

LISTEN

A
JOURNAL
OF
BETTER
LIVING



Pilot Error—Page 5

Rescue From Alcoholism—Page 22

Do You Know?



● Walter Morgan, a seventy-six-year-old Fosston, Minnesota, farmer, had to plead for a long time before he could find a pilot willing to take him up for a parachute jump. Finally successful, he bailed out of the plane at eighteen hundred feet, dropped halfway to the ground before opening his parachute, landed calmly in a field, and said: "That's what an old man can do when he lets liquor alone."

● Judge Frank E. Donoghue of Chicago's municipal women's court tries to make every alcoholic woman take the pledge. Jack Mabley, reporting in the Chicago *Daily News*, describes his conversation with a woman who was in court for the sixth time.

"Do you go to church?" asked the Judge.

"No, but I am going to start tomorrow," she replied.

"Good. Raise your right hand. Repeat after me: 'I solemnly swear not to drink any alcoholic beverage for six months, so help me God.'"

"Now you come back in six months, and if you break that pledge you'll go to jail."

● A Stockholm, Sweden, report indicates that cocktail parties are becoming popular in that city. Since guests at the parties are not offered any nonalcoholic substitutes, this new craze has become a serious threat to sobriety.

● The alcohol beverage industry in South Carolina has hit an employment slump. Owners and employers in 1946 totaled 2,155, in 1947, 1,498, a loss of 657.

● "The Catholic Guild for the Licensed Beverage Industry" was founded in October, 1947, and launched with the ecclesiastical blessing of Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston. The guild has the twofold objective of the spiritual welfare of its members and the financial aid of Catholic charities. Every Catholic in the beverage industry is urged to join at two dollars a year. The guild is to hold a meeting each three months and a corporate mass and communion breakfast once a year.

● Two Danish doctors have discovered a powerful new chemical pill which has been hailed by Scandinavian medicos as an effective treatment in cases of alcoholism. The pills are made of tetraethyl-thiuram-disulfide. Their effect is to make a person feel very sick immediately upon tasting even a small quantity of any alcoholic beverage.

Rubber industry workers at Akron, Ohio, more than two years ago discovered that the inhalation of dust particles from this powerful chemical compound, which is used in connection with rubber vulcanization, produced nausea and dizziness and shortness of breath whenever workers took a glass of beer after exposure to the dust particles. Medical circles are investigating the possible value of the compound in treating alcoholism.

● During fifteen years of repeal the dries have won a total of 204 counties and 2,087 voting units in local-option elections. These territories represent a 2,000,000 population gain. During these fifteen years the wets picked up 126 counties, leaving a net dry gain of 78 counties. Incomplete November, 1948, election figures, however, show a net wet gain of more than 26,000 on dry-wet issues of the election campaign. North Carolina dries in a recent six-month period won twenty-five counties.

● The new \$1,500,000 Boeing Stratocruiser, soon to see service on routes of Pan American World Airways, is a seventy-five-passenger capacity, two-decked plane with a lounge and bar on the lower floor. Last March, in a United Press release, the American Overseas Air Lines reported that one drink in the air is worth two on the ground, because of the fact that the oxidation of alcohol in the blood stream is retarded at high altitudes. In making this announcement the Air Lines specified that passengers would be limited to two cocktails before each meal.

● The last quarter of 1948 showed an upward trend of gallonage sales of distilled spirits. During the early months of 1948, sales were about 4 per cent below 1947 levels. For the last three months of 1948, sales were above those of the corresponding months of 1947.

● The number of persons arrested in America for liquor violations since repeal, according to the American Business Men's Research Foundation, exceeds 25,000,000, a total equivalent to twice the population of the Dominion of Canada. This includes only arrests for the four most common liquor offenses, i.e., drunkenness, driving while intoxicated, disorderly conduct, and basic liquor law violations. There are no adequate figures to determine the extensive part liquor plays in other crimes, such as criminal homicide, manslaughter, rape, aggravated assault, and commercialized vice.

● America is now importing from England lavishly equipped cabinet bars for the American home made of the finest walnut with perfectly matched markings, to sell at \$3,950. Too many American homes are already too wet. Parlor bars can only mean added tragedy and deterioration of home life.

● J. G. Shakman, vice-president in charge of production of the Pabst Brewery Company, has predicted annual beer sales of 90,000,000 barrels by 1960. Last year's beer production was 87,170,000 barrels. Total 1947 beer consumption was 87,076,141 barrels.

● North Dakota's 1947 law forbidding the sale of food where liquor is sold has closed up one out of every five of the liquor outlets in the state, according to surveys completed by the Beverage Associations of North Dakota.

● It is reported that *Life*, *Time*, and *Fortune* magazines realize \$12,700,000 net income from liquor advertisements. A breakdown of the figures gives *Life* a net liquor ad revenue of \$9,500,000; *Time*, \$2,850,000, and *Fortune*, \$350,000.

COMING NEXT ISSUE

The governor of Minnesota, Luther W. Youngdahl, writes on "Youth Conservation and the Drinking Problem." Read this thought-provoking discussion by a dynamic statesman.

Have you wondered about the drinking customs of the nations of antiquity and the extent of their alcohol problem? You will want to see *Listen's* unique pictorial feature in a panoramic review of history's greatest social problem.

Other articles of special interest include the second installment of Dr. Sherwood's "Pilot Error;" a colorfully illustrated feature, "Death Rides Our Highways;" and "A Message to All Churches," by J. L. McElhany, world president of the International Temperance Society.

OUR COVER

Few experiences of life so catch the imagination of a youngster as listening to the adventures of an old salt whose stories are drawn from a long life on the sea. Our cover picture by Lambert well portrays a new sailor in the making as this lad, while drinking in the seaman's fascinating tales, dreams of his own future on the high seas.



Pilot Error—page 5 Rescue From Alcoholism—page 12

LISTEN

A JOURNAL OF BETTER LIVING

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THE STREETS OF FORGOTTEN MEN

"In my opinion drink is a major contributing factor in 95 per cent of unpremeditated crimes." This statement by a prominent police captain of a large Western city verifies the findings of my survey. I have personally put the question to a number of police officials, and the vast majority of the estimates range from 75 per cent to 90 per cent.

Accumulated evidence indicates that the misdeeds of young men and women whose exemplary conduct is unpremeditatedly changed into criminal activity usually originate in a cocktail-sipping or booze-guzzling atmosphere.

America's youth are the greatest capital investment this country has. Too many of them have to meet the mob psychology of social pressure and the subtle philosophy of vested interests without sufficient knowledge of the inherent dangers of the social glass. We owe them the best possible facilities for adequate scientific alcohol education.

In this education we must be more than cold, calculating, fact-recording machines who never shed a tear, grip a hand, or warm a heart. The idea that we must give them the cold facts but not show any emotion is too far removed from the vibrant buoyancy of young lives. Those who teach this philosophy have never walked the streets of forgotten men.

We have the scientific facts, we have education, we have the "know what" and the "know how," and yet those streets every passing year grow longer and their inhabitants more numerous. Maybe we need to warm up the facts with the actual experiences of human life. Somehow the hearts of Americans need to be touched.

Along those dimly lighted ways the derelicts of the Boweries and skid rows of our nation and the world know only a "measly pittance" of a superficial counterfeit to happiness as they "eke out a miserable existence," always facing tomorrows of suffering, sorrow, and shame. Only God knows how many times they have fought a losing battle with the bottle.

There is a great need for youth entertainment centers where nonalcoholic beverages are served. Why not have fruit-juice bars in our social centers where the colorfully named, narcotizing alcoholic cocktails have neither social prestige nor admittance?

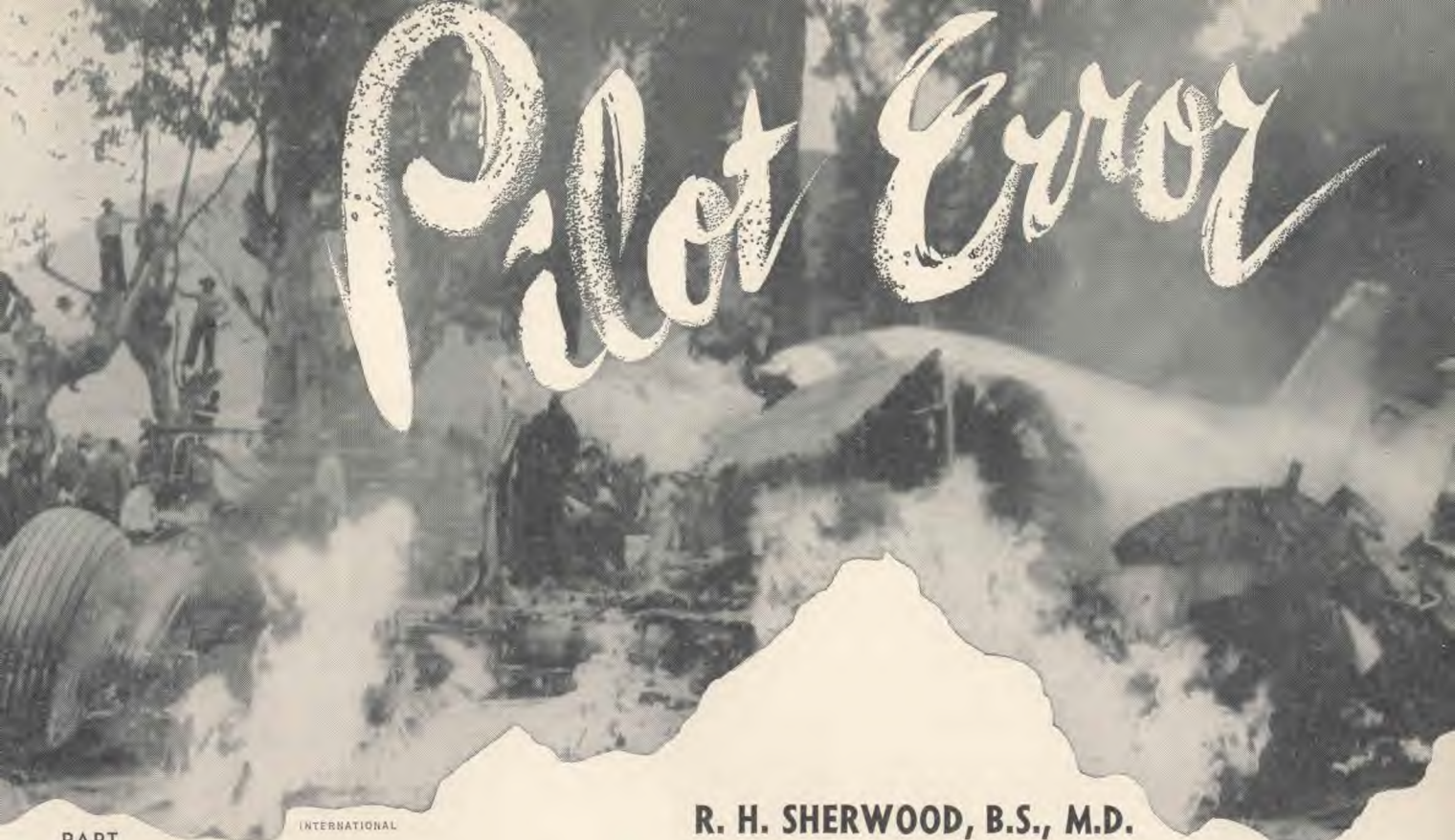
Inanimate wreckage on the shores of the sea speaks in somber silence of the tragedy of ruin, but this is nought when compared with the animate wreckage of lives.

What will we do with these derelicts of life along the shores of time—our shores and our time? They are our brothers and sisters. To what extent are we aiding the trade that turns out "youth of extinction"? The most vital question of all is: What preventive measures are we taking to save American youth from alcoholic ruin?

God help us to keep our sons and daughters off the streets of forgotten men.



Pilot Error



PART
ONE

INTERNATIONAL

R. H. SHERWOOD, B.S., M.D.

Designated Civil Aeronautics Administration Medical Examiner, Buffalo, New York



HE strange behavior of the air line pilot who locked the controls of a D-C 4 carrying forty-eight passengers to see what would occur is like

the behavior of the juvenile delinquent who throws a railroad switch to see what happens when the express goes by. The pilot, however, had a physical examination, or perhaps two of them within six months of his little experiment.

How did such a pilot pass those physical examinations? There must have been previous indications that such a serious change had taken place in his psychological make-up. He should not have been flying.

Previously two pilots in a fatal air line crash were accused by the district attorney of being drunk. The autopsy proved it. Something wrong here!

A test pilot, with 10,000 hours flying heavy equipment, one day became drunk, took off all his clothes, wandered around in a field and contracted pneumonia. Supposedly recovered, he resumed work. A few days later he returned to the hospital and died in 48 hours.

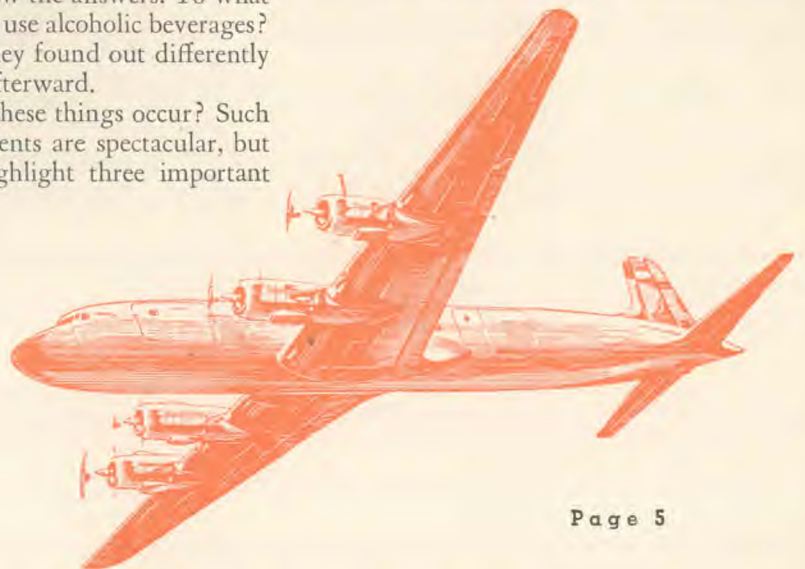
It was then discovered that actually he was a periodic alcoholic, that the attack of pneumonia had damaged his heart, and that he had flown five test hops three days prior to his death. How did he ever accumulate 10,000 hours? Why was he permitted to fly?

Before the final alcoholic episode, and two weeks before he died, this pilot had a CAA physical examination. How did he pass it? In this case, the answer is simple: There was no real information on the man. He was middle-aged, experienced, and wise. He knew the answers. To what extent did he use alcoholic beverages? Not any! They found out differently about him afterward.

How can these things occur? Such bizarre incidents are spectacular, but they also highlight three important

facts: 1. More than two thirds of the air line crashes are blamed on pilot error. 2. Official investigations do not delve into the underlying causes of pilot error. 3. United States commercial air line operators obviously do not have sufficiently accurate last-minute information on the physical and psychological condition of their pilots.

Following the recent epidemic of air line crashes a number of magazine articles appeared emphasizing the fact that airplanes are better than the men who fly them. President



Truman appointed a special committee to delve into the problem, and the public is now waiting to see if anyone but dead pilots are going to be blamed for the disasters.

Findings of past investigations indicate that faulty airplanes will be in for a certain amount of censure, but it will also be contended that if the pilots had been on their toes, they could have successfully coped with many of the mechanical difficulties and prevented the crashes.

Considering the frequent allegation of pilot error, and the customary indictment of 71 per cent of the men who were at the controls of the crashed airplanes, it would be reasonable to expect that official investigations of crashes might focus on those charged with having been responsible for such a large percentage of them.

Crash Investigations

How much effort is made to find out about the pilots and other personnel closely connected with a fatal flight? Are they all immediately examined by doctors of the medical section of the Civil Aeronautics Administration to determine the shape they might have been in just before the doomed ship took off? They are not!

After the sharp upswing in the number of air line accidents, a high official of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in June of last year remarked that whenever a crash occurs, they send for everyone but the doctor. Crash investigations feature lawyers and engineers, but not qualified medical men. He added that the trail of the personal element, of the pilot's physical and psychological state, which might prove to have been the biggest factor in the fatality, may be picked up, but it is allowed to cool off. Under the present organization and regulations of the Department of Commerce the medical section of the CAA may not assert itself in these crash investigations without risk of incurring serious displeasure.

What happens when an air liner crash occurs? Police, rescue parties, and technical experts immediately rush to the scene of the accident. They look for survivors and administer first aid, if not too late. They segregate the wreck, comb the

terrain, examine fragments, adjourn to their laboratories, and in their subsequent report blame the inefficient functioning of a certain part of the engine or fuselage structure.

But what about the pilot? What was his condition just before the flight? Was he overly fatigued? Was he inadequate? Was he sober? Was he physically fit? What effort was made to determine his true condition? These are questions which come to the mind of CAA doctors.

Periodic Checkups

Both air lines and pilots entail considerable annual expense to comply with CAA regulations requiring periodic physical checkups. Occasionally the designated CAA exam-

iner and the air line doctor are one and the same. The CAA has not been too enthusiastic about this arrangement. One large manufacturer even went to the expense of sending its test pilots to the Mayo Clinic for periodic checkups.

Every six months commercial air line pilots undergo a physical examination by especially qualified CAA doctors. Some of the air lines maintain their own medical departments for additional medical examination and supervision of pilots and other employees.

The Department of Commerce from time to time has met with strong pressure to do away with physical examinations altogether. With the exception of air line pilots on intercontinental assignments, the date of the last flight physical may be a long way from the take-off time of the flight that never arrives. Successfully passing a physical examination six months ago does not guarantee that the pilot can pass it today. He may have picked up some intercurrent disease, or developed a grave psychological problem in the interim.

Regulations of the United States Department of Commerce which permit pilots to compensate for physical disabilities by skill and flying experience further complicate this problem.

Civil Aeronautics Administration medical examiners know how easily a flier can get around the minimum physical requirements. The physically disqualified pilot can appeal to the CAB from the decision of the medical section of the CAA, and stands a good chance of having the board overrule the chief of the medical section.

A pilot with the rank of captain commands a big income, which he stands to lose if he is grounded for physical reasons. Civil Aeronautics Administration physical examinations are on a fee basis. If a medical examiner gets the reputation among commercial pilots for being "too tough," they are likely to take their business elsewhere. The consequent temptation for CAA doctors to go easy on the regular customers further clouds the preflight medical picture.

Commercial airplane pilots hold-
(Turn to page 26)



A GOOD EXAMPLE

During the two-week stay of the 43d National Guard Division at Camp Edwards, Major General Kenneth F. Cramer, division commander, banned the sale of beer at the camp, because of the "tremendous number of seventeen- and eighteen-year-old men in the division."

"The banning of the sale of beer on the base was not intended to drive the men out of camp into the local towns," declared the general, "and it has not had that effect. . . . Many of the new men who were attending a summer encampment for the first time here were more surprised to hear that beer ever was served on the base than that it is now banned. Few of the younger men indulge in alcoholic beverages, and we are not here to tempt them."

Commendation is due General Cramer for his stand on the matter of supplying alcoholic drinks to the men in his camp. Would that every officer in the Army, and in the Navy and Air Force as well, would emulate this example! What an immediate brightening there would be of America's future!



MOB

PSYCHOLOGY

GEORGE W. CRANE, Ph.D., M.D.

Author of the Newspaper Column "The Worry Clinic"
and the Well-Known Textbook, "Psychology Applied"

Mob psychology or stampede action is one of the principal reasons why young people when they get in a crowd are led into drinking habits. They do not intend to drink. They do not like liquor. They know a hundred and one other things they would rather do than drink, but they yield to the social pressure of stampede action.

Take, for example, one of these sophisticated sororities. The senior girls are there, the junior girls are there, and the sophomore girls and your little "freshy" daughter who wishes to make a good impression. She doesn't want anyone to think that she is a back number, so she joins with the crowd. The mob psychology or social pressure on that girl is terrific!

Now how are we going to prevent that mob psychology, that stampede reaction of the crowd? We can do it partly by warning youth in advance of a specific particular situation in which they are likely to find themselves.

"Forewarned is forearmed," runs an old truism which is still effective in modern psychology. The trouble with much of our moral training, even in the churches and Sunday schools, is faulty psychology. We need to change our strategy.

Abstract teaching of the golden rule is not sufficient! Your daughter may know the golden rule, yet go to that sorority party and take that proffered glass of wine or cigarette simply because to her the golden rule is an ethical, faraway principle which has no particular bearing on the current situation.

Unfortunately no one had pointed out to her in advance this specific situation, when as a prospective member of a sorority she would face the social pressure of the drinking habits of older girls setting the pace for her to follow.

What a difference it would have made could someone have said to her: "Mary, what are you going to do a year from now when you go to college? Are you going to stampede like sheep when older girls with prestige offer you liquor, or are you going to be able to resist the terrific pressure of the mob psychology which you will have to face?"

To have anticipated that specific moral situation would have helped her to arrive at a sensible decision when for the first time she faces this stampede action so common to such drinking parties. For she would then be able to recognize this previously anticipated social situation, tabulate its implications, and thus protect herself from the mob psychology that inevitably operates in such an environment.

For we cannot "cerebrate" and "emote" at the same time. Analysis is a scientific cerebral process which frees

us from emotional stampedes. Obviously we need to teach by specific examples from life. Admonition should be offered in much the same manner as jam is ladled out to children. Mothers do not let them eat the jam right out of the container. No, they are instructed to spread it over bread or other bakery products. Likewise morality should be "spread" over all these specific situations in life with reference to moral decisions. Then the child will be forewarned and will be "vaccinated" against stampeding with the crowd.

Social pressures operate in many different ways. For example, friends meet at a tavern. After one round of drinks someone says: "Come on now. You set up the first round of drinks; so have a drink on me."

An individual says, "No, thank you, I take only one," but the other party insists, "What's the matter? Isn't my money any good?"

Then someone else slaps the hesitant one on the back and adds, "Come on, be a pal," and thus mob psychology begins to operate. So he consents to take "just one more." By the time he swallows this second drink, his intelligence is sufficiently benumbed to lower it to about 90 or 80 per cent efficiency. He then more readily yields to the third invitation: "Come on now, it's my turn. I drank with you fellows; it's up to you to drink with me."

Each drink lowers his intellectual and moral resistance further, for alcohol works much like ether. It slows down nervous action and produces temporary feeble-mindedness.

Thus it adds to our high accident rate on the automobile highways and in the factories; and it promotes immorality and spreads venereal disease.

Since it subverts human intelligence, a really smart and clever person, for his own good and for the good of others, will leave alcohol alone.

"Come on now. Have a drink." This type of social pressure has started many a man on the road to the drink habit.

KEYSTONE



PERSONAL-LIFE CHARTS OF ALCOHOLICS

Case Studies of Their Penal and Hospital Records

JUDGE JOSEPH T. ZOTTOLI

Some 250 such charts as are shown on these pages were compiled by Judge Joseph T. Zottoli, associate justice of the Boston Municipal Court and chairman of the Special Commission to Investigate the Problem of Drunkenness in Massachusetts. These case histories have been drawn from the official court and survey records. The individuals themselves have been under observation by the judge and were personally studied as they appeared before him in court. *Listen's* editors feel that this material is well worth the thoughtful study of both drinker and non-drinker, and that it should be given wider publicity.

I WANT to show you what the lives of alcoholics look like on paper. Here are sample life charts of alcoholic addicts showing the penological and hospitalization problems of their drinking lives. They have been compiled from our actual records, only the names of the individuals being withheld.

Each rectangular space in each graph represents a month of the year. The horizontal shading represents the time the individual spent in prison, the diagonal shading the period of his or her hospitalization. It will be noted that many alcoholics are hospitalized, a large number of them because of insanity.

They either go to the insane asylum at the average age of forty-one years, remain there on the average ten years, and then go to the morgue; or at the average age of thirty-five years they are already beyond redemption and at forty-eight are dead.

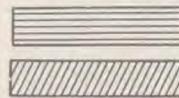
A glance at the personal charts of alcoholics shows the seriousness of the situation and proves that drunkenness is a growing medical-social-penological problem.

Public opinion recognizes that prevention is more valuable than cure. These chronic alcoholics have reached an irreversible condition. You will note the extensive active medical care required because of both or either mental or physical condition arising from alcoholism. The tremendous importance of preventive education and legislation in dealing with this serious national problem cannot be overemphasized.

Joseph T. Zottoli

KEY FOR READING PERSONAL CHARTS

Each rectangular space represents a month of the year. Reading from left to right across the chart you can check each year's record.



The horizontally shaded areas in the chart represent the period of time spent in prison.

The areas shaded thus, indicate the duration of hospitalization.

- C. J. Common jail.
- B. C. H. Boston City Hospital.
- D Default entered.
- F Case filed by justice of the court.
- H. C. House of Correction.
- H. G. S. House of Good Shepherd.
- L. I. H. Long Island Hospital.
- 1 M S S stands for suspended sentence. The numeral preceding the letter M indicates the number of months for which defendant was sentenced, which sentence was suspended and the defendant placed on probation.
- S S
- 2 M Two months' sentence appealed to the Superior Court.
- A
- N. G. Not guilty verdict.
- N Nolle prosequi entered—an entry on the record denoting that the prosecutor or plaintiff will proceed no further in his action or suit. (Short, "nol. pros.")
- P Placed on probation.
- Par. Person paroled.
- Psyc. Hosp. Psychopathic Hospital, Boston.
- R Release without arrangement in court.
- Ret. S. F. Returned to State Farm.
- R. M. Massachusetts Reformatory (for men).
- R. P. O. Release by probation officer.
- R. W. Massachusetts Reformatory for women.
- S. C. or S. Ct. Superior Court.
- S. F. State Farm.
- S. F. State Farm sentence appealed.
- A
- S. F. State Farm suspended sentence imposed.
- S. S.
- St. Inf. Tewksbury State Hospital.
- Togus United States Hospital at Togus, Maine.
- Worc. St. H. Worcester State Hospital.
- W. H. Washingtonian Hospital.
- 10 A figure in shaded area indicates the designated number of days in short term sentences for which party was committed.
- \$ 5. A numeral with the \$ sign preceding indicates the amount of the fine imposed.
- | A vertical line within the rectangle indicating the month denotes one day spent at a hospital or infirmary. Shaded portions of rectangle representing a month denote the approximate period the individual was institutionalized in that month.

| 17-Z MALE BORN SEPT. 17, 1886. CHART BY JUDGE J. T. ZOTTOLI | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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CHART 17-Z The high points of this man's social history show the background of his lack of social adaptability.

Childhood at home was to a great extent spoiled by an alcoholic father, who spent most of his last years as a patient in state mental hospitals. The home was stricken with poverty and lacked training for the proper bringing up of a family.

He graduated from high school at seventeen years, and at eighteen years joined the Navy. He served four years, drank heavily, was court-martialed, and was given dishonorable discharge. He soon re-enlisted in Army under another name, drank heavily, served army prison sentence, was court-martialed, and was again dishonorably discharged. He served aboard different merchant ships, but could not hold any job long because of alcoholic habits. He joined the British army, served twenty-six months, was wounded, and received small pension from the British government when not drinking.

He married, but unsuccessfully; beat wife, neglected her, threatened to kill her and, in fact, did try to choke her. She divorced him. Has worked very little, lost jobs repeatedly because of drunkenness.

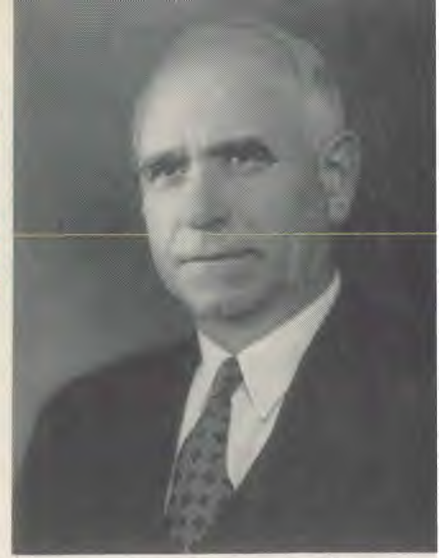
CHART 26-Z This man lived under eleven different aliases in sixteen different places in Boston, Charlestown, Somerville, and in Connecticut. He admitted arrests in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont which do not appear on this record. He was hospitalized for alcoholic psychosis.

| 26-Z MALE BORN NOV. 24, 1884- CHART BY JUDGE J. T. ZOTTOLI | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 13-Z MALE BORN JUNE 13, 1876. CHART BY JUDGE J. T. ZOTTOLI | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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CHART 13-Z This man's penological record was confined to the last twenty years of his drinking life. His hospitalization records list numerous bruises, lacerations, fractures, and infections while drunk, also delirium tremens and chronic myocarditis, and acute alcoholism.

THE JUDGE SAYS:



© BACHRACH
Judge Joseph T. Zottoli

THE personal life charts of alcoholics appearing here do not depict alcoholism or drunkenness in its relationship to the more serious crimes of homicide, arson, serious sex offenses, et cetera. Such instances have been called to public attention through the medium of the press at the time of occurrence of such crimes. It takes only a moment of reflection or a brief review of press releases over the past few years to recall many instances of serious crimes which have been committed, admittedly, while the offender was drunk. Therefore these personal charts illustrate only the "usual run" of chronic alcoholics which ordinarily is not called to public attention through the press.

These personal charts show the alcoholics' progressive disintegration into the chronic state, which very often ends in insanity. Many of these cases show how strong, healthy individuals gradually degenerate and "disintegrate" into helpless psychotic human wreckage.

These charts clearly show that in many cases these alcoholics started out in life with healthy bodies and minds, and gradually degenerated into both a physically and mentally diseased condition.

The personal charts of alcoholics show that hospitals would not be kept so busy if they cared only for persons who had not degenerated through alcoholism. Suffice it to say that much of the work of the general hospitals is necessitated by degenerations and diseases which an alcoholic is not able to cast off because of his weakened condition, caused by alcoholism.

Records relating to alcoholism kept at hospitals do

151-Z FEMALE BORN MAR. 27, 1871. CHART BY JUDGE J. T. ZOTTOLI

| YEAR | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC |
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| 1909 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1910 | | | | | 2-M | | R | | | | | |
| 1911 | | | | 30-D | | | | | | R | F | |
| 1912 | 1-M | | S.F. | | | 4-M | JAIL | | | | S.F. | |
| 1913 | S.F. | | | | | P | F | 1-M | | | S.F. | |
| 1914 | | 2-M | | | S.F. | | F | | | | S.F. | S.F. |
| 1915 | | S.F. | | | F | | | P | | | | |
| 1916 | | FP | | | \$10 | F 3-M | 3-M | | | | S.F. | |
| 1917 | | | PFF | 2-M | | RP | R | FP | F 10 | | S.F. | |
| 1918 | S.F. | P | S.F. | | F | S.F. | | | F 35 | | F | S.F. |
| 1919 | S.F. | | TEWK. ST. HOS. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1921 | | | | | | | R | | | | | |
| 1922 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1923 | | | | | RR | | P | | | FP | | |
| 1924 | | | | FP | L.I. | HOS. | P | | | | | |
| 1925 | | | | | | | P | | | | | |
| 1926 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1927 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1928 | | R | | | | | | RR | | | | |
| 1929 | | P | | | FP | | P 1-M | F 35 | PF | HM | SF | SC P |
| 1930 | | 2-M | | \$5 Sch | | P 1-M | S.F. | | | P 1-M | F 35 | |
| 1931 | | | | | | | F 10 | 10 | D | F | | TEWK. ST. HOS. |
| 1932 | | TEWK. ST. HOS. | | | | 3-M | JAIL | | R | | | |
| 1933 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1934 | | | | 1-M | | | | TEWK. ST. HOS. | | | | |
| 1935 | | TEWK. ST. HOS. | | R | F | P 1-M | S.F. | | F 1-M | S.F. | F 2-M | |
| 1936 | | 2-M | | | | | 2-M | | PR | | | TEWK. ST. H. |
| 1937 | | | TEWK. ST. HOS. | | | HOS. | | | | | P | T.S.H. |
| 1938 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1939 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1940 | | | TEWKSBURY STATE HOSPITAL | | | | | | | | NOV. 26, 1937 to | |
| 1941 | | | JAN. 18, 1944. | | | | | | | | | |
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CHART 151-Z This woman's chart illustrates the pronounced drop in alcoholic trends during the early prohibition period, as do a number of the personal charts of addicts compiled by Judge Zottoli.

Many of these charts show that "common drunks" were so sober in most of the period 1919 to 1933 that they seldom had to be committed for drunkenness during that entire period. When repeal came back, they reverted to their old ways and had to be repeatedly institutionalized.

It is fundamental that the volume of inebriety increases and decreases with the volume of intoxicating liquor that the intemperate person is able to acquire. Without alcoholic beverages there can be no drunkenness caused thereby.—Report of the Special Commission to Investigate the Problem of Drunkenness in Massachusetts, pages 132, 136.

not disclose the true extent of the harm caused humanity by the excessive use of alcoholic beverages. These records do not even disclose all the harm directly caused by alcoholism. Often a court will file a drunk case to give the defendant an opportunity to go to a hospital for treatment of injuries which he received in a drunken spree. The hospital record in many of such cases will not disclose that drunkenness was responsible for his injuries. Then, again, quite often an inebriate will be hospitalized by various conditions directly or indirectly related to alcoholism. No reference will be found to this fact in many hospital cases of this nature.

Furthermore, it now generally is established that alcohol lowers the vitality or resistance of the alcoholic to a point where, at times, the bodily and mental functions are so impaired as to render the victim susceptible to the attack of diseases ordinarily not directly related to alcoholism. In many such cases serious illness and death ensue, which otherwise would not have happened if the degeneration resulting from intemperance had not existed. The hospital record in many such cases only discloses that the illness or death was caused by the particular disease that finally was diagnosed, when, as a matter of fact, the unfortunate result would not have occurred if alcoholism had not provided a fertile foundation for the particular disease.

| 49-Z | | MALE BORN NOV 15, 1877. CHART BY JUDGE J. T. ZOTTOLI | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 180-Z | | FEMALE BORN 1872. CHART BY JUDGE J. T. ZOTTOLI | | | | | | | | | | | |
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CHART 49-Z Lived under two different aliases in four different places in low-cost areas of Boston. Penological record contains additional fines and minor sentences not shown on the chart. Admitted to Long Island Hospital in 1936 for hypertension and destitution. Still there when last checked, July 15, 1944.



CHART 180-Z This woman had a long record in Springfield, also her Boston record shows more than sixty arrests.

Hospitalized for four and a half months in 1901 for hereditary syphilis, in 1902 for debility, in 1909 for alcoholism, and in 1919 for chronic alcoholism. Other hospitalizations include such notations as multiple neuritis, positive Wassermann, chronic nephritis, latent syphilis, and chronic alcoholism. Continual hospitalization for last eighteen years. Died in 1943 of chronic alcoholic deterioration.

WHAT SOME PEOPLE CALL A MIRACLE TOOK PLACE

by HENRY
Member of ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS



THREE LIONS

I OFTEN wonder why these opportunities come to me to talk in a brief way about something that has meant life itself to me. I have stood at that branch in the road where one way leads only to a drunkard's grave and the other to an asylum.

I am an alcoholic. Every member of this fellowship we call Alcoholics Anonymous says those words frequently because within that sentence there is a declaration of what I am. There is also the hope of what I may be. When I say that I am an alcoholic, I am rededicating myself to the principles under which I live.

The problem of alcoholism is tremendous. The answer to that problem has been found in this loosely knit organization we call Alcoholics Anonymous. It's a fellowship and nothing more than that. We are a group of people who have joined together to seek an answer to a common problem.

The only way I can tell you the answer is to talk specifically of what we call "the recovery problem." This is all predicated on a sincere desire on the part of the individual to do something about his alcoholic problem.

I am one of those who was not quite as unfortunate as many, but I tried a good many years ago to find

my way out. Back in 1933 I tried medicine, I tried psychiatry, I tried my church, I tried every human institution I knew, and I could not find my way out.

Now these twelve steps which are the basis of recovery in the Alcoholic Anonymous program constitute a record of my recovery and the recovery of every alcoholic who gains and maintains his sobriety. These twelve steps literally represent the history of the struggles the men went through who founded our group. They are my story.

I came first of all to a decision that I had to do something about this problem. I admitted that I was powerless over alcohol, that my life had become unmanageable. Above everything else I was now willing to go to any limit to find an answer to this problem. For the first time in my life I came face to face with reality and didn't run away. I stood and I faced it.

I saw about me men who had been as I was, but they were sober; they had about them a glow and understanding. They had found an answer. I didn't know what their answer was, but I saw in them what I wanted to be. Whatever this thing was that was at work in them, I wanted.

So I came to believe that what it

was they had would also work for me. I rephrase that faith this way: I came to believe that a power greater than myself could restore me to sanity and give me again the ability to weigh and to judge and to live as normal people live.

How could I gain this power? I didn't know, but I knew I wanted it. I knew that I was willing to do anything to get it, and so I made a decision to turn my life and my will over to the power as I understood it.

Most of us grew up to call that power by name. Some of us did not. So I call that power the God of your understanding, the God of my understanding. So I made the decision to turn my life and my will over to the care of the God of my understanding. From that moment on what some people call a miracle, but what was to me a simple demonstration of the power in which I believed, took place. The power was there; I needed but to ask for it and He demonstrated it to me.

Now in order to do this and to know what kind of person I was, I asked myself who was this Henry that was walking down the street staggering, sometimes hiding behind fences avoiding people—who was this individual? I did what a psychiatrist once tried to do for me, and why it didn't work, I'm not to an-

swer. But I set out to see who this Henry was. So I made a searching and a fearless moral inventory. Not a summing up of debts or liabilities, but rather I wanted to see who and what this person called Henry was and what he had turned over to the care of the power in which he believed. I went through my life beginning with yesterday. I wanted to know what anger, what ego, what vanity, what all these little quirks and traits of my character were and what part they played in my life. I wanted it to be a searching and a fearless inventory.

Then I did that which takes the same kind of courage that it took for me to admit that I was powerless over alcohol. I humbled myself to the point where I was willing and ready to admit that that inventory was the true picture of Henry. I admitted this to myself, I admitted it to God, and I admitted it to another human being. Then I became willing and ready to have these defects, these shortcomings, removed.

Now what have I been doing? I have been preparing myself for a new way of life. I am now at the point where I can look back and make certain that every stone was well laid. There were no reservations when I admitted that I was powerless over alcohol, that I did believe that a power greater than I could restore me to sanity. When I made that decision to turn my life and my will over to the care of God I did not hold back a thing. I dropped down on my knees and said: "Here, here am I, all of me, the good and the bad; do with me as You will." I became willing and ready, and I humbly asked to have my defects and shortcomings removed.

During this alcoholic life of mine there were many things that I did that needed to be corrected; so while I was taking that inventory I was making a list of people whom I had harmed and whom I had hurt, any whom I had injured in any way, their names, places, dates; and I became willing and ready to make amends to them all. This is a program of action. I set about to do that, no matter where or when, to pay debts, to pay to the best of my ability for every harm and every injury that I had caused. In order that

(Turn to page 28)

SEVEN MENTAL ATTITUDES

That Build Healthy Bodies

Third in the Series on Spiritual Psychiatry

ELLEN G. WHITE



1. WILL POWER

By the exercise of the will power in placing themselves in right relation to life, patients can do much to co-operate with the physician's efforts for their recovery. There are thousands who can recover health if they will—they should make up their minds to be well.

2. DWELLING ON CHEERFUL THINGS

Their happiness, both for this life and for the life to come, depends upon their fixing their minds upon cheerful things. Let them look away from the dark picture which is imaginary, to the benefits which God has strewn in their pathway, and beyond these to the unseen and eternal.



3. FAITH

Faith is a healing element because by faith we come in contact with the Great Healer.

Many hold faith as an opinion. Saving faith is a transaction, by which those who receive Christ join themselves in covenant relation with God. A living faith means an increase of vigor, a confiding trust, by which, through the grace of Christ, the soul becomes a conquering power.

Faith is a mightier conqueror than death. If the sick can be led to fix their eyes in faith upon the Mighty Healer, we shall see wonderful results. It will bring life to the body and to the soul.



4. GRATITUDE

Nothing tends more to promote health of body and of soul than does a spirit of gratitude and praise. It is a positive duty to resist melancholy, discontented thoughts and feelings—as much a duty as it is to pray. If we are heaven bound, how can we go as a band of mourners, groaning and complaining all along the way to our Father's house?

No tongue can express, no finite mind can conceive, the blessing that results from appreciating the goodness and love of God.



5. CALM HOPEFULNESS

Then let us educate our hearts and lips to speak the praise of God for His matchless love. Let us educate our souls to be hopeful and to abide in the light shining from the cross of Calvary. Never should we forget that we are the children of the heavenly King, sons and daughters of the Lord of hosts. It is our privilege to maintain a calm repose in God.



6. PROPER USE OF MIND AND BODY

Often invalids can resist disease simply by refusing to yield to ailments and to settle down in a state of inactivity. Rising above their aches and pains, let them engage in useful employment suited to their strength. By such employment and the free use of air and sunlight many an emaciated invalid might recover health and strength.



7. KEEPING A CLEAR CONSCIENCE

The consciousness of rightdoing is the best medicine for diseased bodies and minds. The special blessing of God resting upon the receiver is health and strength. A person whose mind is quiet and satisfied in God is in the pathway to health. When the mind is free and happy from a sense of duty well done and the satisfaction of giving happiness to others, the cheering, uplifting influence brings new life to the whole being.



LAMBERT

MRS. DEVLIN was quite perturbed when she found that the probation officer would not make a recommendation to the court that her sixteen-year-old son Jim be put on probation and be referred to Alcoholics Anonymous.

Jim was on the docket today charged for the fifth time with disorderly conduct and intoxication. He was a junior at the high school and, though he had received his letters in basketball and football, he was known to have broken training rules and for a period of more than a year now had been causing difficulty in the neighborhood by his heavy drinking bouts on Saturday nights.

He had been put on probation. He had been warned. He had been threatened. He had been lectured. He had given faithful promises, but nevertheless his excessive drinking had continued.

At the beginning the police would permit him to sign a waiver and he would be golden-ruled. This gave him his release after he had spent several hours in the jail and the effects of his drinking had somewhat worn off.

Mrs. Devlin had pleaded with the

probation department for further consideration and leniency. She said that at the beginning she had been rather amused by his antics when he came home "high," but in the last six months had done everything in her power to dissuade him. Despite all her efforts and pleas, entreaties and tears, Jim's drinking had continued. There were times when he would not come to class because of a hangover and a heavy head. She was now pleading for another chance after his fifth arrest.

"No," said the judge to Mrs. Devlin, "I do not believe that it can be helpful nor worth while at this time to attempt to interest the Alcoholics Anonymous in your son. We want you to know that we have had a very long session with him. In our opinion he is not ready for Alcoholics Anonymous.

"He is too young and has not suffered long enough to be humbled. Alcoholics Anonymous can do nothing for him as long as he struts around with the sophisticated self-assurance of youth. He is convinced that he can control his drinking; he maintains that he is not weak-minded and that he is certain he can stop his drinking at any time. He

does not recognize it as a problem which interferes with either his studies or his social life. I do believe he is sincere and that he means what he says. He seems to be very repentant and regrets all of the pain and anguish he has caused you.

"I also think it was helpful to have him sit in the courtroom while I questioned the drunks who appeared in the morning 'parade.' He sat and listened to some of their stories, and he began to realize that there were men facing the judge who had been fine sons of fine parents. He was startled to see the motley crowd, some unshaven, unkempt, who had been unemployed for months, who were now common derelicts, 'soaks,' and 'bums,' but who are college graduates. Jim may have learned a lesson. He was positive that he could stop his drinking and certain that he would never become a 'bum' or a 'soak' like them.

"He repeated, however, the oft-quoted phrases with which the chronic alcoholic rationalizes his drinking. Jim said: 'I drink only when I want to get a little "high." I have more fun when I have a few shots under my belt. You see, judge,' he said, 'I don't want to be a sissy

ALCOHOL TRIPS YOUTH

JUDGE LEWIS DRUCKER Municipal Court, Cleveland, Ohio



AT THE BAR

when I am out with the gang. I am sure, judge, if you give me a chance I could leave it alone and take it only on rare occasions and limit the amount that I take."

"Do you think he'll quit drinking, judge?"

"No, Mrs. Devlin, we cannot be certain that he will stop drinking. His answers are no different than those we have heard from other youth and even adults."

"You think he will become an alcoholic, then?"

"No, I cannot say whether or not he will become an alcoholic. Unfortunately, neither the expert, the psychiatrist, the scientist who has made a study of alcoholism, nor the physiologist can determine in advance who among drinkers is going to become a chronic alcoholic.

"You must remember, too, Mrs. Devlin, that among America's chronic drinkers you will find that the addict usually started his drinking at high-school age and that his subsequent addiction to alcohol came over a period of years. He may have started his drinking as part of the pseudo 'good sport' philosophy, or at a fraternity gathering, or at a house meeting, or on a night out with the boys. He never started out with the idea of becoming an alcoholic. He was always sure that he could control his drinking and that he could stop when he wanted to stop.

"*The Grapevine*, which is the official magazine of the Alcoholics Anonymous groups, published in its May, 1945, issue a questionnaire designed for members of Alcoholics Anonymous. The object of the survey was to gather information on the

ages of alcoholics at the times of certain events which the designers of the questionnaire assume to be of significance in the drinking history of the alcoholic. The data obtained was to be used for establishing the significance of certain behaviors and what may be called a phaseology of alcoholism.

"After the questionnaires were returned the editors of *The Grapevine* requested Dr. E. M. Jellinek, director of the Section of Studies on Alcohol of the Laboratory of Applied Physiology of Yale University, to prepare a statistical analysis of the data.

"He published the results of that survey in the *Quarterly Journal of Studies of Alcohol*, under the title, 'Phases in the Drinking History of Alcoholics.' In addition to many interesting developments of the study, Dr. Jellinek found that though as a rule alcoholism in men developed between the ages of 45 and 55, the survey indicated that 50 per cent of the men had reached their lowest point (uncontrolled drinking) before the age of 40. The lowest point was reached by nearly 22 per cent of the men before the age of 35, and nearly 25 per cent were in the age class of 35 to 39 years.

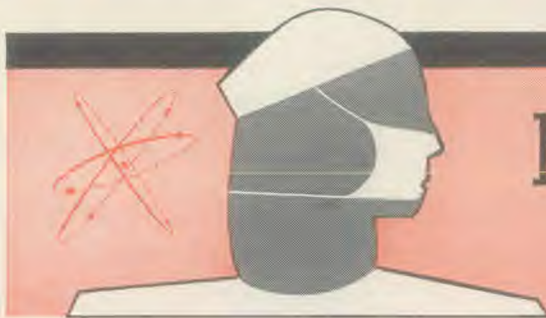
"Loss of control in the drinking situation, according to Dr. Jellinek, occurred in 20 per cent of the men before the age of 20 years and in 39 per cent before the age of 25 years. The early incidence of loss of control indicates that the inception of alcoholism took place in one third of the alcoholics between the ages of 17 and 21 years.

"You see, Mrs. Devlin, that your son's problem is not unique. It is for-

fortunate that you have been sufficiently aroused by his dangerous condition to make up your mind to do something about your son. My fourteen years of experience as judge of the Municipal Court of Cleveland and my work as chairman of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland Committee on the Problems of Alcohol, and co-operation with other agencies, as well as my personal knowledge and study, have convinced me that the advice to give our youth is that they leave alcohol alone.

"It is not necessary for them to drink alcoholic beverages. We now
(Turn to page 32)





MEDICAL and SCIENTIFIC NOTES

CONDITIONED REFLEX TREATMENT

The *Journal of the American Medical Association*, January 15, 1949, page 181, reports observations at Shadel Sanitarium for the years 1935-1945, covering 3,125 admissions for treatment of chronic alcoholism. Those admitted came from all walks of life, and personality types varied from well-adjusted individuals to the more severe type of psychoneurotic. Of the 2,323 cases given conditional reflex treatment, the report estimates that 85 per cent will remain abstinent six months or longer, 70 per cent will remain abstinent one year, 60 per cent will remain abstinent two years, and 25 per cent will remain abstinent up to ten years or longer.

Sanitarium treatment is beneficial in that "it assists therapists by helping the patient remain abstinent while a program of personality and environmental adjustment is carried on."

"Factors such as age, occupational stability, mental happiness, nervousness, history of recurrent delirium tremens, and financial indolence have a definite effect on the prognosis, either favorable or unfavorable." G. C. H.

PROTEIN METABOLISM OF CELLS

Dr. Torbjærn Oskar Caspersson, a Swedish medical doctor and physicist, director of medical cell research and genetics at the Medical Nobel Institute in Stockholm, who was invited to this country to lecture at the New York Academy of Medicine, has experimented with chemical differences between individual cells taken from a healthy body and from a diseased one.

It is a recognized fact that "changes in the living body are reflected in similar changes within each of the countless billions of living cells."

Science long has known of the "current of injury," an electrical current deflected from the positive to the negative pole as it passes through injured tissue. Dr. Caspersson's further research shows the intricate chemical changes in the single cell.

By means of an ultraviolet microspectrophotometer, he is able to "detect

the presence or absence of one ten-billionth of one-thousandth of a gram of protein inside a cell that might be no larger than one-millionth of a meter in diameter."

By means of this machine the process of cell growth and function may be inspected and "reduced to 'a well-ordered sequence of chemical events.' This sequence is the protein metabolism of the cell." If cells function incorrectly, the results are symptoms of either a mental or a physical ailment.

When the individual cells of the alcoholic can be studied thus intimately, be they blood, nerve, or other cells, their differences compared with those of the nonalcoholic, then the mysteries of alcoholism may begin to unravel. G. C. H.

ARE ALL ALCOHOLICS PSYCHOTIC?

It is extremely difficult to give any exact data regarding the number of normal and abnormal people who become alcoholics. I realize that it is the contention of those who condone drinking that only abnormal people become alcoholics.

While we have cared for many alcoholic patients, we have never taken all their records and subjected them to a statistical study. However, I am certain that many persons who now pass for normal might become alcoholics if they took up drinking. It is also recognized by all who deal with alcoholics that when the alcoholic is sober he is often a charming, intelligent, and efficient person. It is only when he comes in contact with alcohol that he gets into trouble.

Since psychiatrists are unable to agree on a definition of what is normal, I do not see how anyone can prove that only the abnormal become alcoholics. It is true that when we investigate the clinical history of an alcoholic patient we find evidences of emotional conflicts, usually dating back to early life. However, the same conflicts are found in persons who do not drink at all and in those who are the so-called "social drinkers." Another thing we must remember is that no one has yet been able to predict which social drinker will become an alcoholic and which one will not.

To say that alcohol has nothing whatever to do with alcoholism would be the same as saying that ragweed pollens have nothing whatever to do with hay fever. In both instances there is the offending agent plus the reaction of the patient. While we may be able to desensitize an alcoholic to pollens, we cannot desensitize a person to alcohol. Therefore, the only other solution is to remove the offending agent.—Charles L. Anderson, M.D., psychiatrist, neurologist, The Harding Sanitarium.

ANYONE CAN BECOME AN ALCOHOLIC

"There are social drinkers and there are pathological or sick drinkers. A person can go from social to pathological drinking, but he cannot go from pathological to social drinking. Many persons begin as social drinkers and end up as alcoholics. It can happen to anyone."—Dr. R. Gordon Brain, Flint psychiatrist, *Flint Journal*, Feb. 9, 1949.

ALCOHOL AND CALCIUM

Muscular activity and the recovery from fatigue is vitally dependent upon calcium:

"According to Cloetta and Thorman (*Archives of Experimental Pathology and Pharmacology*, No. 103, 1924), alcohol narcosis causes a fall in the calcium content of the blood of from 3 to 15 per cent.

"During muscular activity, contraction, and relaxation, glycogen is oxidized, lactic acid is formed, and then the lactic acid is reconverted into glycogen. This remarkable chemical process is largely dependent on the right proportion of calcium. It will be recognized at once that here is a fundamental physiological reason for the fact that athletes who want to be at their best do not use alcohol.

"Along another line, Dr. Ley, of Brussels, is one of those who emphasize that in epilepsy, before an attack the blood plasma is found to be deficient in calcium, hence one of the reasons why alcohol is so strongly contraindicated in all forms of epilepsy."—Courtenay C. Weeks, *Alcohol and Human Life*, page 96.

**SINCE REPEAL
330,500,000 MILES OF BEER!**



If all the beer consumed in the United States in the last fifteen years were run into a common half-inch water pipe, this pipe would extend 330,523,283 miles, or around the world 13,221 times at the equator.

UNITED STATES BEER SALES RECORD

Since repeal the estimated amount per year in total number of 31-gallon barrels is as follows:

| | | | |
|------|--------------|------|--------------|
| 1933 | — 20,489,870 | 1940 | — 51,637,164 |
| 1934 | — 39,860,979 | 1941 | — 56,770,937 |
| 1935 | — 44,907,715 | 1942 | — 64,032,320 |
| 1936 | — 52,942,739 | 1943 | — 72,130,613 |
| 1937 | — 55,614,614 | 1944 | — 79,233,410 |
| 1938 | — 51,360,340 | 1945 | — 81,305,026 |
| 1939 | — 52,723,082 | 1946 | — 79,004,239 |
| | | 1947 | — 87,076,141 |

TOTAL

889,068,689

Figures from "Brewer's Digest Annual Buyer's Guide and Directory" for 1949.



"I Can't Afford to Drink"

Says

KEITH ARGRAVES

THE PARATROOPER WHO CHEATED DEATH

No man who does the dangerous work which faces a paratrooper can afford to follow a practice which will impair his efficiency when quick thinking and split-second timing may mean the difference between life and death. A brain befuddled by alcohol might easily prove fatal in such a crisis.

I have never used alcohol as a beverage. As a boy growing up, I always wanted to be strong and to excel in contests which demanded skill as well as strength. I knew that the use of alcohol would undermine both strength of body and steadiness of nerves, so I let it alone.

Before I entered the service of Uncle Sam during the war, I determined that I was going to be a Christian, and that I would remain faithful to the teaching of the Bible. That determination helped me when I was surrounded by men who drank.

The fact that I did not drink was a real help to me during my period of service. In training, I stood at the top in physical and mental tests. In facing the terrible tests of the prison camps, I survived while others died like flies. Still others lost their minds under the awful nervous strain. Twice death seemed certain as the result of privation and exposure. I survived those awful experiences because I had a strong body and steady nerves, and because God was with me.

I still want to keep my body strong, my mind clear, and my nerves steady. The use of alcohol would deprive me of these blessings. Therefore I can't afford to use alcoholic beverages.

Keith Argraves was in the United States Army for four years. As a member of the intrepid paratroopers, and partaking in some of the most intense action of the entire war, his combat experience was one of battles, imprisonment, guerrilla warfare, hunger, torture; but, above all, a record of outstanding service to his country and loyalty to his God. Keith was a prisoner of the Germans in sixteen

prison camps, including Camp 98 Sicily, Camp 59 Italy, Camp 136 Italy, Camp 82 Italy, Camp 2B Germany, Camp 17A Germany, and Camp 3B Germany. Through this time of rigor and danger he had abundant opportunity to observe alcohol's effect on its human victims. This testimony released to "Listen" comes out of his conviction that beverage alcohol deprives a man of a strong body and a clear mind.





BRITAIN

Cocktail Bar in British Car

Newsweek has listed the price of the English manufactured auto Alvis convertible at \$5,100. This luxurious car can be had with a built-in bar.

An editorial in the *Daily Mirror* significantly commented: "A cocktail bar is a boosted feature of a new British car, for export only at present. We don't wish anyone harm, but if people like to mix cocktails with motoring we hope the idea keeps nice and foreign. Cars and cocktails are words that come together much too easily and want to be kept a long way apart."

Last November a new type of public house was opened in Birmingham. It is the first of a chain of "pubs" serving nonalcoholic drinks. It is sponsored by the National Commercial Temperance League which hopes to establish a series of "friendship houses" providing a cheerful place of association free from the evil effects of alcohol.

Great Britain has passed a licensing bill extending state ownership of pub-



WORLD

lic houses or saloons in new towns being built by the state. Every pub in the satellite towns will be built by the government and will sell state beer. The British government already owns more than three hundred pubs in three state-managed districts.



JAPAN

Bartenders' School

A new association of about twenty bartenders who claimed to be the last twenty left who know the "special art" of mixing drinks have decided to band together and open a bartenders' school to preserve the secret technique of mixing drinks.

According to the *San Francisco Examiner*, the Japanese instead of putting onions in their stew are going to get stewed on onions. Onion brandy and onion sake went on sale last Christmas.



GERMANY

Ration Coupons Surrendered for Beer

Germans are again brewing beer. Some 150,000 persons are employed in nearly 10,000 plants. A ton of barley costing 220 reichmarks produces 30,000 liters, which sell for 18,000 reichmarks. Drinkers have to surrender bread ration points at the rate of a 50-gram coupon for each 1½ liters of beer.

Several churches in Berlin have used the glass from old beer and whisky bottles with which to make stained glass windows for the war-damaged churches. I suppose the theological term would be "converted glass." Now if the churches can convert the drinkers who drained those bottles they will really be getting somewhere.

INTERNATIONAL JOTTINGS

More young women of the world drink alcoholic beverages largely as a result of the disturbing psychological effects of the war, according to reports of delegates from various nations which were heard at the International Congress on Alcoholism.

Miss E. M. Mein of Edinburgh reported that one survey in England revealed that the number of women frequenting public houses had tripled. The evil effects of this increase, she stated, were especially noted among young women who were either too young to be in the armed forces or had successfully evaded recruiting and who kept company with the soldiers of the various armies located in the country.

One United States survey, accord-

ing to Miss Mein, had reported an increase of 20 per cent in the number of women drinkers since 1940. She charged that many of the young women of Britain would remain permanently in the ranks of drinkers. Postwar housing shortages and the lack of real home life militated against the practice of temperance. Citing other causes, she pointed out that young women "have enormously greater freedom of action and independence at an earlier age. The influence of home teaching and religious and temperance education has decreased. Scientific facts about alcohol are not sufficiently taught in the public schools. . . . The deterioration in respect to the drinking habits of young women is part of the decline





CANADA

More Beer and Whisky in 1948

According to the *Canadian Weekly Bulletin*, the 1948 consumption of beer and spirits in Canada was still on the increase. Wine consumption showed a small drop. Comparative figures for 1947 and 1948 are listed as follows:

| | 1947 | 1948 |
|---------|-------------|-------------|
| Spirits | 6,543,000 | 7,320,000 |
| Beer | 146,981,000 | 165,743,000 |
| Wine | 5,584,000 | 5,214,000 |

Production of spirits during the twelve months ending March, 1948, was up 6,627,000 gallons above the 1947 production figure. Beer production for 1948 was 173,202,000 gallons, or 17,401,000 gallons above 1947 production. Imports of spirits for 1948 totaled 2,691,000 gallons, compared with 2,097,000 gallons for 1947. Beer imports rose from 17,000 gallons in 1947 to 37,000 in 1948, while wine imports fell from 929,000 gallons to 619,000. Exports of spirits and beer declined.

RUSSIA

Variety of Drinks in Moscow

Moscow drink menus include four brands of Soviet red wine, six of Soviet white wine, seven types of strong wine, eleven types of dessert wine, three brands of Soviet cognac, two of Soviet champagne, five different kinds of Soviet liqueurs, four kinds of vodka, ten kinds of fruit liqueurs, and four kinds of Soviet beer. This gives some indication of the extent of Russia's extensive liquor industry.



INDIA

Indian Railways Ban Liquor

The Central Advisory Council for Railways in a Delhi meeting agreed to a proposal to abandon the serving of liquor in dining rooms and refreshment rooms at railway stations.

FRANCE

Films and Thriller Stories Glorify Whisky

Frenchmen, for many years heavy drinkers of champagne and brandy, are now developing a taste for whisky. In recent French films leading actors have been shown sitting leisurely at a bar always calling for "whiskiee."

The nation's Peter Cheney thrillers run accounts of a drink of whisky on almost every page, according to a Chicago *Daily News* release.

The *Alliance News* tells the following story:

"Andre Bernier dropped dead returning to his home in the village of Grand-Auverne, Chateaubriant, near Nantes, France.

"An autopsy indicated the liver of an acute alcoholic of sixty-five.

"But Andre was only five.

"Witnesses told a Nantes court that the boy had once fallen dead drunk in class. His stepfather used to put a bottle of brandy in his satchel every morning.

"The stepfather was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for involuntary manslaughter and fined for trying to get the boy buried without a permit."

ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AMONG YOUNG WOMEN

in Christian teaching in the homes and a decreased influence over the lives of their parents by the Christian churches."

Mrs. Anna Fischer of Bremen stated that postwar Germany has been plagued with a laxity of morals. She stated: "Children of under 14 years and girls of from 14 to 18 and young women of 18 to 21 years are found guilty of theft, misappropriation of money, begging, vagrancy, abortion, and prostitution. Young people from 18 to 21 years occupy a place in crime statistics five times as large as that of the other age classes."

According to Mrs. Fischer, alcohol plays a large part in this demoralization.

"Female alcoholism raises numerous special problems of a psychological, moral, and medical order," declared Madame Dr. Riggenbach of Neuchatel.

The doctor pointed out that while most men apparently drink for the supposed enjoyment they derive from the alcoholic beverages, a large number of women drink to forget. Social pressure is leading "an ever-increasing number of women to acquire the habit because they frequent places of entertainment."

"The modern fashion for drinking bars and dancing has changed the situation. It is not only nervous, excitable women, real psychopathic cases, who drink, or those who have become neurotic owing to unhappy

conditions of existence, but also quite normal young girls who adopt drinking habits in order to be up to date."

In analyzing the unfortunate consequences the doctor said that women more quickly succumb to alcoholic neurosis, that alcoholic women neglect personal hygiene, and readily fall victims to tuberculosis and other infectious diseases of which alcoholism is often an indirect cause. Cirrhosis of the liver and stomach troubles often result. Unless some form of successful preventive intervention comes to their rescue, "chronic alcoholism will lead them to the asylum, victims of delirium or psychosis." The doctor also noted that "in the case of a woman the cure is more difficult and takes longer."



1. Alcoholics Anonymous, a group formed to reclaim alcoholics, holds regular meetings throughout the city. Tonight their meeting is to be held at the West 48th Street headquarters of the Salvation Army in New York City. This is the story of Alfred B. Ledger, shown here reading an invitation to a meeting of the group. His story follows, and is an actual recounting of his reclamation to respectability and health.



2. He has heard about the work of the Salvation Army. Without work, with no more clothing than he has on his back, he comes to the door of the organization, where he is met by Major Roy S. Barber, director. As many as 275 men may come for help at any given time, and they find housing and lodging. Any man who is not acutely drunk at the time will be taken in.

RESCUE *From* ALCOHOLISM

Compiled by GEORGE PICKOW

Illustrations by Pickow, Three Lions

A mile or so north of the famed Bowery in New York City, whose bar-lined, booze-soaked avenue has been the scene of some of the most concentrated alcoholism in the world, is a building where much of the evil started to the south has come to grips with the earnest attempt—often successful—to root out the prime breaker of homes and careers, alcoholism.

It is not a case of spirituality versus spirituousness with the Salvation Army's Men's Social Service Center at 545 West 48th Street. That center, for forty years the home of the Salvation Army, has fought alcoholism with bread and lodging as well as with Bible and litany. It has provided down-and-outers, those who have believed themselves completely bested by the bottle, with a chance for a fresh start.

Its director, boyish-looking Major Roy S. Barber, a family man of forty-six with three children, including a son of twenty-three, puts in a full-time job that uses up his Sundays to look after the more than 250 men who slowly pass through the rehabilitating channels of that warm institution.

Men may come and go as they please once they have registered, so long as they remain true to their promise not to drink. They are subjected to no more evangelical exhortation than they wish. But they must all recognize one fact: They are alcoholics, once and always. Their true fight now is to keep from relapsing to the bottle.

Keep busy, work all day, relax in the safe, wholesome atmosphere of the center at night, and thank God that the bottle has been avoided all the preceding day. That is the creed of the center.



3. At the intake office, Major (Mrs.) Dockendorf, a Salvation Army staff worker, assigns the new "client" (as the men are called) a bed. There is room for 208 cards on this board, but the army has been operating above schedule lately.

4. He is assigned to his bed in a dormitory of sixteen beds. A janitor, one of the older "clients," will make the beds each day. Sheets and linens will be changed twice a week. Inspections for orderliness and cleanliness are held regularly.





5. A personnel worker member of the Salvation Army staff, Mrs. Ivy Cunningham, directs the client so that he may choose his own long-range course of action. The final choice is his—whether he wishes to work in any one of the several shops maintained by the Salvation Army.



6. At first he is put to work doing what almost any man can do—baling paper collected by other clients in trucks. This is to find out how he adjusts to life at the center in general.

7. Later he goes out with one of the fifty-odd trucks maintained by the city Salvation Army corps to collect items contributed to the army. Such items will be taken to the shops and restored for sale.



8. Once he has proved his mechanical ability he is put to work in the wiring shop, where he rewires old lamps so that they may be sold for a small price to bring some money to the organization to aid in continuing its work.





9. Albert may work in the carpentry shop repairing and restoring furniture. Many persons indirectly help this man to mental and physical health by furnishing materials in gifts of furniture.

10. At the store in the neighboring 46th Street building of the Salvation Army, outsiders may pick up bargains, such as chairs like these at fifty cents apiece. These small sums help defray expenses of the rehabilitation center.



11. The recreation rooms of the center have television sets. Here the men may while away the hours looking at games and other programs without the subtle enticements and drinking associates of a liquor environment.

12. The center's shuffleboard is part of the active entertainment provided in the program of alcoholic rehabilitation.



13. In soundproofed rooms those who enjoy music have at their disposal a record player and collection of records ranging from the popular to the classics.





14. It is expected of the clients that they come once a week to meetings such as this Sunday morning service in the center's chapel, where Major Barber, the director, addresses them with a religious sermon. Services are nondenominational.



15. Lights go out at 11 p.m. Until then, Alfred can read. Here, on his bed, he reads the Holy Bible furnished by the army. Sometimes he goes downstairs to the recreation room to read. If he wishes he may obtain a pass that permits him to come in later.

16. Every Saturday night the organization holds an entertainment designed to keep the clients from spending their night in less wholesome surroundings. This is a special night, and the women are mainly the relatives of the staff members. The male quartet sings here. Refreshments are served. Mrs. Roy S. Barber, wife of Major Barber, serves at left.



PILOT ERROR

(Continued from page 6)

ing first-class CAA physical certificates should be rotated among the different designated examiners for such first-class certificates. This requirement would put designated physicians in competition with each other, and would bring out new angles on a pilot's real physical and mental condition.

Insufficient Information

The CAA and commercial air line operators should have more up-to-the-minute information on the true mental and physical condition of an air line pilot. They need to know whether he still has the necessary basic physical and mental qualifications, also what his physical and psychological condition is when he seats himself at the controls of an airplane.

Aviation medical science has learned many facts about fliers. But whether this accumulated scientific knowledge is being applied to the medical problems of commercial air line operation is exceedingly doubtful. Pilot error remains too high. It is easy enough to tabulate the qualifications which make the perfect pilot. It is quite another matter to determine whether the individual pilot originally met the specifications, and whether or not he is maintaining the necessary physical and mental standards. This is the vital question. Skill and physical bravery alone are not sufficient.

Air line operators and CAA medical examiners have to know more details about their fliers. A pilot's answers to medical and psychologi-

cal questions naturally favor himself. Can he pass a searching psychological examination based on recent factual leads furnished by someone besides himself? If he can, then up-to-the-minute tests and psychological examinations are bound to accomplish something.

To obtain the needed information, air line operators will have to employ private agencies. Reports of a strictly confidential nature can be secured without the knowledge of the individual pilot. The pilot's domestic relations, his financial affairs, and his habits when off duty will be the direct concern of his employer.

If there is one thing upon which experienced pilots agree as a leading cause of fatal airplane accidents, it is violation of the rules and regulations for the safe operation of aircraft laid down by the United States Department of Commerce. Whether the naturally lawless, egoistic, or otherwise abnormal pilot is going to violate rules and regulations promulgated by the Government, or by his employers, is one of the possibilities that will have to be gauged with greater accuracy before any long-run decline in air line crashes can be brought about. The present tendency to eliminate the occasional accident-prone pilot by letting him eliminate himself at the expense of the lives of his passengers, calls for positive action.

Simplification of Controls Not Enough

To date, most approaches to the problem of pilot error have been from the wrong direction. Attempts to reduce accidents by cutting down on the total number of knobs, levers, and gauges on the airplane's instru-

ment board, or in its vicinity, in order to simplify control of the airplane, ignore the basic fact that the pilot may not be able to cope with the total number remaining after the cut has been made.

One experiment had lever handles shaped like ducky daddles, or piggy wiggly, so that the pilot could know what he had in his hand without looking. But if he weren't in shape he might think that the duck was for ditching, and the pig for plowing into a mountainside. What about the tired or confused pilot temporarily so slow on the uptake that when he grabs a trick handle he asks himself: "What is this for?" If a look at a larger gauge, or the feel of a fancy handle doesn't mean anything to the pilot, the benzedrine pill is going to be too late. When a pilot's mental action is slow or muddled, that fact should be known before he faces an airplane's instrument panel. Better cockpit gadgets are not going to pep up the fatigued pilot.

Psychological Handicaps

On the other hand, the pilot who flies strictly by the book is apt to acquire a reputation for being too conservative, and for hesitating to compete with other pilots and with other commercial air lines. This is bad for his personal record and his prospects of a raise. If he thinks conditions are too risky, and if he refuses to fly often enough, he may even lose his job.

Most pilots do not recognize such a thing as the subtle psychological handicap. In fact, it is safe to assert that they do not consider psychological angles at all. It is the psychological state of the pilot which furnishes the most serious threat to safe flying. A pilot can see and adjust himself to a physical impediment, but his psychological condition may be too baffling for recognition or adjustment.

Much more can be done with psychological examinations than is being done. Before a qualified psychologist can reach accurate conclusions about an air line pilot, he will need more factual information than is available to designated medical examiners at present. To get these facts the air lines will have to spend considerable money. But if by doing so they eliminate one four-motored crash a year, it will be worth it.

One of the leading causes of fatal airplane accidents is the violation of the regulations laid down by the Department of Commerce.





The Drinker's Life in These United States

WHY DID HE RUN AWAY?

Mildred Lee Johnson

A dejected, forlorn figure paces the floor of the county jail at Decatur, Georgia, a suburb of Atlanta. Another good citizen—that is, he *was* a good citizen until a few days ago—has become a criminal.

Red stop signs do not register well to a mind clouded by alcohol. He acted too late. It was so hard to think—even after he had struck the pedestrian, a student of the University of Georgia Evening School. That fine young war veteran probably had not time to suffer. The force of the impact of the automobile against his body crushed the headlight and damaged the front of the hood, and hurled him many feet from the spot. The real suffering comes to the wife at home, whose child was to be born in a few days, and who waited for her husband who never returned. Once he had returned from defending American principles of the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, in dangerous overseas zones. It was left for a fellow American to make him the innocent victim of America's most subtle internal enemy. The odds were all against him. There were no witnesses to the tragedy. It was late at night. As the horror of the situation filtered through that alcohol-beclouded mind, his distorted reasoning power gave him only one urge—to flee.

For several days this "average citizen" was a fugitive in his own home city, leaving his distraught wife at home with her three small children.

From the headlight fragments left on the scene, the Atlanta crime laboratory determined the make, model, year, and color of the automobile. The man hunt was conducted the same as for any other criminal. Police radios directed the running down of every clue. An aroused citizenry were advised to be on the alert for the death car. The whole sordid story was spread across the front page of each daily newspaper.

Finally the police spotted the abandoned car in an alley, the damaged front mutely bearing its grim testimony, and

an astounded neighborhood learned that the guilty one was their good neighbor, Mr. ———. Surely not—it can't be he! Yes, it is! Too bad! In a few hours the disheveled, frenzied man surrendered, and he was charged with murder.

"Why did he run away?" Friends cannot understand why he did not stay like a man to take the consequences of a tragic deed he did not plan to commit. The answer is simple. It is repeated often in American life. Alcohol, the deceiver, the mocker, posing as a friend, legalized by law, goes its own free, unfettered way from victim to victim. Ridiculous as it may seem, the accused denied to the end that he ran away, claiming that he did not know he had hit anyone. In comparatively few hours beer had changed a law-abiding citizen into a criminal!

What a picture this unfortunate man must have to reflect upon as he awaits his uncertain fate in a prison cell! The



impact of steel against a human body. The glare of his headlights startling his stupefied senses with the outline of that mangled body hurtling through the air ahead of his car, and falling to the pavement with a sickening thud.

Another picture must repeat itself—the drinking scene where unwisely he had imbibed of that narcotic poison which had befuddled his mind and slowed his reaction speed.

What a travesty it is on American freedom that to set the stage for such a criminal tragedy is legal, but to complete the ghastly drama to the final curtain is—murder!

SEVEN HOURS AT SAN FRANCISCO'S CENTRAL EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

The emergency ward consists of about thirty beds. Two small rooms with barred windows and bedsprings with mattresses directly upon the floor provide temporary lodging for delirium tremens cases resulting from alcoholism. From them issue their frantic calls for help and deliverance from the little pink men that leer at them from the walls or from the slimy monsters or slithering snakes which their topsyturvy minds really picture to them.

It is 12:35 a.m. A man, forty-two years of age, staggers in from a fight. Diagnosis: human bite of right index finger. Background: alcoholism.

At 1:50 another man is brought in from the street with a laceration, or cut, of the right fifth finger and several smaller cuts which were made by a broken bottle. Alcohol had added one more to the injury list.

At 2:15 in the morning two women—auto accident victims—one forty, the other forty-five—are brought in, one with multiple lacerations of the face, bruised legs, and a possible rib fracture, the other with many cuts, abrasions, and in a hysterical condition. One word for the records: "Alcoholics."

In the book where these cases are recorded at the hospital, one column gives the condition of the patient, whether he is sober, alcoholic, or A.B. "Alcoholic" would mean actual intoxication, and A.B. stands for alcoholic breath.

At 2:15 a young child, a medical case, enters.

At 2:25 an intoxicated man of twenty-nine, who had fallen and made a huge gash in his right ear, arrives.

At 2:35 another fight victim, a man of thirty-three, enters. Condition: deep laceration of the upper lip—intoxicated!

At 2:59 a man of twenty-seven with alcoholic breath needs emergency attention for cuts over his entire chin.

At 4:05 another A.B., a man of thirty, with cuts over and around his right eye.

WHAT IS A MINORITY?



The chosen heroes of this earth have been in the minority. There is not a social, political, or religious privilege that you enjoy today that was not bought for you by the blood and tears and patient sufferings of the minority. It is the minority that have vindicated humanity in every struggle. It is the minority that have come out as iconoclasts to beat down the Dragons their fathers have worshiped—the old abuses of society. It is the minority that have stood in the van of every moral conflict, and

achieved all that is noble in the history of the world. You will find that each generation has been always busy in gathering up the scattered ashes of the martyred heroes of the past, to deposit them in the golden urn of a nation's history.

Minority! If a man stand up for the right, though the right be on the scaffold, while the wrong sits in the seat of government; if he stand for the right, though he eat with the right and truth a wretched crust; if he walk with obloquy and scorn in the by-lanes and streets, while falsehood and wrong ruffle it in silken attire—let him remember that wherever the right and truth are, there are always "troops of beautiful, tall angels" gathering round him, and God Himself stands within the dim future and keeps watch over His own! If a man stands for the right and the truth, though every man's finger be pointed at him, though every woman's lip be curled at him in scorn, he stands in a majority, for God and good angels are with him, and greater are they that are for him than all they that be against him!—John B. Gough.

At 4:10 a man of forty, with delirium tremens, is admitted. He said he had taken morphine grains thinking that it would help his delirium tremens. He had posed as a nurse and had stolen the narcotics, then, thinking that he had taken an overdose he had come in for help.

Three medical patients are treated next, and at 7:30 a woman of thirty-two, with lacerations and contusions of the left eye and a possible fracture of her jaw, is admitted. She has an alcoholic breath. Her story is one of many of its kind—assault. The large percentage of these girls who come in with a story of rape actually have become partially or wholly intoxicated and have gone out with a stranger in that state, with the inevitable result.

Of the fourteen cases which I have described to you, ten were either intoxicated or had alcoholic breaths, and two of the other four who were not alcoholics were minors. You can draw your own conclusions as to the percentage of emergencies caused by drink but it is certainly an overwhelming majority!

I must introduce you to one other alcoholic character whom we shall call

Vinegar Legs. You can see him wobbling into the emergency hospital escorted by two policemen. He has a cut over his left eye, and blood is trickling down his dirty cheek. His speech is very thick. The doctor dryly comments: "Another case of muskydoodle." Muskydoodle, more commonly known as "muscatel," is the cheapest wine that can be purchased with a high percentage alcoholic content. The doctor proceeds to sew up the laceration, and, as these individuals are usually already anesthetized fairly well, the doctor needs little further preparation.

You may ask: What is done with these individuals after they have been treated?

They may stay for several hours in the hospital until they can get on their feet again, then they are released.

"Protective arrests" of noncriminal drunks are made by the police when the drinker is in a condition in which he may harm someone else or is so helpless that he is picked up by the police to prevent any injury happening to himself.

Why are not more arrests made? In the first place, if all drunks were arrested there would not be adequate jail

space to keep them; secondly, would more arrests solve our problem? No! We must reach these men and women much earlier than this. What was done to help in their adolescent years, in their college days? Intelligent scientific education for prevention is needed.

Millions are spent for cancer research and for infantile paralysis. Tuberculosis sanatoriums are built, and there are funds and foundations for crippled children. When an individual needs medical care, he is given medical care, even in the most hopeless cases. Perhaps you have read in your newspaper of some intricate operation which holds out a new gleam of hope for a rare congenital malformation, such as a heart defect from birth. A baby might be flown from Australia to the United States in a last effort to save one small life. But what are we doing for America's alarmingly increasing number of alcoholics? Nature is a restorative agent, and with physical rest, hydrotherapy treatment, a proper diet, and divine aid, marvelous progress is made. Rehabilitation is not enough. One night at a large city emergency hospital shows the urgent need of effective preventive measures to stem the tragedy of alcoholic casualties.

A MIRACLE

(Continued from page 13)

I might never get into any kind of situation that might cause me once again to run away from reality I have continued to take this inventory. When I am wrong I promptly admit it.

Each day of my life as I continue to carry out this program I am seeking through prayer and meditation to improve my contact with this Power in which I believe. I would like to point out quickly two words in that step which to an alcoholic mean a great deal: "through prayer." Usually we pray in the form of asking. But now I listen through prayer and meditation. I want to know my part in this plan; I want to do His will.

As a result of all these things I have had an experience—a tremendous experience. I have tried to carry this message to other alcoholics. In my daily affairs I try to live these principles so that I may never lose my sobriety, that I may grow in usefulness and service. To that end I pray: "God grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change, the courage to change the things I can, and, above all, the wisdom to know the difference."

Now each day that I live I am providing happy memories—every yesterday a happy memory and every tomorrow a vision of hope.

The State of the Nation

On the Legislative Front

Early in 1949 there were indications of numerous wet-dry legislative battles in a number of states in the Union. In OKLAHOMA the wets started an early drive to secure an impressive total of signatures to an initiative petition seeking a vote on prohibition repeal. Senator Thomas Jelks in January of this year introduced the bill S.J.R. 2 calling for a state monopoly system of liquor control. Governor William K. Scott of NORTH CAROLINA in his inaugural address to the legislature called for a state-wide referendum proposing a constitutional amendment to bring prohibition back to North Carolina. The issue of local option is before the 1949 OHIO legislature. The TENNESSEE legislature is considering bills to double taxes on whisky and wine, and to more than double beer taxes. The NORTH DAKOTA legislature was urged by Governor Fred G. Aandahl to enact special taxes on liquor, beer, and cigarettes. Governor Thurmond of SOUTH CAROLINA requested the legislature to increase liquor profits surtax rates. The Senate Bill

62 introduced by Senator Roy Le-Craw into the GEORGIA legislature would prohibit advertisements promoting the sale of spirituous liquors or distilled spirits in any newspaper, magazine, handbill, or billboard printed or published in Georgia. A twenty-member citizen's committee was appointed by Governor J. Bracken Lee of UTAH to investigate the liquor problems in that state and to make recommendations to the legislature. In CALIFORNIA Governor Warren's Special Crime Study Commission recommended that the entire problem of liquor control and regulation be carefully studied. Governor Carlson of KANSAS urged that the state's liquor laws should include "rigid requirements" to be met by licensees. We have yet to see what effect the state's new liquor law recently passed by the legislature will have upon liquor consumption and its concomitant problems.

Congressman Joseph R. Bryson has introduced into the national House of Representatives a bill, H.R. 2428, to prohibit transportation in interstate commerce of alcoholic beverage advertisements.

State Liquor Revenue

The American Business Men's Research Foundation has figured out the following balance sheet on liquor tax revenues and expenditures for the average state for the year 1946. The average state population was 2,850,000; after all tax adjustments the average state received \$4.24 per capita for liquor taxes. Liquor purchases for 1946 averaged \$62.14 per capita, making the cost of intoxicants paid in the average state \$170,099,000. This amount of liquor had to be purchased in order for the average state to secure \$12,084,000 in taxes. The cost under state communities resulting from the expenditures accompanying the use of alcoholic beverages was placed at the minimum estimate of \$23 per capita, or a total of \$65,550,000. It is estimated that the state would receive \$19,950,000 in wages and rents paid to their respective local communities. In other words, the balance sheet would look as follows:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Cost of intoxicants paid by citizens of our average state | \$177,099,000 |
| Losses due to inebriety | 65,550,000 |
| Liquor costs | \$242,649,000 |
| State taxes received from alcoholic beverages | \$ 12,084,000 |
| Rents, wages, etc., received from sale of intoxicants | 19,950,000 |
| Income from sale of intoxicants | \$ 32,034,000 |
| Loss from sale of intoxicants | \$210,615,000 |

Fixing Licenses for a \$5,000 Fee

New York State's excessive number of taverns and licensed places for the sale of alcoholic beverages totaled 52,863 at the end of 1947. This total represented an increase of more than 13,000 licenses in four years. According to a series of articles appearing in *The Christian Science Monitor*, licensees have been known to pay as high as \$7,500 or more to license expeditors. The regular fee, says the *Monitor* correspondent, for fixing licenses was in the neighborhood of \$5,000. The practice of selling favors for money has led to indiscriminate granting of licenses in certain precincts.



THE MOTTO THAT COUNTS

You may bring to your office and put in a frame
A motto as fine as its paint,
But if you're a crook when you're playing the game,
That motto won't make you a saint.
You can stick up the placards all over the hall,
But here is the word I announce:
It is not the motto that hangs on the wall,
But the motto you live that counts.

If the motto says "Smile," and you carry a frown;
"Do it now," and you linger and wait;
If the motto says "Help," and you trample men down;
If the motto says "Love," and you hate,
You won't get away with the mottoes you stall,
For truth will come forth with a bounce.
It is not the motto that hangs on the wall,
But the motto you live that counts.

TOUCHING SHOULDERS

There's a comforting thought at the close of the day,
When I'm weary and lonely and sad,
That sort of grips hold of my crusty old heart
And bids it be merry and glad.
It gets in my soul and it drives out the blues,
And finally thrills through and through.
It is just a sweet memory that chants the refrain:
"I'm glad I touched shoulders with you!"

Did you know you were brave? Did you know you
were strong?
Did you know there was one leaning hard?
Did you know that I waited and listened and prayed,
And was cheered by your simplest word?
Did you know that I longed for that smile on your face,
For the sound of your voice ringing true?
Did you know I grew stronger and better because
I had merely touched shoulders with you?

I am glad that I live, that I battle and strive
For the place that I know I must fill.
I am thankful for sorrows; I'll meet with a grin
What fortune may send, good or ill.
I may not have wealth, I may not be great;
But I know I shall always be true,
For I have in my life that courage you gave
When once I rubbed shoulders with you.

Anonymous Authors

DID YOU?

Did you give him a lift? He's a brother of man,
And bearing about all the burden he can.
Did you give him a smile? He was downcast and blue,
And the smile would have helped him to battle it through.
Did you give him your hand? He was slipping downhill,
And the world, so I fancied, was using him ill.
Did you give him a word? Did you show him the road?
Or did you just let him go on with his load?

Did you help him along? He's a human like you,
But the grasp of your hand might have helped him
through.
Did you bid him good cheer? Just a word and a smile
Were what he most needed that last weary mile.
Do you know what he bore in that burden of cares
That is every man's load and that sympathy shares?
Did you try to find out what he needed from you,
Or did you just leave him to battle it through?

Don't you know it's the part of the brother of man
To find what the grief is and to help when you can?
Did you stop when he asked you to give him a lift,
Or were you so busy you left him to shift?
Oh, I know what you meant,—what you say may
be true,—
But the test of your manhood is: What did you do?
Did you reach out a hand? Did you find him the road?
Or did you just let him go on with his load?

SOMEHOW STRENGTH LASTED

Somehow strength lasted through the day,
Hope joined with courage in the way;
The feet still kept the uphill road,
The shoulders did not drop their load,
And unseen power sustained the heart
When flesh and will failed in their part,
While God gave light
By day and night,
And also grace to bear the smart.
For this give thanks.

GOD'S SILENCE

I hear the traffic of the street,
But not the white world o'er the town;
I hear the gun at sunset roar,
I do not hear the sun go down.

Are work and workmen greater when
The trumpet blows their fame abroad?
Nowhere on earth is found the man
Who works as silently as God.

LITTLE POEMS *with* BIG MEANINGS





EDITORIAL NOTES

WHISKY'S HERITAGE

Today a whisky advertisement came to my desk—"The Heritage Whisky," it claimed. Turning over the ad which had been cut from a newspaper, this is what I found printed on the reverse side, truly a story of the "heritage" of all whisky:

"I killed Catherine. . . . She was driving me crazy. She was trying to take up with me," said a young Virginia farmer.

The murderer was not certain when he shot the victim, but thought it was "last Thursday night." He admitted he had been drinking.

Upstairs, the murdered woman's husband was "dead drunk" and knew nothing about the killing and decapitation of the woman down below. The killer had gone to the county jail and given himself up. When officers arrived at the scene of the crime, the husband was too drunk to talk.

Yes, this is the "heritage" of whisky: unpremeditated murder on the part of a man who was trying to protect his rights against a woman who may or may not have been intoxicated. The influence of the liquor caused him to use brutal measures he would have shunned had he been sober. And the woman's husband, who should have been her protector and saved her from such a situation, was "upstairs dead drunk." He had no knowledge of his wife's need of help. Yes, the heritage of whisky is crime and shame, but seldom do cause and effect appear in print so close together.

G. C. H.

"TEEN-AGERS' CIGARETTES"

Under the above caption the Union City, New Jersey, *Herald-Dispatch* of December 1, 1948, states that a fine was imposed upon a West Paterson, New Jersey, storekeeper for selling cigarettes to school children in violation of the state law. The statute says that anyone who shall sell, furnish, or give to children under eighteen years of age cigarettes, cigarette paper, or tobacco in any

form shall be liable to a fine of \$10 for the first offense and \$25 for a subsequent offense, and a penalty of \$20 for each offense covering children under sixteen years.

When New Jersey parents send their teen-age children to a store for a package of their favorite cigarettes or for tobacco in any form, they are asking the storekeeper to violate the law.

This practice, so prevalent today among smoking and tobacco-chewing parents, also ignores the law of parental responsibility. Why send Johnny and Mary to purchase cigarettes? Are their parents ready to assume full responsibility for giving them this added incentive to cultivate the habit? Cigarettes and beer are well-known companions in juvenile delinquency.

C. S. L.

EXCUSES FOR CRIME

The liquor interests and the Government justify their partnership in the business of selling liquor. One sells for profit, the other for the sake of revenue. Both claim that excessive drinking and alcoholism are not due to alcohol but to a disease inherent in the human race. Now prisoners jailed on charges of drunkenness are offering the same excuse, claiming these points: that criminality and gangsterism are due to a similar disease plus weakness in the human race; that they should not be sent to prison but to a hospital or medical clinic for treatment and should not be punished for a disease which is responsible for their acts of crime.

It is high time that our courts become aware of the subtle nature of this new philosophy which justifies all misconduct on the basis of abnormality due to an inherent disease as an excuse for crime, and that they deal with criminal conduct on the basis of the old philosophy of responsibility.

Experience in the past has taught some lessons with unerring accuracy, which our modern criminal courts would do well to study. The judges who held the criminals responsible for their crimes and meted out the maximum penalties greatly reduced the criminal

records or drove the criminals to new quarters where the judges were more lenient with criminals. Court leniencies encourage criminality and gangsterism.

It is high time for the courts to recognize that what the law calls "crime," and what conscience calls "sins," should be dealt with by its right name and that the criminal be held responsible for his crimes, and the alcoholic for his misconduct when under the influence of alcohol.

If alcohol is not responsible for alcoholism in individuals, why is it that we find no alcoholics in areas where they do not have access to alcohol? Alcoholism is directly traceable to the use of alcohol, and naturally must be the cause of alcoholism. Alcohol is habit-forming, as all other narcotic poisons are, and inflicts injuries to the brain and impairs its functions. It weakens the faculty of self-control and dethrones reason and good judgment. It reduces the drunkard to the level of a beast.

If alcoholism is a disease, it is a disease produced by alcohol and is not one inherent in the human race. If it were a contagious disease, people would not need to drink alcohol to succumb to it. If it were an inherited disease handed down from father or mother to their children, the children of drinking parents would bear witness to that fact.

Both the government which licenses liquor to be sold for the sake of revenue and the liquor dealers who profit by its sale have *substituted the philosophy of excuse for the philosophy of responsibility in order to escape the blame for the evil consequences of a questionable business in which they are partners.*

C. S. L.

LIQUOR'S PRECARIOUS STATUS

All men possess certain inalienable rights which no government on earth has a right in justice to abridge or invade. Likewise there are certain useful and beneficial commodities which can be bought and sold by anyone without government let or hindrance. But the

(Turn to page 34)

Innocence

They that know no evil will suspect none.—Ben Jonson.

Ideas

Ideas must work through the brains and the arms of good and brave men, or they are no better than dreams.—Emerson.

Insult

The way to procure insults is to submit to them. A man meets with no more respect than he exacts.—Hazlitt.

Jealousy

Jealousy is an awkward homage which inferiority renders to merit.—Mme. de Puisieux.

Justice

He who decides a case without hearing the other side, though he decide justly, cannot be considered just.—Seneca.

Life

One life—a little gleam of time between two eternities.—Carlyle.

Obstinacy

Obstinacy and vehemency in opinion are the surest proofs of stupidity.—Bernard Barton.

Pity

More helpful than all wisdom is one draft of simple human pity that will not forsake us.—George Eliot, in *The Mill on the Floss*.

Prayer

A prayer, in its simplest definition, is merely a wish turned heavenward.—Phillips Brooks.

Kindness

The best portion of a good man's life is his little nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love.—William Wordsworth.

Trifles

I have seldom seen anyone who deserted truth in trifles, that could be trusted in matters of importance.—William Paley.

True Worth

Your worth consists in what you are and not in what you have; what you are will show in what you do.—Thomas Davidson.

ALCOHOL TRIPS YOUTH

(Continued from page 15)

know more about alcohol than we ever did before. Scientific research has definitely established proof that alcohol impairs both body and mind. We know from many experiments that alcohol affects the nerve centers first. It has been well established by research and experiment that alcohol interferes with the exercise of our best judgment. Anyone who has a serious task to perform or who relies upon the alertness of mind and the keenness of judgment will find that both are impaired after one has taken even a 'snifter' or a 'lift.'

"Recently there were some experiments conducted among the school children of Brescia, Italy. The study was made on a group of 4,000 students. You must remember that Italy is a wine-drinking country. The findings of the survey are most interesting.

"In a group of 462 nondrinking students almost one half had high grades, and only a few had poor grades. In a group of 1,516 children who were occasional drinkers less than one third had high grades, one half had fair grades, and more than one fourth had poor grades. There were 2,021 children in a group of daily drinkers. Not one third of them had high marks, a few more than one third had fair marks, but there were as many with poor marks as there were in both the occasional and nondrinking groups combined. The study made by Dr. Bayer on the scholarship of 591 school children in Vienna showed the same tendency for high percentage of high grades and low percentage of low grades in the nondrinking groups and the reverse in the group getting alcohol once, twice, or three times daily."

"It seems hopeless, judge. I'm afraid we are too late."

"No, Mrs. Devlin, I would not say that it is too late. There is still time for you to be helpful. Why not try a change of tactics? Tell Jim the truth rather than resort to threats and lengthy preachments. You cannot teach morals merely by lecturing, scolding, or sermonizing.

"You must present patterns of behavior which are based on reason,

your own example, and good morals. You, too, can learn the scientific truth about alcohol so that you can intelligently explain the facts to him.

"We have learned that alcohol is a poison and a narcotic. We have found that it is a depressant and that one can become addicted to its use.

"Youth does not need to be concerned about an escape from reality. Youth does not have to find a refuge for their inhibitions or escape from repressions and frustrations in alcoholic indulgence. Youth has vigor, strength, and moral courage. Youth can be taught that it is the strong character who has the courage to stand alone; it is the weakling who resents being called a 'sissy' because he will not join with others in injuring his body and mind.

"Youth should be given every opportunity to channel his abundant energies through well-directed and supervised recreational activities. Their energies and their interests can be absorbed by extracurricular programs under the direction of trained workers and group leaders. Youth must be brought to see that the occasional drinkers are the source from which alcoholism draws its recruits.

"We spend a good deal of time trying to teach our youth good citizenship, fine Americanism, and worth-while patriotism, yet we fail to make youth realize that a good citizen keeps himself fit. Only by keeping strong and healthy can they give their country their best talents and most efficient service.

"They need to understand that they fail in their duty as good citizens when they impair their health, weaken their bodies, and dull their minds by even occasional drinking. Our youth must learn that a good citizen answers the call of country even during peacetime by refusing to indulge in those practices which will undermine strength and weaken character.

"The slogan 'Drink like a gentleman' must be replaced by 'Drink and be a fool.'"

The intelligent, informed youth will realize that his first drink may be the beginning of the end of his faithful allegiance to his country and may be the cause of his failure to discharge in his community his duties as a good American citizen.



FIRESIDE MEDITATION

Your Best Friend Can Help You

"Pal, can you help a broken-down brother?" The derelict's plaintive plea was heart-touching.

"Look, friend," I replied; "I cannot give you the help you really need, but I know a real Pal of yours who can do more for you than you would even dream of asking Him to do."

"What d'ye mean? I haven't any pal!"

"Oh, yes, you have."

"Who is he?"

"Your Pal Jesus."

"Don't be crazy, man. The Christ would have nothing to do with the likes of me. I'm a skid-row bum. I've taken His name in vain and broken all His laws and—"

"You have? Then you are the man He died to save—just the man He longs to aid."

"Say! do you suppose? No, it can't be, not me. There's no hope for me!"

"Then you think all that suffering and agony He went through for you was useless?"

"I didn't say that."

"But you said there was no hope for you in spite of the fact that Jesus gave His life to save the hopeless. He has saved murderers, adulterers, blasphemers, and many more hopeless than you. What you really mean, friend, is that you haven't been able to solve the problems of your life yourself. Isn't that so?"

"I sure haven't."

"But do you really think you are too big a problem for God to solve if you give Him a chance?"

"I don't know."

"Well, then, why not give Him a chance? Why not find out what He can do? A Man who loves you enough to die for you, loves you enough to do everything He can for you, and I'm convinced that He can solve your problem."

"I reckon yer got something there, sir. But how would the likes of me go about it? I ain't even tried to talk to the Good Fellow up there since I were a kid."

"Suppose you had a very dear earthly friend whom you could really trust. How would you go about to tell him your problem?"

"Well, I reckon I'd sort-o'-er-apologize for the disreputable sights o' me and ask him if he could sort of help me get on my feet again and—"

"And what?"

"And help me go straight and lick this drink instead of it licking me all the time."

"Well, go ahead and tell Him that right now; and if you mean it and give Him full control of your life you'll make it, friend. It isn't how you say it; it's what you mean down in your heart that counts. Go ahead and tell Him all about it, and He'll see you through. I'll talk to Him about your needs, too; but you will have to have your own personal interview to make it real. Shall we talk it over with Him right now?"

"I'm afraid my faith is pretty well-nigh shot, sir."

"It's not your faith that saves you; it's His power in your life. Believe that He tells you the truth in His word, and act on that belief. He knows all you have suffered; He won't condemn you. He lives every day with a deep longing to save every needy, broken-down brother of His. Never forget it, friend; the Lord Jesus is your truest Pal."

EUROPEAN



In this simple way of complete reliance on the power of God that saves from sin, salvation is found.

"Look unto Me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth" is God's own personal appeal to every soul overwhelmed with life's problems, enslaved by evil habits, and discouraged by defeat. Salvation is never the result of human merit or effort. The promise is fulfilled in response to the look of faith. If you are struggling against seeming impossibilities, look to Jesus now, and keep on looking until doubt flees and hope springs anew within your breast. He came to "locate the lost, help the helpless, and save the sinner." Only His renewing, revitalizing power can bring the rebirth of the soul. He is still today the same helping, healing Christ who walked the shores of Galilee and trod its foam-capped billows, and made devils and disease flee. None ever sought that Christ in vain. Without His power thousands of tempted souls who remained tried and true would have fallen by the way. He alone can supply all that you personally need. By His power, impossibilities become actualities. There is a great deal of practical Christianity in an elderly Negro's prayer: "O Lord, help me to remember that nothin' is going to happen to me today that You and me together can't handle."


If you are one of those who stand desperately in need of His power to save you from the pit of alcoholism, then prayerfully read Henry's testimony on page 12 of this issue. Henry is a member of Alcoholics Anonymous, an ex-alcoholic whose life is a living witness to the reality of God's saving power.

*I cannot do it alone;
The waves run fast and high,
And the fogs close all around,
The light goes out in the sky;
But I know that we two
Shall win in the end,
Jesus and I.*

*Coward and wayward and weak,
I change with the changing sky;
Today so eager and bright,
Tomorrow too weak to try;
But He never gives in,
So we two shall win,
Jesus and I.*

*I could not guide it myself,
My boat on life's wild sea;
There's One who sits by my side,
Who pulls and steers with me.
And I know that we two
Shall safe enter port,
Jesus and I.*

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**ORIGIN OF
'TEETOTAL'**

In 1818 a temperance society against all "distilled liquors" was formed by a small group in Hector, New York. Later, in 1826, the Reverend John Jewell was invited to join them. This he said he would do on condition that abstinence from wine be also included in the pledge. So the society decided to have two pledges—the old pledge, on abstinence from distilled spirits, and the new one calling for total abstinence. In January of 1827, Mr. Jewell was elected secretary of the society, and proceeded to mark the roll of members with "O.P." for Old Pledge, and a simple "T" for the pledge of total abstinence. But he had constantly to explain that "T" stood for total—"T for total—T for total." So the signatories came to be called "T-totalers."

This was five years before a similar term was coined in Preston, in Lancashire, England, in 1832, by the stammering "Dickey" Turner, who would have nothing to do with a moderation pledge, and said: "Nothing but t-t-total" would do.* That started the first total abstinence society in England. Thus it was that the term "teetotal" came independently into use in America and Great Britain.

L. E. Froom.

*See W. W. Skeat, "Etymological Dictionary of the English Language; Oxford Dictionary; One Hundred Years of Temperance," pages 128-131.

LIQUOR'S PRECARIOUS STATUS

(Continued from page 31)

manufacture and sale of liquor has no such status. It belongs to a group of harmful and injurious commodities, such as cocaine, morphine, and other poisonous and dangerous narcotics, which cannot on the basis of legal right be sold promiscuously to the public.

The Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly affirmed the well-established dictum of previous decisions that "the liquor traffic is not an activity

which may be carried on as a matter of right, but one which may be prohibited entirely or permitted under such restrictions and controls as the legislature may enact."

The highest court of our land has repeatedly stated in liquor cases that "to manufacture and sell liquor is not the right of a state or the privilege of a citizen of the United States." It is only permissive privilege which may be prohibited at any time in harmony with the wishes and desires of the electorate.

Those who enter the liquor business are entering upon a precarious business that has no permanent status in law or in equity. This is not the case with the manufacture and sale of clothing, bakery products, ice cream, soft drinks, soap products, cosmetics, and a thousand and one other useful and practical products. Anyone can manufacture and sell soft drinks to the public on his own property or on rented property, so long as he does not put any injurious or harmful ingredients into the product.

There is no government on earth that has assumed the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of beneficial products by any individual so long as he is not guilty of a crime

Even the people themselves who are the rightful sovereigns of their government, as they are in our United States, are deprived by the provisions in our matchless Constitution from invading the inalienable rights of the individual.

The individual under our Constitution enjoys certain rights that are paramount to the exercise of any governmental authority. The liquor traffic enjoys no such prerogatives.

No matter how much a person may crave cocaine, morphine, or any other poisonous drug, he cannot buy it, nor can anyone sell it, without a special permit from the state or government. The reason these commodities cannot be sold to the public without government restrictions and controls is because they contain poisons that are injurious to the human organism and are habit-forming and endanger the welfare of society. Alcoholic beverages are in the same category.

Alcohol is a poison, and when mixed into drinks benumbs the brain, dethrones the reason, and impairs the judgment. The individual becomes a potential danger to society the same as does the addict to cocaine and morphine.

For this reason the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages need to be placed under government restrictions the same as cocaine, morphine, and other harmful narcotics in order to protect the general public and promote the general welfare of society.

C. S. L.

LISTEN, 1949



WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

Spiritual Values Needed

● "We know enough about the atom; now it's time for intelligent men everywhere to develop spiritual values. Americans must halt their pursuit of more technical knowledge and devote their time to the elimination of war by turning from things of the mind to things of the spirit. . . .

"We have fought two world wars, but we lost them both. World War III must be a spiritual war waged on the hearts of men, inspiring them to overthrow their own tyrannies and destroy their own dictators. It is forever impossible to beat democracy into other nations with bombs or atomic force."—Mrs. Mabel Macferran Rockwell, one of the country's outstanding electrical engineers and perhaps the only United States woman naval rocket authority, in *Los Angeles Times*, Jan. 30, 1949.

● Wendell Y. Henning, St. Cloud's municipal judge, didn't waste any time in answering the question put to him.

The question: "What is the greatest cause for complaint in municipal court cases?" The answer: "Alcoholic liquors and intoxicant beverages."

And the answer came from long years on the bench as St. Cloud's first and only municipal judge.

"In the more than twenty thousand cases that have come through municipal court, at least 75 to 90 per cent can be indirectly or directly attributed to intoxicating liquors and beverages," Judge Henning remarked.

"Our American family life is threatened by such action. Children nowadays coming through the court, and others that miss its jurisdiction, think they need alcohol and beer for a good time.

"They learn it from their parents. Most youngsters conduct themselves much the same as their parents do," the judge added. "Now is the time for concerned fathers and mothers to take stock of their teenage children and steer them into useful habits and activities.

"Let's take stock of our youth before they become lost in the complexities of modern humdrum living—oblivious to all save one specialized field.

"Give them something constructive to

do, lots of love and kindness, and, most of all, understanding. Appreciation of art, music, and literature, interests in hobbies and sports, all aid in the development of intelligent, alert, and clean American citizens.

"Let's teach them that life, to be enjoyable, doesn't have to begin with a bottle of alcohol; but, rather, a keen, sound, and interested pattern of daily living."—*St. Cloud Daily Times*, Dec. 30, 1948.

Drastic Action Needed

● "Now we have arrived at a situation where drastic action must be taken or thousands of lives will be sacrificed."

"With about 41,000,000 motor vehicles on the highways, we cannot allow drunken drivers to careen along the roads unchecked at night. The evil genie that escapes from the bottle is claiming an appalling total of victims.

"It is not necessary for a man to be fully inebriated to bring about a road crash. Many times one drink will throw driving judgment off balance, and when the accident occurs the motorist cannot be termed intoxicated, but the small amount of alcohol has run him into a smashup."—Mr. Lou Holland, chairman of National Traffic Safety Committee, in *New York Times*, Nov. 16, 1948.

● "If we are going to be properly informed, it is only fair that in talking about liquor profits we refer to them as gross profits. Though it is not generally realized, the net profits are very much smaller.

"I will cite only one very characteristic example. Within the last month a certain Children's Aid Society has had to take over a family of eleven small children because the father and mother are drunkards. One can only guess what this may eventually cost the public, but it will be considerable.

"From an experience of nearly twenty years in charge of a venereal disease clinic, I can tell you that if it weren't for public beverage rooms for women the problem would be greatly simplified; and if we did not have liquor at all, it would be virtually nonexistent and the whole expensive venereal disease program could be scrapped.

"I am greatly concerned about the increase in drinking among our young people. When I was a student in the days of prohibition, anyone who was drinking at a dinner or dance was conspicuous. Today you just don't think of going without a 'crock'! I don't believe drinking is ever devoid of danger. I can well recall in those days the Moderation League had a very outstanding citizen who appeared on the platform as a champion of sobriety. What a sad commentary it was that he, himself, became an outstanding example of alcoholic deterioration which contributed to his premature death."—N. E. Berry, M.D., in *Kingston Whig Standard*, 1948, Ontario, Canada.

● "Whenever we have a great health problem we approach it from two angles, the preventive and the curative. From the aspect of the preventive in alcoholism it seems we are going backward. As far as cure is concerned, we are making relatively little progress there. . . .

"We have developed a theory that the drunk is something funny rather than pitiful. Society has developed a sort of immunity to the shame of it.

"Though there are other approaches now, still the principal way of dealing with the alcoholic is to treat him as a broken-down bum. The major task has devolved upon the police, who are beginning to learn that they don't know how to handle the problem, so they are just trying to keep the alcoholic from annoying the decent public."—Richard McGee, director of California State Department of Corrections, in *Los Angeles Times*, Feb. 3, 1949.

George Bernard Shaw Says:

● "If a natural choice between drunkenness and sobriety were possible in our civilization, I should leave the people free to choose. But when I see an enormous capitalist organization pushing drink under people's noses at every corner, and pocketing the price, whilst leaving me and others to pay the colossal damages, then I am prepared to smash that organization and make it as easy for a poor man to be sober, if he wants to, as it is for his dog."—*The Civic Bulletin*, November, 1947, vol. 38, No. 31, p. 2.

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