelless grates and food shortages. No wonder the *Omaha Evening World Herald* wrote October last: "Thirsty Britishers this year will drink enough beer to float the entire British navy."



SWEDEN

Semiprohibition Has Been in Effect in Sweden for the Past Twenty Years

The Swedish parliament grants subsidies to temperance societies amounting to 450,000 crowns. Organized abstainers at the beginning of 1947 numbered 287,270, plus the membership belonging to the Christian Temperance Foundation. A steady growth is noted in temperance groups. The Society of Abstaining Motorists numbered 8,386 in 1946 and 12,104 in 1947; The Young Student's Abstinence Society increased from 3,802 in 1946 to 4,594 in 1947. There are 3,843 known abstaining teachers.

WORLD

Intoxicated Swedes are sent to semi-prison cure centers for alcoholics. For the first offense they receive a ninety-day incarceration, for the second offense another ninety days, and for the third they are kept for six months under sentence. In spite of the growing temperance movement there are about 100,000 alcoholics among that nation's 6,000,000 population. Convictions for drunkenness in 1946 totaled 38,874 or 4.60 per thousand inhabitants.



ICELAND

47,000,000 Kronur Worth of Liquor Consumed in 1947

Since Iceland's prohibition law was repealed she has found it necessary to provide several jails and 150 policemen in Reykjavik the capital city, in order to care for the increasing number of convictions for serious offenses. During the whole year of 1917 Iceland under prohibition had no one in jail.

OTHER NORDIC COUNTRIES

Total Organized Abstainers

Norway's known total abstainers number 325,648 members.

In Finland, temperance movement members number 105,776 adults and 125,686 young people. The Young Student's Society alone has 10,541 members, and the Finnish abstaining teacher group numbers 4,344. Denmark's total is only 54,763.

SCOTLAND

Drys Win Local Options

Three local option elections in Scotland brought two victories for the drys and one for the wets. The ballot papers confined the voters to three choices: continuance of licenses, no license, or limitation of license. In Kirkintilloch the drys won by a vote of 4,016 to 3,106—a majority of 910. In Kilsyth the dry majority was 1,300, the vote being 3,133 to 1,833 for No license. The minor wet victory at Stromness was by a majority of 77—a vote of 405 to 328.

REPORT



SOUTH AFRICA

Alcohol Major Contributing Factor in 75 Per Cent of All Cases of Venereal Disease, Says Doctor.

Dr. Louis Bosman, M. P., in an address at the meeting of the Capetown Junior Chamber of Commerce, attributed 75 per cent of all cases of venereal disease to the use of alcohol. All individuals who seek treatment in Capetown are questioned by the chief venereal disease officer. Dr. Bosman stated that among non-Europeans in South Africa there were 50,000 cases per 100,000 population. In other words, half of the non-European population suffer from venereal disease, and, according to the doctor's estimate, in three fourths of these cases alcohol was the major contributing factor. Dr. Bosman was responsible for founding a medical society for combating alcoholism, with a charter membership of 120 doctors. Unfortunately the doctor died shortly after the movement was founded.

The officially sponsored road safety campaigns are giving increasing prominence to the incident of drink in highway casualties.



SPECIAL NOTICE

World League Against Alcoholism

The World League Against Alcoholism, of Lausanne, Switzerland, held its first postwar congress in Lucerne, July 4-9. Dr. R. Hercod, secretary general of the World League, appointed C. Aubrey Hearn, 209 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tennessee, as the official conductor of the American party to this meeting. The group left New York by plane June 14 and returned July 15.

A proposal comes out of Rochdale, England, to the effect that it would be fine for saloons to be equipped with nurseries for the children. The idea calls for both indoor and outdoor nurseries furnished with all kinds of play equipment and supervised by a skilled attendant to care for the children while the parents are at the bar!

The Scottish Temperance Act has been on the statute book for a third of a century, but only three burghs have continued to vote against public houses selling liquor. Election rules favor the wets. The dries to win must poll 55 per cent of the votes cast, with a required minimum of at least 35 per cent of the electorate voting. On the other hand, a bare majority of votes can turn a dry area into a wet one.



JAPAN

American Occupation Troops Drink Large Share of Japanese Beer

The present production of beer in Japan is about one third the prewar average of 7,000,000 gallons. Approximately 100,000 American occupation troops consume between one third and one half of all the beer currently produced in Japan. The millions of Japanese drinkers have to be satisfied with the remainder. The Japanese are officially limited to one bottle per month. More can be secured at black-market prices. Japan's twelve breweries are controlled by two concerns, the Dai Nippon Company and the Kirn Brewery Company. A further 30 per cent cut in the allocation of rice and barley has been decreed.

In Greece the Greek Royal Guard Battalion, nicknamed Evezones, are not allowed to drink in public places. Dishonorable discharge is the sentence meted out to any member of the guard caught drunk.



AUSTRALIA

Temperance Hotels' Income Finances Temperance Movement

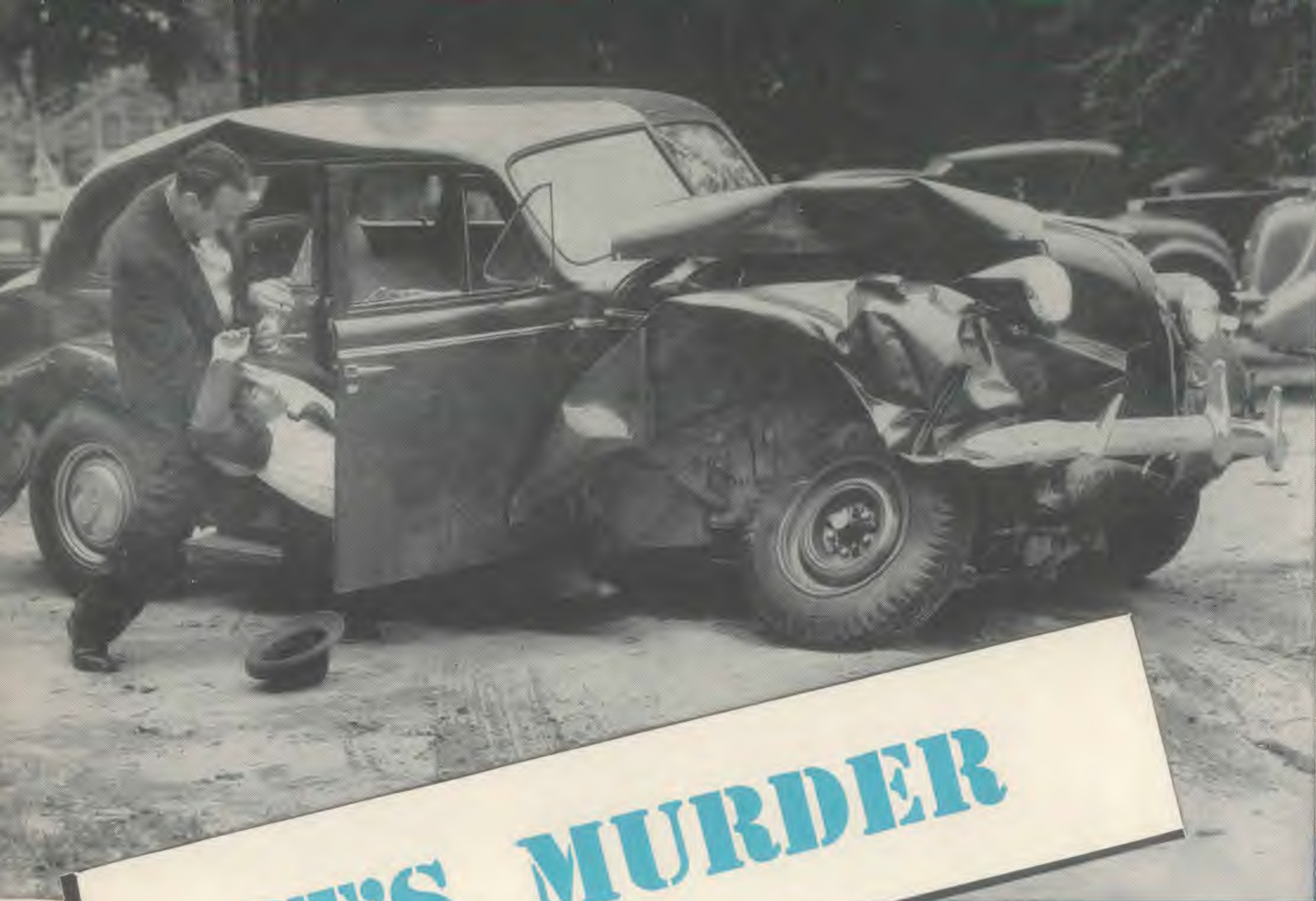
Two temperance hotels, founded by the Queensland Temperance League, have provided funds for the temperance educational work of the society. During the war years the league spent from the assets of these hotels approximately \$154,000 in their temperance education program, and nearly \$420,000 on patriotic efforts.



INDIA

India Seeks to Achieve Total Prohibition Within Four Years

A decade ago Mahatma Gandhi pledged that nation-wide prohibition would be introduced if the Congress Party were put into power. When the Congress Party went out of power prohibition was repealed. Now it appears that Gandhi's pledge is about to be realized. Partial prohibition was launched in 1947. All drinking scenes are to be eliminated from motion pictures submitted for censorship after April 1, 1948, the deadline set, in orders received by the Bombay Board of Film Censors. The government plan is to reduce consumption of alcoholic beverages 25 per cent each year over a four-year period in an effort to achieve and maintain total prohibition after that date. Government employees are not permitted to serve alcoholic beverages at official parties. Introduction of prohibition measures in eight districts around Madras, covering an area of 50,000 square miles, coincided with the birthday of the late Mr. Gandhi. These measures were enthusiastically received by thousands and are proving effective. It is reported that the Congress Party of India has adopted the rule: "No person who carries on trade in liquor or is addicted to drink shall be eligible for election." Are we going to let India outdo America?



IT'S MURDER

"As to the drivers of motor vehicles under the influence of liquor, I give no consideration whatsoever, because I feel when a man or woman will go behind the wheel of an automobile in that condition, that person is a potential murderer, and I for one will continue, as long as I am on the bench, to enforce the laws on driving while intoxicated."—Judge George J. Grellner, City Court No. 2, Saint Louis, Missouri.

GAS FOR THE CAR AND BEER FOR THE DRIVER

THE sale of intoxicants at gasoline filling stations is legally permitted in twenty-nine states, according to a nationwide survey by the American Automobile Association. This survey was based on a comprehensive questionnaire to officials of every state as well as on reports from the association's corps of road workers.

The president of the national motoring body, Mr. R. J. Schmunk of Cleveland, Ohio, called for the outlawing of this practice, which he described as "shocking and wholly indefensible."

Survey Highlights Reveal That—

1. Twenty-two states permit sale of hard liquor, beer, and wine at places of business retailing gasoline.
2. Seven additional states permit the sale of beer, or beer and wine, in conjunction with gasoline sales.
3. There are seventeen states and the District of Columbia where sale of intoxicants is not permitted in places where gasoline is sold.

4. Kansas and Mississippi have the honor of being the two dry states.
5. In two Midwestern states operators of 668 gasoline retail places have licenses to sell intoxicants.
6. A. A. A. investigators discovered that gasoline stations in a number of cases were outlets for bootleg liquor in areas where hard liquor was prohibited by law.

The following observations by Mr. Schmunk need no comment:

"It is shocking to learn that in almost half of the states some gasoline stations dispense hard liquor as well as gasoline and oil.

"It has been stated . . . that a person who had been drinking is fifty-five times more likely to have an accident involving personal injury or fatality than is a sober driver. Statistics aside, there can be no doubt at all that driving under the influence of liquor is a major contributing factor to the toll of dead and injured on our highways."—*American Automobile Association News Service Release.*

(Continued from page 19)

were in things superior to the glamour and tinsel of the unreal. She knew that true success is found in devotion to the higher things of life and in rendering unselfish service to one's fellow men.

Who said beauty and brains do not go together? Miss Walker is listed in *Who's Who of American Universities and Colleges for 1947*. J. Millard Smith, president of Memphis State, says she is "an excellent student, levelheaded, modest, and a definite credit to our institution. . . . She will be an asset to the teaching profession. She has every feature a good teacher should have."

The fact that at the time of winning the title of Miss America, Miss Walker was teaching a Sunday school class, directing a church choir, and holding the position as president of a music club and vice-president of an arts club, shows that she was making practical, intelligent use of her talents.

She designs her own clothes and has designed her hats for years, likes to cook, and wants to teach languages after receiving her master's degree.

Miss America has already visited Mexico and South Africa as guest of the government of each country. The mighty influence of the true American Christian home in fitting young America for a better way of life is attested to by this revealing statement from Mrs. Ruth R. Walker, the mother of Miss America: "*The personal example of mothers means so much in keeping a child from any kind of delinquency while under the home environment. Then when the time comes to leave the protection of home, if the youth is well mentally and physically and has been sustained with good cultural and religious training, he or she will not feel the necessity of the 'crutch' of the false feeling which the use of alcohol gives one.*"

The future of our nation depends upon the destiny of its youth. It is heartening to know that in the year 1947 one who is devoted and loyal to the higher things of life was accorded the honor of wearing the beauty crown of the nation.

For Barbara Jo the wearing of the crown was not a temptation to take a short cut to questionable and fickle fame with its luring lights, liquor lounges, and selfish gratification. She stands as a fitting symbol of the principles that have made America great. As a representative of the unaffected American youth who still stand for the noble heritage of the Pilgrim Fathers, she has set a worthy example. In youth of such caliber lies the hope of America!



Judge G. J. Grellner of Saint Louis writes—

THOUSANDS of cases of family friction appear before the city courts of Saint Louis every year. In the great majority of these instances the trouble between husband and wife centers around the use of alcohol. Many a home has been wrecked in the divorce courts because of alcohol and its companion and associate evils.

For six and one-half years I have been judge of one of our two city courts, handling the traffic matters along with many other violations, the most important of which in addition to the traffic infringements is that of peace disturbance cases, particularly between husband and wife. Invariably, in the majority of cases, alcohol is at the root of the trouble.

My experience reveals that many of our citizens need someone to advise them on how to live and to show them the folly and evil results of overindulgence in the use of alcohol. It has been my policy to endeavor to straighten out these families and show them how their use of alcoholic beverages will bring untold suffering to their children.

We have had considerable success through our parole and probation office in bringing these couples together in mutual understanding and enabling them to see that their only safety is to abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages. We show them that they should be willing to do this for their children's sake if not for their own. In a year's time we will grant more than five thousand paroles. To date, less than five per cent have come back with further problems arising out of the use of alcohol.

If more of our citizens could become regular churchgoers and imbibe the principles of right living, there would be less business for the courts. Many of our people never set foot inside a church. That is why they end up in court.



If I Only Had a Dollar

by H. H. HILL

AT some time or other you have probably remarked: "If I only had a dollar for every time I have done this, I could retire." Well, suppose you were offered a dollar for every word you have ever read in your lifetime. That would be a welcome remuneration to most persons.

Reading at the normal average rate of 140 words per minute, eight hours a day at a dollar per word, how long do you suppose you would have to read to earn \$8,770,000,000?—the amount America spent for alcoholic beverages in 1946? A month? A year? Ten years? A lifetime?

Remember you are earning \$140 a minute, \$8,400 an hour, \$67,200 a day. Well, to save you a lot of involved figuring—it would take you approximately 357 years and 201 days.



Ohio's Fifth Column

by Ohio State Senator GEORGE G. SHURTZ

READER, I speak for a minority group; I speak for an unpopular side of a subject, but I am happy to be with the minority, satisfied to be on the unpopular side; for the minority will someday be the majority, and the unpopular side will be the popular one. Our cause is a just one, and conquer, eventually, we must.

I am a member of the Ohio Senate, representing a district of nine counties, and have been twice elected to this office.

I have tried to face the liquor problem realistically. I think I can say: "I am not a crackpot or a foolish man." I am a member of the standing commission on highways and automotive. Our purpose, among others, is to make the highways safe for human traffic, so we pass laws to restrain and restrict, that more persons may move over our highways with less danger. I am a member of the standing committee on liquor control. I have tried to approach this problem in the same way, but I have faced it almost alone.

Ohio as a state is in the liquor business. We call it a Liquor Monopoly. Ohio is a great saloonkeeper, with its citizens the stockholders. Its aim, which was to take the liquor business out of politics and curtail its abuses, is to make money. It boasts of its profits. It broadcasts the announcement yearly that there will be plenty of whisky at Christmas time. So far as politics is concerned, the liquor business and politics are inseparable. In 1946 there were issued in Ohio approximately 32,000 permits to sell alcoholic beverages. Recently it was announced that another 2,000 permits were available. These are being grabbed for, and many of the citizens in the neighborhoods where they are to be located are aroused. If the population of Ohio be 8,000,000 and the permits total 43,000, then there is one for every 235 people; and if the average family consists of five members, then there is one permit for every 47 families. A deplorable situation!

Ohio is in the liquor business to make gain from the weakness and blood of its citizens. Since it is a state business it resents correction or curtailment. If it were a private business, then the state could stand as the guardian of its citizens and its homes and its youth. But the state can do no wrong; therefore the state increases its sales and adds to its profits and boasts of the same. A recent article in nearly all Ohio papers under the name of Dwight Pitkin, had as its headline: "Excessive drinking major Ohio problem."

Then the article quoted Dr. E. J. Humphreys, acting state commissioner of mental hygiene, and among his statements were these: "That 22.1 per cent of persons admitted to the state receiving hospitals were suffering from intemperate use of alcohol; 17.4 per cent of the patients admitted to state mental hospitals had used alcohol

intemperately; that there are 892 alcoholics per 100,000 population in Ohio; Canton, Ohio, leading with 1,326 per 100,000." Yet, reader, my state is in the alcohol business. My state is building hospitals at the bottom of the cliff, but no fences at the top. It even resents a suggestion of a fence.

Alcoholism is a disease, some say. But if it is, why does my state sell the germs of the disease? It doesn't sell polio germs to the public. It is now in a campaign to stop polio. It doesn't sell tuberculosis germs, nor any other disease germs. But, it sells alcohol germs, and then, when the buyer becomes diseased and in a frenzy kills some-

Director Dale Dunifon's report reveals that the people of Ohio are drinking more hard liquor in their homes and less over the brass rail. Ohioans set a record in dollars spent in the purchase of hard liquor in 1947.

one, the state punishes the killer for killing with a weapon which is sold him for profit. A time like this demands men, strong men; strong, clean citizenship, able to carry arms and defend the nation, its homes, and its institutions. Yet we are making weaklings of men, making drunkards.

In the last war America discarded 5,000,000 men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-seven for physical

The amount totaled \$96,601,276, or 21 per cent more than the total spent for home drinking in 1946. The new volume record for home consumption totaled 5,871,032 gallons.

reasons. Think of it, 5,000,000 young persons sick, mentally or physically. Is it not time to awake—time to face facts, and time to call all men to the colors of health and strength? *If our nation is to survive the terrible ordeal ahead of it, it is time to quit playing politics and become the citizens of a great republic, willing to be defeated at the polls, but unwilling to sell our souls for a mess of pottage.*

Are Small Amounts of Alcohol Harmful?

Grace Clifford Howard



MILLER, BLACK STAR

“OUR alcohol problem at the present day is not a problem of *large* doses of alcohol, but of *small* doses,” is the opinion of the European authority, Dr. Ivar Bolin.

In some cases an alcoholic content of only .02 per cent per 100 cubic centimeters of blood may greatly impair a man's driving capacity. *That means, for some persons, all that is needed to make them a menace on the highway is a bottle of beer or a glass of wine.* Experiments tend to prove that concentrations of alcohol in the blood as small as .04 to .10 grams per 100 cubic centimeters of blood will, among other things, slow reaction time, impair judgment, and increase the number of errors while one is performing mechanical tasks.

These facts demand serious thought. The higher type of American youth are becoming more and more aware that science provides reasons for the need of abstinence.

The Naked Truth Saloon

FRRIENDS and neighbors, having just opened a commodious shop for the sale of liquid fire, I embrace this opportunity of informing you that I have commenced the business of making drunkards, paupers, and beggars for the sober, industrious, and respectable portion of the community to support.

I shall deal in family spirits which will incite men to deeds of riot, robbery, and bloodshed, and, by so doing, diminish the comfort, augment the expenses, and endanger the welfare of the community.

I will, on short notice, for a small sum, and with great expectations, undertake to prepare victims for the asylums, poor farms, prisons, and gallows.

I will furnish an article that will increase accidents, multiply the number of distressing diseases, and render incurable those who are harmless.

I will deal in drugs which will deprive some of life, many of reason, most of their property, and all of their peace; which will cause fathers to become fiends, and wives, widows, children to become orphans, and all, mendicants.

I will cause many of the rising generation to grow up in ignorance and prove a burden and a nuisance to the nation. I will cause mothers to forget their offspring, and cruelty to take the place of love.

I will sometimes corrupt the ministers of religion, defile the purity of the church, and cause temporal, spiritual, and eternal death; and if any be so impertinent as to ask me why I have the audacity to bring such accumulated misery upon the people, my honest reply is: “Money.” The spirit trade is lucrative, and some professing Christians give their cheerful countenance.

From the United States Government I have purchased the right to demolish the character, destroy the health, and shorten the lives and ruin the souls of those who choose to honor me with their custom.

I pledge myself to do all that I have promised. Those who wish any of the evils above specified brought upon themselves or their dear friends are requested to meet me at my bar where I will, for a few cents, furnish them with the certain means of doing so.

The Naked Truth Saloon,
Boise, Idaho. James Lawrence, Proprietor.

(The above appeared on page A65 of the *Congressional Record* dated January 8, 1948.)



KAUFMANN AND FABY

THE CITY

AMERICANS

MIGHT HAVE BUILT

HOW far would \$8,770,000,000 go toward erecting a modern city of sufficient proportions to accommodate more than 1,000,000 inhabitants? Preposterous? Well, look the following figures over and come to your own conclusions. With approximately \$9,000,000,000 in hand you could—

I. Erect the Following

Public Buildings

One	\$50,000,000	University . . .	\$50,000,000
Three	7,000,000	Hospitals . . .	21,000,000
Four	2,000,000	Office Buildings . . .	8,000,000
One	3,000,000	Post Office . . .	3,000,000
One	5,000,000	Civic Center and Auditorium	5,000,000
Thirty	1,000,000	Business Houses	30,000,000
Seventy-five	20,000	Business Houses	1,500,000
Four	500,000	Banks	2,000,000
Ten	750,000	Churches	7,500,000
One	1,000,000	Medical Center	1,000,000
One	1,500,000	Library	1,500,000
One	1,500,000	Courthouse	1,500,000
One	1,000,000	Police and Fire Hall	1,000,000
One	1,000,000	Newspaper Plant	1,000,000
One	2,000,000	Union Railway Terminal	2,000,000
One	3,000,000	Radio Center and Music Hall	3,000,000
Three	750,000	Theaters	2,250,000
Seven	750,000	Elementary Schools	5,250,000
Five	1,000,000	Secondary Schools	5,000,000
Two	1,500,000	Colleges	3,000,000
Two	1,000,000	Hotels	2,000,000
Four	500,000	Hotels	2,000,000
One	1,500,000	Stadium	1,500,000
One	1,000,000	Powerhouse	1,000,000
One	750,000	Arena	750,000
Two	250,000	Swimming Pools	500,000
One	10,000,000	Airport	10,000,000
			<u>\$172,250,000</u>

II. Build the Following

Housing Projects

Eight	\$1,250,000	Apartments . . .	\$10,000,000
Four	2,500,000	Antislum Projects	10,000,000
* 250,000	15,000	Private Dwellings	3,750,000,000
			<u>\$3,770,000,000</u>

* Counting four persons to a house these homes would provide accommodations for 1,000,000.

III. Finance These

Engineering Schemes

For Planning and Paving	\$2,074,750,000
A \$1,000,000 Reservoir	1,000,000
City Parkways	15,000,000
Overhead Speedway	25,000,000
	<u>\$2,115,750,000</u>

IV. Provide for Transportation

Purchasing 700 City Busses at \$40,000 Each	\$28,000,000
Installing a Billion-Dollar City Subway System	1,000,000,000
	<u>\$1,028,000,000</u>

V. Installation of Utilities

You Could Appropriate \$10,000,000 Each Toward the Installation of Water, Gas, and Electricity \$30,000,000

VI. Operating Funds

There Would Be Left Over Sufficient Change to Set Up Initial Operating for the Civic Treasurer Permitting the Following Budgets:

Health Department	\$15,000,000
Education	20,000,000
Police	10,000,000

(Turn to page 31)



OUR No. 1 HEALTH and SOCIAL Can We Solve -

LIQUOR has been denounced, derided, and damned ever since Noah first became intoxicated on fermented wine. Enough liquor has been drunk to float all the navies of the world. Last year, in the United States, about 40 per cent of the people expended \$8,770,000,000 for their liquor bill alone. The drinking habit is more strongly established than ever, and unless more effective means and methods are employed to minimize the evil effects of the traffic and to aid drinkers in conquering the habit than have been used in the past, the world will be doomed by a deluge of drink.

Many good people who had the welfare of humanity at heart in the past endeavored by various means to curtail the liquor traffic, but thus far they have failed to find a true remedy for the problem. Many remedies have been applied, but none has succeeded in completely eradicating the evils of the traffic and in helping all enslaved drinkers to renounce the drinking habit. It might be well for all those who are working to improve the welfare of society to remember that man cannot by his own efforts create a perfect world as long as human nature remains what it is.

Human legislation is necessary to protect society against evildoers and to minimize the evil effects of liquor, but it is impossible to eradicate all evil and crime out of this present evil world by the force of law and the police power of the state, no matter how good and efficient they may be. We may condemn murderers by law, but we shall always have murderers.

However, it is possible to put a check upon criminals and to minimize the evil effects of liquor by our own combined efforts in communities where the majority of the people are of the opinion that liquor ought to be banished and are willing to co-operate in the endeavor to rid their community of the curse. Every man is the master of his own castle, and the majority of the people are the masters in every political unit of a democracy. Whatever the majority of the people decide in any political unit shall be the rule of that community will be the law

so long as it does not contravene the fundamental law of the land. Whenever a majority of the people decide to banish the liquor traffic in their political unit, they will be able to elect public officials who are pledged to enforce and make effective the wishes of the majority of the people.

Liquor dealers have learned this lesson and admit that they are able to smuggle little liquor into local communities where the majority of the people are dry and elect dry officials to enforce their local laws. Local-option laws are giving the liquor interests the jitters and qualms because of their effectiveness in barring the liquor business in dry communities which elect dry officials to public office. Bootleggers, blind tigers, and black-market dealers who seek to operate in those dry communities are quickly detected and given the maximum penalty of the law. Repeaters seldom come back for a second dose of the medicine which is administered to them by the dry officials.

The Twenty-first Amendment to the Constitution enables dry communities to keep dry and eliminate both legal and illegal liquor from being transported or imported into a dry community, because the Twenty-first Amendment protects the dry communities by giving them the backing of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the state and Federal governments, a privi-



PROBLEM?



by
C. S. LONGACRE

lege and an advantage which a dry community did not enjoy under the Eighteenth Amendment.

Most of the leaders who are working today for the elimination of the evils of the liquor traffic realize that a dry law cannot successfully be enforced in a local community where the sentiment of the people is overwhelmingly wet and where the public officials are likewise opposed to dry laws. In our American democracy the majority of the people in each local community are supposed to rule that community through the representatives they elect to public office. If the dry officers of another jurisdiction attempt to invade a jurisdiction that is wet in sentiment, they are treated much as the carpetbaggers were who were sent from the North into the Southern States under the Reconstruction Acts passed by Congress after the Civil War. If there is one thing the American people resent, it is to be taxed without representation and to be ruled over by foreign jurisdictions. The Revolutionary War was fought and won as a protest against that oppressive principle of government. The right of the people to rule themselves and the right of dissent are rights which Americans insist shall prevail in all of American jurisprudence.

Under local-option elections our country is slowly but steadily gaining ground and giving the liquor business a good trouncing. Out of more than 20,000 local option elections held since the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed, more than 12,000 have gone dry. There are two dry states, and ten Southern States succeeded in making more than 75 per cent of their counties dry, and many counties, cities, towns, and local precincts have gone dry in some of the wettest states. The liquor dealers admit that prohibition is coming back to stay through local option elections and that the wets are rapidly losing ground.

If the dries do not attempt to force prohibition laws upon communities that are wet in sentiment, but endeavor to make prohibition effective in dry territory by electing dry officials to enforce their laws, they will suc-

ceed in holding the ground they gain and will gradually add more dry territory to their domain by means of local-option elections.

If the dry leaders in the future do not run ahead of the public sentiment in local communities, and succeed in making dry territory really dry by keeping dry men in office to administer the government in each local political unit, they will not only gain their battles, but will eventually win the war against the liquor traffic. The liquor business will be confined to isolated spots, where its abuses and corrupt practices will become so intolerable that the good people of the community will eventually dry up the business, precinct by precinct, until it will have no ground left to operate upon.

We trust the dry leaders will not employ the role of dictators by imposing their arbitrary rule upon wet communities, and send officials who are not subject to the electorate into those communities to enforce their laws. That will bring prohibition laws into ill repute and stir up undue opposition and will result ultimately in the nullification of the prohibition laws in that territory and elsewhere as well. The American democratic way of life may be a much slower way than the quick and direct rule of dictators; but it is the only safe, wise, and sure way in the long run, for it will gain and maintain enduring victories which will not leave a lingering resentment that will break out again in active opposition when given half an opportunity.

Legislation must be preceded by education and public enlightenment in order to be effectively sustained. Unless our laws are upheld by public sentiment and by the majority rule of the people, they will fall into ill repute and disuse. Local-option rule is the American way of life and is making prohibition effective where it is judiciously, consistently, and persistently applied. Let us profit from past mistakes and make our defeats steppingstones to future success. In this way we can combat the sinister inroads of liquor on our nation and bring the benefits of better living to every community in the land.

Dry Forces Continue to Win Local Options

Indicative of the growing trend, the dry forces of Bladen County, North Carolina, recently won the beer-wine election by a five-to-one margin. The official vote as listed in the Bladen "Journal," Elizabethtown, North Carolina, was: For wine, 535; against wine, 2,972; for beer, 597; against beer, 2,938.

According to figures released by The Temperance League of America, since repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment the temperance forces have been victorious in 13,600 out of a possible 22,286 local option elections.

Local option net gains by the dries in 1947 apparently exceeded those by the wets by 238 to 10. It is estimated that elections were held in some 1,817 localities, with the dries winning 1,081, as against 732 won by the wets.

It is further estimated that approximately 30,000,000 people live in no-license territories. Statistical tables show that in thirty-two states with a total of 2,353 counties, 978 are dry for spirits, 887 dry for wine, and 480 dry for beer. There are fourteen states with no dry territory. Kansas and Oklahoma are dry for spirits and wine by state constitutional provision, but they permit beer sale.

Liquor interests are fighting local option everywhere because they realize that it constitutes a most powerful weapon in the hands of the people against liquor's invasion of their personal rights of safety, morality, and community welfare.

It is easier to enforce local option in a community or a county than it is in a state that is only partially dry. Anti-liquor forces are more efficiently organized in smaller communities where liquor has taken from local family pocket-books hard-earned money and robbed local merchants of thousands of dollars diverted to the beverage alcohol industry. Then, too, it is easier to see in smaller communities the tragic results of drink.

Often the helpless victims of liquor exploitation are neighbors, friends, or relatives. The boy or girl left without parental care is too well known to allow the situation to pass by unnoticed. Liquor-bred crime and liquor-caused accidents come closer home to the population of these communities. No wonder the most alluring propaganda possible is used by the liquor dealers to offset this potent weapon of the people. All should have the right to vote on this No. 1 health and social problem of the nation.

Do the people in your community have the right to say whether or not it shall be wet or dry? If not, why not?

WHO DRINKS?

(Continued from page 17)

and losers are slight, a person who wishes to get to the top cannot afford to handicap himself by drinking any alcoholic beverage.

The failure of an athlete to safeguard his own reputation reflects badly upon athletics in general. Recently the daily papers carried the story of a "grid ace" who was arrested as a drunken driver. "He was," said the story, "thrown for a loss by police officers, and will face drunken-driving charges in police court tomorrow. He failed to negotiate a turn in his automobile, dragged two fence posts and a strip of wire fencing for thirty feet, and became mired in the mud."

"Both the driver and his co-ed companion were under the influence of liquor," the officer said. "The football player was released on \$250 bail to appear before the police judge." The published sequel to this news story was a notice that the athlete had been sentenced to one hundred hours of labor on the municipal woodpile. The papers said nothing, and probably knew nothing, of other effects of this affair. The facts are plain to be seen that one mistake of this kind may put an end to all hopes of completing a college course.

Nor does alcohol contribute in any sense to achievement in respectable society. The drinker may "get by" for awhile; he may even regard himself as a social lion; but sooner or later he is "left out" in those circles where good form and self-respect receive consideration. The time is sure to come when the associates and friends of the "social drinker" will look upon him as a first-rate nuisance.

The shrewd Iago realized how "un-social" a drinker may be. Of Cassio, he said:

*If I can fasten but one drink upon him,
With that which he hath drunk to-
night already,
He'll be as full of quarrel and offense
As my young mistress' dog.*

Suppose it is a brilliant marriage at which one aims, of what use is it even to consummate it with a drinker? It cannot last because it lacks those elements which give the home permanence, security, and happiness—love, unselfishness, and religion.

Success is possible in college; it is often achieved. The secret is not, however, to be found in any cup that was ever distilled. It is to be found in earnest, serious effort continuous over a long time. Intelligence, interest in the

task, originality, and downright character are its guarantees. It takes character, for it is no soft and easy road. It is no road for weaklings who yield to the first temptation of the idle and vicious.

The true foundations of achievement in art, music, literature, and invention are natural talent, good training, and hard work over a long period of time. Alcohol destroys the natural talent, lowers the effectiveness of good training or prevents it altogether, and stands as the main obstacle to the desire for, and the ability to do, hard work. Alcohol and success in college have nothing in common.

THE DOCTOR SPEAKS

(Continued from page 13)

putting a patient to sleep with difficulty. The anesthetist will often comment: "This patient must be a habitual imbibor." And usually he is right; for, as mentioned before, alcohol is similar in structure and effect to many of the anesthetic agents used. It is interesting to observe in this connection that before the days of chloroform and ether, alcohol given in intoxicating doses was the anesthetic used for major operations. The tolerance built up for alcohol also builds up tolerance to the anesthetic agents, thus requiring more anesthetic to put the patient to sleep and thereby decreasing the margin of safety.

From time immemorial the use of alcohol as a beverage has been a curse to the human race. How shortsighted and foolish it is to spend money for the so-called pleasures that ruin health and efficiency, that crowd our divorce courts, criminal courts, and hospitals with tragic, yet preventable, cases. Truly Solomon was right when he said: "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." Proverbs 20:1.

"It is true that this nation, somewhere along the line, has fallen down on the job of educating its youth to the responsibilities of citizenship. Recent figures reflect that more than 30 per cent of persons arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson, were under 21 years of age."—J. Edgar Hoover.

Legionnaires of the French Foreign Legion in lonely desert regions of North Africa are allowed to get drunk once every fortnight to lessen their awareness of the loneliness of the desert.

THE CITY AMERICANS MIGHT HAVE BUILT

(Continued from page 27)

VI. *(Continued)*

Operating Funds

Utilities	25,000,000
Transportation	15,000,000
Engineering	15,000,000
Civil Service Salaries and Expense	25,000,000
Family Welfare	10,000,000
Juvenile Delinquency	5,000,000
Vital Statistics	2,000,000
University Endowment Fund	10,000,000
Cancer Research	10,000,000
All Other Departments	25,000,000
	<u>\$187,000,000</u>

VII.

Accessories and Provisions

On the Basis of 300,000 Couples There Would Still Be Enough to Supply Each Man With a \$2,230 Nash Ambassador Automobile \$669,000,000

And Each Woman With a \$500 Fur Coat, a \$200 Radio, and a \$300 Refrigerator 300,000,000

In Addition, \$1,500 Could Be Given to Each Couple to Open a Joint Savings Account 450,000,000

You Would Still Have Enough to Supply Every One of These 300,000 Families a Free Bottle of Milk Each Day for One Full Year at 20 cents a Quart 21,900,000

And a Free Loaf of Bread to Each Family Daily at 15 cents a Loaf 16,425,000

Plus an Initial Gift of \$32.25 Worth of Groceries to Each Family 9,675,000

\$1,467,000,000

TOTAL \$8,770,000,000

This is the city the 1946 legal liquor expenditures might have built. One thing more: I could be persuaded to be mayor of such a city.



Above metal plaque may be obtained by sending postal note for one dollar to the American Temperance Society, 6840 Eastern Avenue, N. W., Washington 12, D. C. Here is an excellent and inexpensive way of aiding the cause of safety. A number of other plaques will be available soon.

Fathers. Beware!

RUTH HARRIS

MY FATHER was one of those men who could "take it or leave it." He liked a glass of good wine, and he liked the taste of whisky, and he drank when and where he would with a careless disregard of appearances. I never saw him show the slightest symptom of being under the influence of liquor.

He was a large man, well built, well proportioned, and he carried himself well. He had a winning personality, and had a penchant for camaraderie with boys; as a consequence he was popular with them.

We had a neighbor who could *not* "take it or leave it." No need to go into that. One day this neighbor came to father and said: "Bill, you are a bad influence for the boys in this neighborhood."

Father was flabbergasted, and he demanded: "What ever put that idea into your head?"

"It's not an idea—it's a fact. You know my boy, Irwin?"

Father did. Irwin was about seventeen, a clean, upstanding lad.

"Well," said our neighbor, "I was giving him a little talk on temperance last night. You know me, Bill; I can't let the stuff alone. I've tried, I've fought, I've prayed; but if I get within smelling distance of it, I go hog-wild. I tried to tell Irwin about that, tried to show him the only way to be safe is to let it strictly alone. You know what he did?"

Father shook his head, and the neighbor continued sadly: "He turned up his nose at me. He said he isn't going to be a guzzling sot like me; he is going to drink like a gentleman, the way Bill Blank does. Like a gentleman! Oh, Bill! Do you realize where 'drinking like a gentleman' will land that boy?"

Father realized only too well, and to say that he was horrified is putting it mildly.

"Well," he said after a time, "if the boys are following my trail, it's up to me to be careful where I step, isn't it?"

Later, talking with the family, father said: "I never stopped to consider that side of the question. Now I understand what the apostle Paul meant about not eating meat if it caused his brother to offend. Well, from now on I'll not cause any boy to offend."

Long afterward I heard someone say to father: "Never see you taking a drink any more, Bill. What's the matter? Getting scared?"

"Yes," said father. "Yes, scared. You see, I learned that some of the boys were tagging along after me; sort o' stepping in my tracks, you know. Well, I wouldn't want to lead any of them into a bog, so I'm just keeping to the paved road."

MATT TALBOT

AS a self-imposed penance for sixteen years of riotous drinking, Matt Talbot wore penitential chains on his arms and legs for the last twelve years of his life.

Briefly, his story reveals that when only twelve years old he was brought home drunk, and for sixteen years thereafter lived the major part of his life in taverns. At twenty-eight, penniless and disillusioned, ashamed at his failure in life, and startled to discover that he had no friends, Matt woke up. The voice of conscience spoke to his heart, and he began the battle to conquer liquor. The formula by which this obscure Irishman triumphed over his slavery to drink is simple. First, he willed to conquer. Second, he recognized his dependence upon God and sought divine strength. Third, he studiously avoided going near the pubs. He made it a practice to arise at 2:00 a. m. to pray for strength. At the dawn of each day he asked God to help him go twenty-four hours without drink, and for forty-one years his prayer was answered.

While we may not agree with the philosophy of penance, nevertheless those chains Matt Talbot wore were less cruel than the tyrannical slavery alcohol has imposed upon its addicts.

If you are facing this same struggle you, too, can win by following the same formula. Remember, the only real cure is total abstinence.

I might add that the neighbor did keep on trying, and fighting, and praying, with some measure of success. I heard him say he never got to where he could "take it or leave it," but he *did* get to where he could stay away from temptation. His last few years were sober years. He lived to see his boy a successful businessman, respected in the community.

FIVE FACTS FROM MEDICAL SCIENCE

(Continued from page 17)

without contributing to the growth, development, repair, or recuperation of body tissues.

"Calories from alcohol carry with them the selective toxic depressant action on the brain, which does not follow the use of our ordinary foodstuffs." Alcohol "cannot be considered and used as a food without detriment to the body from its toxic effects."

Fact No. 4

Benedict and Dodge, after many years of study on the psychological effects of alcohol by using the most delicate instruments of the psychological and physiological laboratories, came to the conclusion "that the body reflexes were delayed from 5 to 10 per cent when doses of alcohol were taken which were so small as to cause no objective or subjective change in the tested persons' conduct." If the ordinary passenger car is being driven at no more than thirty-five miles an hour on standard pavement, and a necessity for sudden stopping occurs, a delay of 5 or 6 per cent in the driver's reaction time will make a difference of about fifteen feet in the point at which the car comes to a stop. . . . It is in that fifteen feet or more for rapidly moving vehicles . . . that many of the tragedies of death and damage occur to the wayfarer and to the driver. . . .

Fact No. 5

Walter L. Miles, professor of experimental psychology at Yale University, has added a "mass of evidence on the inefficiency of human performance in the area of mental functions resulting from taking alcohol in small amounts. . . . Inferiority of physical and mental performance is the usual, if not the invariable, sequel to the ingestion of alcohol at a level of dose far below that which causes intoxication in the police or legal sense."

These five additions to our knowledge about alcohol . . . appear to me to warrant a serious and sustained review of our social attitude toward its use individually and in the social sense.



FIRESIDE MEDITATION

DURING a serious illness, Rudyard Kipling was asked by his nurse: "Mr. Kipling, what do you want?" He replied: "I want God."

This has been the heart cry of many a suffering soul. Men and women, hard pressed by temptation, enslaved by evil habit, tortured by remorse, embittered by betrayal, or disillusioned by disappointment have realized their need of divine assistance. Face to face with a crisis in their lives they have discovered their utter lack of spiritual fortitude, which leaves them wholly inadequate and insufficient for the issues of life.

If someone would have asked Jesus as He hung on Calvary's cross, "Lord, what is it? What do You want?" I am sure that they would have heard Him say, "I want man. I want you!" Yes, friend, one of the greatest facts of history is: God wants you. Calvary is the proof.

One of the most precious promises in all the Bible is found in Isaiah 42:6: "I the Lord . . . will hold thine hand." All of us know what it means to clasp the hand of a friend in time of need. How much more encouraging it is to the needy soul to know that the Eternal, too, will hold his hand.

As the mother of a four-year-old girl lost in New York City was about to call the police to help locate her, she saw her child walking leisurely toward home with one hand up as though holding the hand of someone taller than herself. When she reached home, her mother heard her say: "Good-by Jesus. Thank You for bringing me home." Then turning to her mother, she said: "I got lost, so I asked Jesus to take my hand and bring me home, and He did." The simple faith of this little child is the faith that brings reward to the seeker after God. "Faith is the hand that takes hold of infinite help." It is the medium through which you enter into partnership with God. Infinite possibilities are within your grasp by reaching your hand out to God and letting Him clasp it in His great hand of providence, love, and grace. You may unite your weakness

Make Thy Way Mine

*Father, hold Thou my hands;
The way is steep;
I cannot see the path my feet must
keep;
I cannot tell, so dark the tangled
way,
Where next to step. O stay;
Come close; take both my hands
in Thine;
Make Thy way mine.*

—George Klinge.

with His strength, your ignorance with His wisdom, and your need with His supply.

God is never helpless, even in the most hopeless situation. He, Himself, asks: "Is My hand shortened at all, that it cannot redeem?" Isaiah 50:2. As if in answer the prophet declares: "Behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither His ear heavy, that it cannot hear." Isaiah 59:1. The loving, saving hand of God reaches as far today as it did in Isaiah's day.

No matter where you are or what your condition in life,—disillusioned, disappointed, or even despairing,—let God take hold of your hand, for—

*Down in the depths of life's sorrow,
Into the pit of despair,
A hand reaches down from heaven;
Yes, Jesus is even there.*

Do not hesitate. Ask Him to take your hand now. The testimony of thousands of others who have held out their hands to God has been: "How oft at the touch of that nail-scarred palm, my storm-troubled soul has at once grown calm."

You, too, can clasp His hand in yours and feel that powerful grip that gives you strength and courage to journey along with Him. No matter how rough the way becomes, never let go. Keep holding on, "holding fast to Him, for that means life to you." Deuteronomy 30:20, Moffatt. Sometimes your grip may weaken but God's grip will hold. It is a handclasp that never loosens. "For the Eternal . . . will not let you go." Deuteronomy 4:31, Moffatt.

*Hold Thou my hand, O Lord, nor loose
Thy clasp,
Though weaker, weaker, grows my
feeble grasp;
Though courage fail me and my faith
is small,
Be Thou my strength, my hope, my
faith, my all.
Hold Thou my hand!*

—Annie Johnson Flint.

So commit the keeping of your life to Him and travel along life's way hand in hand with God, and as you journey along you, too, may hear God saying to you:

*Fear not, I hold thine hand
In Mine, clasped tight;
Where'er My footsteps lead
Can be no night;
For I have bridged the gulf
Across the years,
Turning to joyous morn
The night of sighs and tears.
—Phoebe Hadley.*

And in this divine assurance you, too, may share with your fellow pilgrims in that richest of all experiences of the abundant life—fellowship with God. "And truly our fellowship is with the Father, and with His Son Jesus Christ." 1 John 1:3.

BOYER





GENDREAU

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

"No woman wants to jeopardize her beauty, and there is something about alcohol which no beauty parlor can disguise. Every woman's face shows the record of even 'temperate' drinking. The slight bloat which takes all the fineness out of even the prettiest features is universal."—Nina Wilcox Putnam, in "Your Life," March, 1948.

"No mother in her right mind would deliberately expose her son to the danger of tubercular infection, nor would she endanger her daughter by knowingly infecting her with malaria. But any mother who serves intoxicants on her dinner table for her young people is exposing them to the dangers of alcoholism!"—Dr. Roy L. Smith, editor, *The Christian Advocate*, February, 1948.

"Drinking seems to be rapidly increasing among young people. A report of the latest known statistics of one insurance company indicates that the number of rejections involving alcoholic incidence in the age group under thirty increased almost three times in four years."—Dr. Edward Strecker, University of Pennsylvania Medical School, in *The Voice*, July, 1947.

"The Social Service Bureau of the City of Richmond places alcoholism in parents at the top of the list of the causes of neglect of children. The deduction is that alcoholism may be the cause of the commission of crime by the individual and that it may also lead through poverty and squalor and deficient nutrition and by general deprivation to criminality in others."—Dr. James K. Hall, associate editor, *Southern Medical Surgery*, quoted in *The News and Observer*, Raleigh, North Carolina, Sept. 14, 1947.

"A general moral decadence in the United States is emphasized by the arrest in 1946 of 108,787 young people under twenty-one years for crimes serious enough to warrant fingerprinting. The brutal truth is that youngsters under twenty-one were responsible for 51 per cent of all auto thefts in 1946, 41 per cent of the burglaries, 28 per cent of the robberies, 27 per cent of the thefts, 26 per cent of the criminal assaults, and 18 per cent of the arsons."—J. Edgar Hoover, in *The American Weekly*, Jan. 11, 1948.

"I am thoroughly convinced that the tremendous volume of liquor advertising has increased the amount of intemperance, and the vice, crime, accidents, injuries, damage to industry and property, as well as moral degradation, attributable to drinking of alcoholics. In these perilous times the need for a sober, morally sound America is paramount to the profits of those who derive revenue from liquor advertising. I heartily endorse the Capper bill and ask that it be enacted."—Roger W. Babson, famous economist, quoted in the editorial, "Senator Capper Says," "Capper's Farmer," March, 1948.

Industry, facing the bleak fact that alcoholic absenteeism cuts production by 2,000,000 man-hours every month, is impelled to act for economic reasons.—Elgar Brown, *Chicago Herald-American*, March 23, 1948.

"Alcoholism is one of the chronic and attenuated forms of self-destruction."—Karl Menninger, M. D., in *The Christian Century*, Oct. 8, 1947.

"If we are going to prevent an increase in the number of excessive drinkers and alcoholics in our country, among which will be our own children, we must intensively educate and propagandize the fact that alcohol is a narcotic, that drinking is not smart, that a capacity to hold liquor is a dangerous gift, that intoxication is a disgrace, and there is nothing funny about it."—Andrew C. Ivy, distinguished professor of physiology and vice-president of the University of Illinois, in *The Christian Advocate*, Feb. 12, 1948.

"The arrest of boys under eighteen during the war years, for drunkenness and driving while intoxicated, has increased 101 per cent."—J. Edgar Hoover, *You and Alcohol*, page 20.

"Over 90 per cent of the adult population in prisons in Massachusetts to which people are sent for misdemeanors, are there for offenses caused by drunkenness, and about 50 per cent of persons sentenced to penal institutions committed offenses related to alcoholism."—Judge Joseph T. Zottoli, quoted in *You and Alcohol*, page 20.

"Alcohol is a poison, inherently, absolutely, essentially; in a drop, in a gill, in a pint, or in a gallon; in all quantities, and in every quantity, it is a poison. Plainly the quantity cannot alter the chemical constitution."—Edward C. Mann, M. D., in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*.

"There is too much ignorance and indifference toward the consequences of drink. We must teach people that alcohol is neither desirable nor necessary in social intercourse."—Thelma Kunz, Utah State Agricultural College, in "The International Student," February, 1948, page 126.

A Clarion Call

EVERY year millions upon millions of gallons of intoxicating liquors are consumed. Millions upon millions of dollars are spent in buying wretchedness, poverty, disease, degradation, lust, crime, and death.

More terrible still, the curse is striking the very heart of the home. More and more, women are forming the liquor habit. Sons and daughters are growing up under the shadow of this terrible evil. What outlook for their future but that they will sink even lower than their parents?

The honor of God, the stability of the nation, the well-being of the community, of the home, and of the individual, demand that every possible effort be made in arousing the people to the evil of intemperance. Soon we shall see the result of this terrible evil as we do not see it now. Who will put forth a determined effort to stay the work of destruction? As yet the contest has hardly begun. Let an army be formed to stop the sale of the drugged liquors that are making men mad. Let the danger from the liquor traffic be made plain, and a public sentiment be created that shall demand its prohibition. Let the drink-maddened men be given an opportunity to escape from their thralldom. Let the voice of the nation demand of its lawmakers that a stop be put to this infamous traffic.

Ellen G. White

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the richest gift—a strong mind and healthy body growing up in a spiritual environment.

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