

LISTEN

A
JOURNAL
OF
BETTER
LIVING



Oscar L. Chapman

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Do You Know?



GLACE STAR

ALCOHOL FACTS

- The purchase price of alcoholic beverages used in 1950 represented an outlay of \$58.13 for every man, woman, and child in the United States.
- The consumption of distilled spirits and wine increased in 1950 over 1949 by 12.1 per cent and 5.8 per cent respectively, while that of beer decreased 10.9 per cent.
- The District of Columbia had the highest per capita consumption of spirits, 5.37 gallons, and the highest per capita consumption of wine, 2.59 gallons, and also the highest per capita consumption of absolute alcohol, 3.22 gallons. Wisconsin had the highest per capita consumption of beer, 27.5 gallons; however, Nevada was second highest in the per capita consumption of absolute alcohol at 2.05 gallons per head.
- Two out of every three arrests for all criminal offenses in 1950, with the exception of traffic violations, were due to liquor. The crime rate in 1950 dropped slightly in all categories except driving while intoxicated, violating liquor laws, and violating narcotic drug laws.
- The apparent per capita consumption of all alcoholic beverages for the year 1950 was 19.16 gallons; but, figuring on the basis of per capita consumption of all persons 15 years of age and over, it reaches an average of 26.31 gallons.

BILLION-DOLLAR BUSINESS

Beer and ale are big business, totaling \$4,500,000,000 annually, according to *Tap and Tavern*. This is five times greater than the entire soft-drink business, and two thirds of the normal dollar volume of the passenger-car industry. The demand for beer resulted in the production of nearly a billion beer bottles and five billion beer cans in 1950.

INDUSTRIAL LIABILITY

Drunkenness cost the United States \$1,400,000,000 in the year 1951, says the United States Committee on Alcoholism. This amount was lost in "wages, accidents, and the cost of institutional care and support of family groups." In New York State alone, says the committee, rearmament industries lost 106,000,000 man-hours during the year from sick-time leave taken by chronic alcoholics.

BOOTLEGGING BOOMS

Modern bootlegging, says *Focus*, is making the prohibition runrunners look like a "handful of kids selling jazzed-up lemonade." The illegal stills pour out an estimated 200,000,000 gallons a year, or three and a half gallons of "distilled murder" for every American adult. United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald, head of the Federal Alcohol Tax Unit, has declared that many big-city bootleg stills are geared to spew out 1,000 gallons a day, putting them in a class with licensed distilleries. Walter F. Carroll reports in the *New York Daily News* that every month the A.T.U. men grab from 800 to 1,000 stills throughout the country.

MORE THAN 1,000,000 ALCOHOLICS IN FRANCE

An Associated Press report from Paris states that alcoholism in France has tripled since 1945. During a debate on the public-health budget, the National Assembly was told there were more than 1,000,000 alcoholics in the country.

BEER SECOND TO MILK IN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

The average resident of the United States in 1950 consumed some 180.5 quarts of milk, 71.5 quarts of beer, 48 quarts of soft and carbonated drinks, 38.7 quarts of coffee, 8.3 quarts of canned fruit and vegetable juices, and 4.7 quarts of hard liquor, according to an American can manufacturing company's analysis of government and industry figures.

INCREASED DRINKING IN HOMES—LESS AT BARS

A marked change in the past decade has taken place in the drinking habits of the people of New York State, claims that state's Liquor Authority. In 1940, 65 to 70 per cent of all liquor sales were made in places licensed for on-premises consumption. By 1950 this pattern was reversed. At present, 70 per cent of all liquor sold in the state is in bottles by package stores. Beer sales have followed a similar pattern.

SHOCKING EXPOSÉ

of Juvenile Drinking and Crime

ALCOHOL TURNS JUVENILES TO CRIME CHICAGO KIDS GO ON DRINKING RAMPAGE

In a Cook County, Illinois, family court, Judge Robert J. Dunne made a 2½-month survey. He reported in the Chicago "Daily News" that 84 children—54 boys and 30 girls—came to the family court between November 1, 1951, and January 16, 1952, on charges of having drunk or purchased alcoholic beverages. Teen-agers throughout Cook County are hitting the bottle. Of the 84 children, 41 were 12-15 years old and 43 were 16 or 17. Five saloonkeepers have been found guilty and fined. . . . Three high-school girls roamed Loop streets; at night they went to a saloon. One spent the rest of the night in a car with a sailor, and the two others in a hotel with men they had met in the saloon. . . . In a South Chicago case 3 teen-age boys guzzled 11 bottles of beer and 9½ pints of wine and other drinks on an all-night round of saloons. When they ran out of funds they held up a gas-station attendant and shot him. . . . In another instance girls were given drinks on the house to hang around the saloon to attract male customers. . . . Three boys 15 and 16 years of age became drunk and went on a vandalism spree, smashing the windows of some forty parked cars with stones from a construction site. . . . In November and December grave misdemeanor and felony cases involved 70 drinking juveniles from 14 to 17 years old. . . . Says Judge Dunne: "Parents should wake up to the fact that their kids are using alcohol. And the time to do it is before they become alcoholics or get involved in serious offenses."

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OUR COVER

This color photo of Oscar Littleton Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, was taken especially for *Listen* by Clifford Adams of *Three Lions*. When Mr. Chapman was first appointed as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, nineteen years ago, he was known as the youngest member of the so-called "little cabinet." *Listen* honors this distinguished citizen whose dynamic personality combines friendly efficiency with high ideals, devoted to the cause of freedom and democracy. The Secretary on various occasions has received citations in recognition of his long and meritorious service in community and civic affairs.

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W. A. Scharffenberg, Executive Secretary

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Editorial Office: 6840 Eastern Ave., N.W., Washington 12, D.C.

Editor: J. A. Buckwalter

Associate Editor: Francis A. Soper

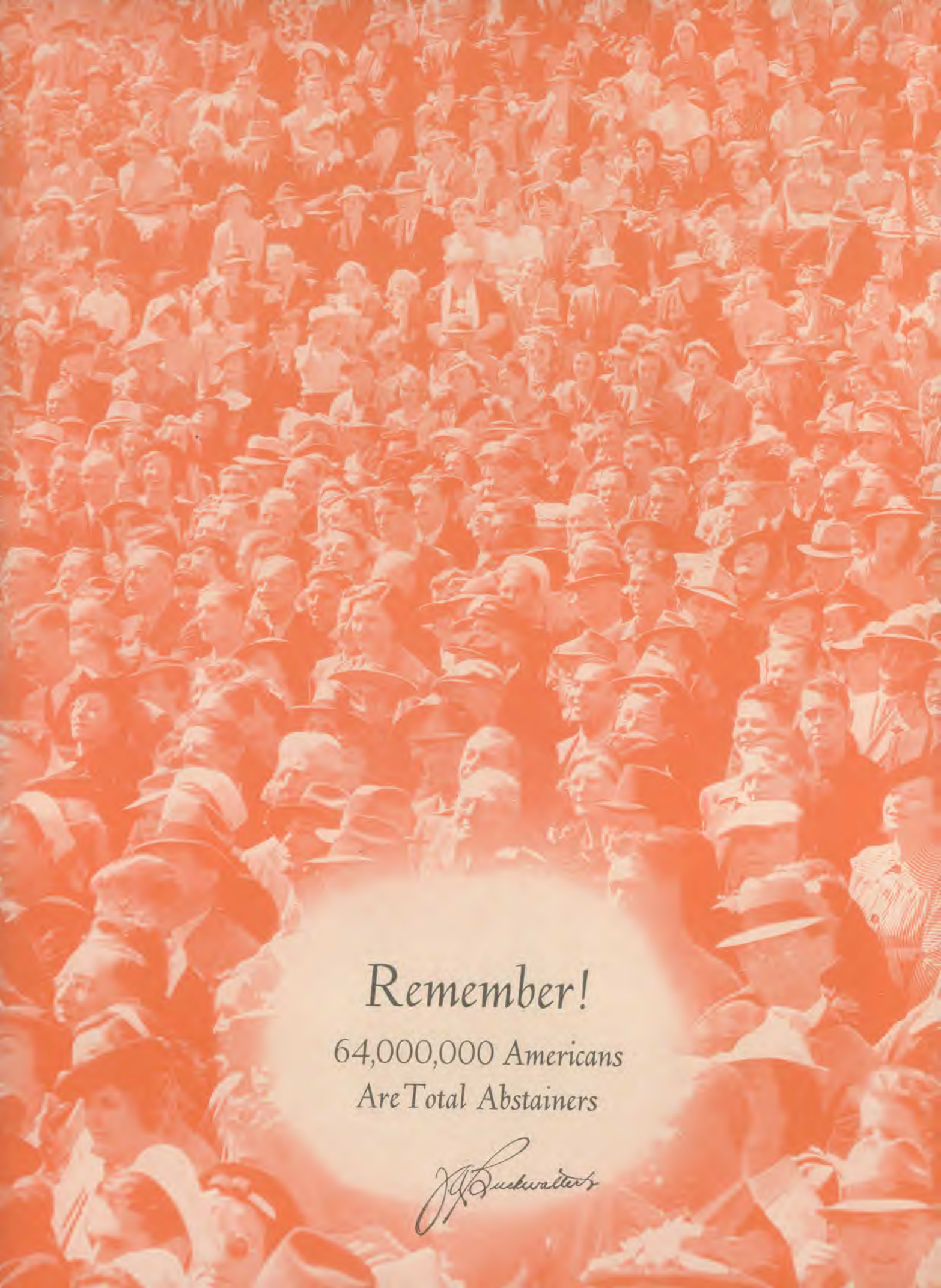
Circulation Manager: L. H. Lindbeck

Editorial Consultants:

John C. Almack, Ph.D., Stanford University
 Arthur L. Bietz, Ph.D., College of Medical Evangelists
 Henry F. Brown, International Welfare Secretary
 Wilton L. Halverson, M.D., D.P.H., Director of Public Health, California
 Matthew Hill, Washington State Supreme Court
 Grace Clifford Howard, Former Editor, Scientific Temperance Journal
 Andrew C. Ivy, Ph.D., M.D., D.Sc., University of Illinois, Chairman of the
 National Committee for the Prevention of Alcoholism
 C. S. Longacre, Author and Editor
 William R. McKay, Superior Court, Los Angeles
 Joseph T. Zottoli, Boston Municipal Court

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Office Editor: Charles D. Utt



Remember!
64,000,000 Americans
Are Total Abstainers

J. B. Buckwalter



I Live What I REALLY BELIEVE

An Interview With
Oscar L. Chapman
Secretary
of the Interior

THE gracious and sincere magnetism of the Secretary of the Interior was evident as soon as we stepped into his spacious office. As the interview proceeded, we were aware of the fact that we were in the presence of a man who lived with great ideals and who sought to practice them in his life without any ostentatious display of preaching or calling attention to them, but in that quiet, simple, and efficient way in which the moral principles of his own nature and his service to mankind have combined in a personality both challenging and inspiring.

"I live what I really believe." In this sentence of six words Secretary Oscar Chapman summed up the entire philosophy of his life. Where can one find a better slogan for living? That man who has fixed his beliefs upon the highest principles of life and lives them, can be said to be among all men most successful. Far too many live below their beliefs or do not live the complete formula of their beliefs. They are content with lower attainments. For a man to live what he really believes is to put into practice those basic concepts which have been established in the idealism which has become the philosophy of his life. This intriguing sentence was Secretary Chapman's explanation of the reason for his principles of social and individual freedom from habits of physical, mental, and spiritual slavery. He was simply modestly and sincerely seeking to make practical in his life, and in his service to

Oscar Littleton Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, member of the Presidential Cabinet, and one of the President's most trusted political lieutenants. The Secretary and Mrs. Chapman, the former Ann Kendrick, at the Secretary's desk in his spacious office in the Department of the Interior. Mr. Chapman has served this department for nineteen years, in the capacity of Secretary since December 1, 1949. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are total abstainers.

his country, the ideals which he had accepted for himself and championed for others.

Not only does Secretary Chapman seek to live what he really believes, but he seeks to guarantee to all others the right to live what they really believe. The principles of social and personal freedom which make up his simple and beautiful philosophy of life have led him to devote his energies to the protection of minority groups, in the firm belief that the only safety of democracy is found in its guaranteeing to all within its confines the same right and privilege to live what they believe.

"I have practically devoted my life to the ideal of protecting minority groups," the Secretary confided. "It has been my main ambition to espouse the cause of both racial and religious minorities, and to help provide in our nation those principles of political and social security that will vouchsafe to them their moral liberty and their inalienable rights in a complete freedom guaranteed by our democracy."

It was this deep conviction that led Secretary Chapman to organize a committee to save the Jews of Europe. In his opinion, such basic principles of social and political



Striking human-interest shot of the Secretary and his young son, James Raleigh, caught by a wide-awake photographer.

and personal freedom must underlie the policies of our nation if it is to remain strong and free.

This same philosophy of life, and individual freedom to live what one believes, characterizes the Secretary's personal habits. It accounts for his total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and his nonuse of tobacco.

Not only does he believe that "the excessive use of anything is an immoral thing in life," but also that a truly satisfying philosophy of personal living, such as he has found, knows no necessity for even the moderate use of any habit-forming drug or narcotic.

In his frank and modest discussion of his total-abstinence principles, the Secretary observed:

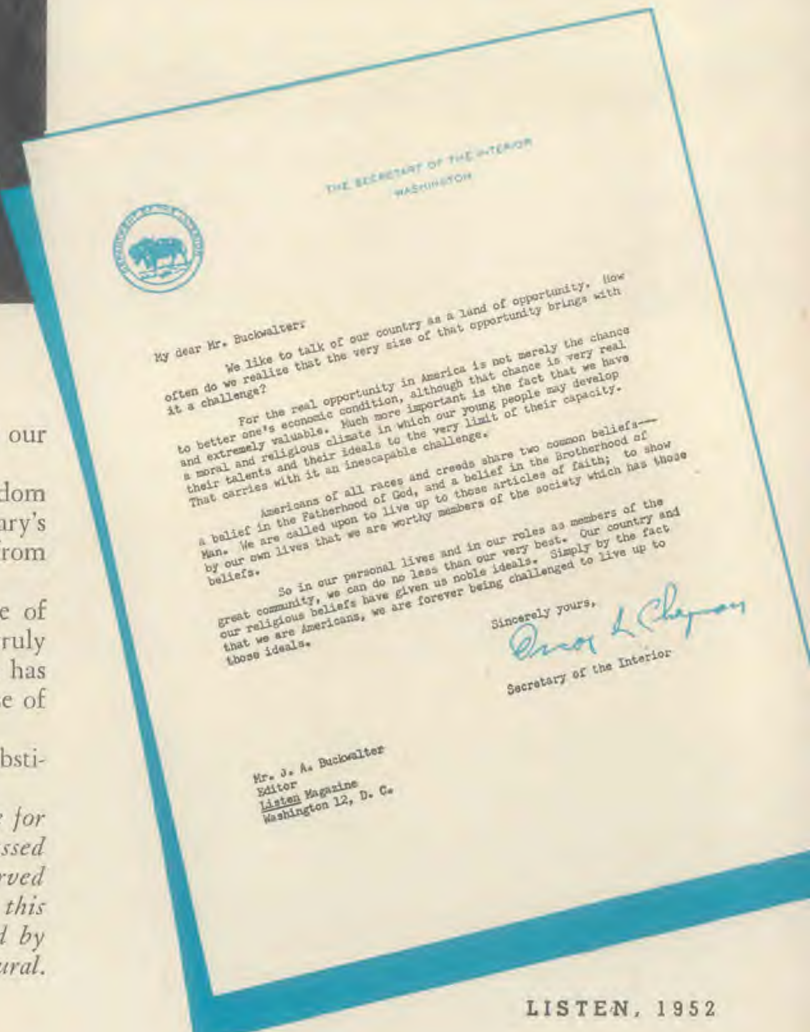
"I do not smoke or drink out of a natural distaste for these two commodities. I do not ever feel embarrassed when attending a social function where liquor is served because I am not an imbiber myself. The reason for this is that I feel perfectly natural without drinking, and by saying "No" I simply maintain my desire to be natural.

"My immediate family never used alcohol. My mother's influence was a contributing factor in my not taking up drinking, along with the fact that I have had a physical distaste for alcohol. Father died when I was a baby, and mother was left a widow with seven children, on a little farm in Virginia. In my boyhood days there was never any kind of alcohol drinking whatsoever around the home or on the farm. I never knew what it was until I was grown, and it never held any attraction for me whatsoever.

"For a number of years I have attended state functions, and it has become an accepted fact by those who are host and hostess that I am a total abstainer. I am usually served some soft drink or fruit juice.

"You can go anywhere and be sociable and also be a success and not use alcoholic liquors. It is not necessary to drink under any circumstance. I have set aside proffered drinks (during an evening) because I chose not to drink. This has not hindered my social life nor endangered my public life. A person should be able to live normally his own idea of what constitutes normal living."

Secretary Chapman has never wanted to be aggressive in proclaiming his habits of total abstinence in deference to his many friends who choose to drink socially. However, he does not hesitate to state that under no circumstances would he personally yield to pressure of any kind to indulge in what would be an offense to his personal, moral, and physical distaste of alcoholic liquors.



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON



My dear Mr. Buckwalter:

We like to talk of our country as a land of opportunity. How often do we realize that the very size of that opportunity brings with it a challenge?

For the real opportunity in America is not merely the chance to better one's economic condition, although that chance is very real and extremely valuable. Much more important is the fact that we have a moral and religious climate in which our young people may develop their talents and their ideals to the very limit of their capacity. That carries with it an inescapable challenge.

Americans of all races and creeds share two common beliefs—a belief in the Fatherhood of God, and a belief in the Brotherhood of Man. We are called upon to live up to these articles of faith; to show by our own lives that we are worthy members of the society which has these beliefs.

So in our personal lives and in our roles as members of the great community, we can do no less than our very best. Our country and our religious beliefs have given us noble ideals. Simply by the fact that we are Americans, we are forever being challenged to live up to these ideals.

Sincerely yours,
Harold I. Chapman
Secretary of the Interior

Mr. J. A. Buckwalter
Editor
Listen Magazine
Washington 12, D. C.

The Secretary laughingly spoke of the time when he and Colonel Monroe Johnson, another total abstainer, met an appointment in a cocktail parlor. He had called Colonel Johnson, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to arrange an appointment with him and two state department officials, and finally set the appointment for 5:00 p.m. at the Mayflower Hotel cocktail lounge, in deference for the other men who he thought would probably want a cocktail as they talked. The other two men could not keep the appointment, and the Secretary, upon his arrival, found Colonel Johnson waiting in the cocktail lounge. Upon seating himself, Secretary Chapman turned to Colonel Johnson and said, "I don't drink, but I'll take an orange juice;" whereupon the colonel replied, "I don't either, and I'll take an orange juice, too." The two men laughed at the fact that they had known each other for twenty years but had never observed that the other was not a drinking man.

From his long experience in social service as chief probation officer for the juvenile court of Judge Ben Lindsey, where he handled more than 10,000 cases of juvenile delinquents, and as president of the Colorado State Board of Control, in which capacity he directed the reorganization of the State Industrial School for Boys, Mr. Chapman believes that when it comes to inspiring youth to lead successful and clean lives, the real inspiration is example rather than preaching. Referring to his experience with the social betterment of boys in Colorado and his own example of nondrinking, he said:

"Without my ever preaching to them they found out that I never used alcohol, that I had a better time without it. When I was chairman of the board of industrial schools, I found that the living example gets across to the boys much more quickly than a lot of sermonizing.

"These young fellows were surprised that I did not drink; but we had a wonderful time, and they soon found out that we had a wonderful time. They were surprised, themselves, at the fun we had in not indulging in things of that kind. They were also aware of the fact that I do not smoke, either.

"If modern youth can see examples of successful and clean living, they will get the lesson; they are quick enough to catch on. If you live your own beliefs, and those beliefs are practical, you do not have to preach them—just live them. Their influence will tell.

"My philosophy of life is the affirmative approach, in all moral and religious matters and in all other problems that confront our way of life. *I live what I really believe.* I approach everything in the affirmative field; the positive approach is what I like to take."

In a quiet, unassuming way this smiling, modest man has given expression to those basic principles which lead him to champion the righteous cause of others and to combine in a beautiful philosophy of life the higher ideals of our American heritage with his personal freedom from the slavery of narcotic habits and their crippling effects.

Such examples of success and clean living in true freedom of mind and body, and the desire to maintain that freedom for others, are the pride of our democracy and the inspiration of our most intelligent youth. We justly honor the service of one whose highest tribute is that he cannot be content with anything less than to endeavor to live what he really believes.

THIRD QUARTER

Alcoholics Unanimous?

Can Education Prevent the Alcoholization of American Youth?



John C. Almack, Ph.D.
Stanford University

WE ARE on our way, if present conditions continue, to becoming a nation of alcoholics unanimous. What is the remedy? Many who discuss alcohol as a cause of crime or divorce, or as the obvious cause of alcoholism, say that education is the remedy. Now, after long years of experience in education, I am inclined to think that these individuals have too simple and easy a solution. The problem is not going to be solved as easily as that. Never before in our history have we had so much education as we have had since the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed, and at the same time we have had the greatest increase in the use of alcohol.

I look back to my own experience forty-five years ago in a little city in the Northwest, where there was a saloon on every corner. I was a member of a group of five who had the courage, or temerity, to say that we were going to drive the saloons out of that city. It took us five years to do it. However, we did not rely solely upon education. We have before us now, I think, exactly the same kind of task that we had forty-five years ago. Education, legislation, religion, and the family—the influence of all these forces must be brought together against this great evil.

The secondary school is an important period for alcohol education, but the scope of secondary education is not clearly and definitely fixed. *Teen-age schools, which include most of our young people in the adolescent stage of development, constitute an important period in alcohol education and in the formation of life habits.* About half the youth in the typical high school will be in homes of their own within three or four years after graduation. Most of the others will be in gainful occupations, or they will be in schools that are preparing them for professional or semiprofessional employment. Some, of course, will be serving apprenticeships for skilled or semiskilled jobs.

It is also evident that many of those who are later classified as alcoholics—estimates run as high as one third of the total—began drinking while they were teen-agers. If we could solve this aspect of the problem alone, think what a marvelous achievement it would be! Perhaps we

are too easily discouraged over what seems to be a practically unsolvable problem. There is one study on drinking by young people which estimates that only 17 per cent of the total are abstainers. This is unquestionably an overdrawn picture of the percentage of youth who are drinking, but the trend is ominous. There is another study in which the author reported that 54 per cent of the youth he questioned used alcoholic beverages, while the majority of the others stated that they had no objection to its use by young people. Studies that have been made among college students show that approximately 50 per cent of them use alcohol. Newspaper reports have recently stated that the use of alcohol is becoming a problem among junior-high-school students in the age group of from twelve to fourteen years. It is probable that a disproportionately large number of drinkers in this teenage group are not in school at all. They do not succeed well in school. A large number of them are of low mentality levels, and others have neurotic or psychotic tendencies. These drop out of high school.

The amazing thing is that out of a school population, all of whose members receive exactly the same kind of education, 50 per cent drink and 50 per cent do not drink. This suggests to me that there is something else that we have not become aware of in our schools that is responsible for these differences. If education is to become vital and effective, we must discover what that unknown factor is.

Of course, there are various factors that come in to explain these differences, but discipline is one which I think is important. I maintain that differences in discipline usually explain the differences in standards and conduct, and that is the reason why 50 per cent drink and 50 per cent do not drink. *In one of these groups the inhibitory conduct has not been developed; in the other it has been developed.* The human body is as equipped in a nervous and muscular sense to refrain from acting, as it is to act. However, our schools of late years have tended to put all the emphasis upon activity; and our homes have done the same thing.

Discipline should be a part of all education for social situations from the earliest years of training in all institutions. Ideally, it ought to begin in the home; and of course as early as possible we ought to put children into situations where they feel the discipline of the school and of the church. As the child grows and expands his experience, he ought to become aware of the discipline of industry, and be taught to work.

My wife and I also operate a farm now. We see our neighbors at work; and one of our neighbors has a little boy just six years old, who rides on the tractor with his father and observes and works with him at almost everything that the father does. This is a wonderful experience for a young lad. I would predict that it is unlikely that this boy will ever become a victim of alcohol.

In these days we are so careful about avoiding the use of fear as a factor in motivation. Possibly we are overlooking completely the real meaning and place of fear.

G. Stanley Hall, who was one of the greatest educators the world has produced, said a great many years ago that education is learning to fear rightly. I think there is a lot of sense in that.

As a young person reaches maturity he leaves school, and it should be possible to make the transition to the discipline of a job. Then, as the next step, he ought to take over the responsibility of a home of his own. The ex-president of Stanford University, Dr. Wilbur, when he died, bequeathed his estate to his grandchildren, the money to be used to enable them to be married at an earlier age. That is wonderful, too. This discipline of the new home takes the place of the discipline of the old home in which the young person grew up. So we find that home, school, and church—all our social institutions—have essential functions in developing self-controlled citizens.

I have been considered at times as an opponent of progressive education. That word "progressive" is a wonderful word; but many people have made use of it simply because they like the label, and not because they propose to carry out its full meaning. I have no objection to education that is truly progressive, for I believe in taking advantage of all available improvements that actually contribute to the welfare of mankind. However, if we wish to produce self-controlled citizens we must begin early to teach them self-control. If we let our children grow up as savages we cannot expect them to become civilized and enlightened adults. Little savages simply become big savages. They take on all the

habits of savages, and addiction to all forms of narcotics that are accessible to them may be expected. *Alcoholism is a return to primitivism, and human degradation is the result.* If we can produce an enlightened people, and if we can enlighten people through education, then we have progressed a long way toward the solution of our narcotics problem.

How can we lift human beings into enlightenment? That is the question. *Can we achieve total enlightenment through education of teen-agers?* Can we discover that factor "X" which I mentioned above and see that it is made a part of the life and development of young people? I have not stated too clearly what that factor is. It consists of something that can be most effective in our educational system, and when and if we utilize it intelligently and properly, undoubtedly the other 50 per cent of our young people would choose not to use alcohol either. I think that it is a divine element, not solely a product of school education; it is a divine element of courage, self-control, and regard for others. It is what H. G. Wells called the "undying fire." *We must impress young people with something of the great destiny that may be theirs if they will make use of this element.* In the schools we can do a great deal. I would not have devoted myself to forty years of schoolwork—much in the public schools—if I had not had faith in education. I think we can do much.

(Turn to page 33)



HJALMAR
ANDERSEN

DICK BUTTON

ARNFINN
BERGMANN

TAPIO
MAKELA

VEIKKO
HAKULINEN

Five Stars of the WINTER OLYMPICS



UNITED PRESS

ROALD GULENG,

Roald Guleng, LISTEN'S Norway Correspondent, Interviews Winter Olympics Gold-Medalists



UNITED PRESS

7HE pageantry of the world's sixth Winter Olympics with its flags of thirty competing countries, united under the Olympic flag, and its spectators and contestants, inspired by the spirit symbolized in the Olympic flame, has long since departed Oslo, Norway's Bislett Stadium.

In the closing ceremonies the floodlights were cut and 28,000 people stood with bared heads as the Olympic flame burned in the silent arena and then sank and disappeared. Then the Olympic flag was carried through the "Marathon Gate." Thus on Feb. 25th at 8:02 p.m. (Oslo time) the winter Olympics of 1952 closed.

The pageantry has ended, but not so the glory won there by those champions who were spurred on to victory by the Olympic fire which burned within their own breasts.

We would share with the readers of *Listen* a bit of the spirit that carried five stars of the Olympics to their supreme objective.

First of the Olympic sportsmen is

THE INCOMPARABLE HJALMAR ANDERSEN

Hjalmar Andersen, better known to his friends as "Hjallis," the winner of three gold medals, and top scorer in the sixth Olympic Winter Games, has established world speed statistics that make him the recognized greatest speed skater of all times.

THIRD QUARTER

In compiling a total of twenty-one points, Hjallis set two phenomenal new Olympic records. This tall, slim, twenty-eight-year-old skater has won three Norwegian, one Nordic, three European, and three World championships, and achieved unprecedented honor when crowned threefold Olympic champion.

Andersen won the 1500-meter race and set two new Olympic records, of 8 minutes, 10.6 seconds for the 5000 meters, and 16 minutes, 45.8 seconds for the 10,000-meter race, establishing a new world record.

In one race only Hjallis is currently in second place, and that is in the best-seller race between his book *Hard Races* and a volume by one of (Turn to page 22)

"How do you look upon alcohol?"



ATENRIKSEN & STEEN



"Drinking in connection with sport is entirely improper! If an athlete wants to be in the periphery he can just use tobacco and alcohol. But if he wants to reach the top and stay there, these poisons must be completely banished.

"Healthful food, sufficient sleep, abstinence from tobacco and alcohol are, together with the will, the necessary conditions for top results in speed skating and ought to warrant a good 'finishing time.'"

Halvar Anderson



AMERICAN WINNERS

America, led by Mrs. Andrea Mead Lawrence of Rutland, Vermont, who took the women's honors by winning two gold medals in skiing victories in the slalom and giant slalom, took second place among the winning nations, with a total of 89½ points. Norway won top honors with a 125½-point total, and Finland was third with 72 points.

The strongest American performance in any Winter Olympics to date was also featured by Dick Button's repeat victory in the men's figure-skating championship. Button, who hails from Inglewood, New Jersey, was the only individual repeating champion. The only other Olympic championship repeated was that of the Canadian hockey team.

Another American skater, Ken Henry, of Chicago, won the 500-meter speed-skating race.



© A-FOTO

"Tobacco and alcohol cannot be used by one who hopes to reach the top on the sprint-distances (from 10 to 30 kilometers) in cross country."

Tapio Hakala

"Jumping is a sport of concentration. The jump itself only lasts a few seconds. It is therefore necessary that the ability to concentrate is not weakened and dulled by tobacco, alcohol, and bad habits."

Olofinna Bergmann



© A-FOTO

RICHARD T. BUTTON, holder of two successive Olympic and five straight World Figure-Skating Titles, acclaimed the greatest free-skater and figure champion of all time, says:

ACME

**OLYMPIC and WORLD
FIGURE-SKATING
CHAMPION!**



"Inasmuch as I never have used tobacco and alcohol, I cannot tell from my own experience what effects they have, but I am of the opinion that they have no place in the diet of long-distance racers. Especially is tobacco bad for the lungs."



"Alcohol and tobacco are not compatible to anyone attempting perfection in sports. That is the reason no athlete striving to reach the top should indulge in either of these habits harmful to health and success in athletic competition."

Dick Button

Veikko Hakulinen.

BEHIND THE ROSE

Harry Comber Interviews Supervisor Raymond

I HAVE found out facts in recent months about the use of narcotics that would make your hair stand on end."

The speaker was Raymond V. Darby of the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors. Among all the multiplied thousands of interviews heard in the Hall of Records, none have been more challenging than the remarks of this man who has been spearheading a unique radio and television program to educate the citizenry of Los Angeles County with respect to this growing menace.

There was no question about his convictions in the matter, as Mr. Darby leaned across his desk with that intent, serious look on his face, and continued: "On several occasions I accompanied the sheriff's narcotic detail as they went about their work of checking the flow of narcotics into Los Angeles County. I wanted to see for myself if the lurid details of drug addiction given out for public reading were actually as depicted, or merely sensationalism."

"And did you?" I asked.

"I certainly did," was the grim rejoinder. "One night we went to a small place on a side street. It was shabby and bare and had a bar. Despite its dim, rose-colored lights, it seemed sordid to me. But I hadn't gone there to judge; I went there to find out the facts for myself, just as I do when I have to decide on a zoning problem, or the building of a new road—in fact, any problem which affects our civic life and the welfare of human beings.

"That night," he continued, "a raid was made by the sheriff's detail. Several known peddlers and addicts were taken in. I met them. I talked to them. And I came away resolved then and there to do whatever I could to combat the inroads of this menace."

"But that was only one incident——"

"I didn't jump to conclusions from that one raid. Nor from what I read in the papers. I have been studiously checking cases, figures, and statistics for a considerable period of time. But that night my doubts were crystallized into a positive attitude. What I had gone to see at that shabby little bar was the actual effect of the drug habit on men and women, and also to see something, if possible, on the way the racket was worked.

"It is, however, important for everyone to know that illegal traffic in narcotics rates third among felonious crimes committed in this area, with burglary leading the field. For the calendar year 1950, there were 615 cases of prosecutions in our county for the use, possession, or sale of marijuana, while for the use or sale of other drugs—such as heroin, cocaine, and other opiates (excluding marijuana), there were 414 prosecutions, making a total of 1,029 in all!

"Any user of a drug is likely to commit a crime when 'hopped up,' as the expression goes; then, too, the expense to the addict is twice as much as he can legitimately earn," continued Mr. Darby. "Drugs are an expensive habit. An addict *must* take to crime to supplement his income and keep himself supplied. A man, to get enough money to buy his drugs, will take to shop-



"I went to the shabby little bar to see the actual effect of the drug habit on men and women."

COLORED LIGHTS

Darby of Los Angeles County for "Listen."



Supervisor Raymond V. Darby
of Los Angeles County.

hitting and robbery of gas stations, stores, and the like.

"In the cases of women who become drug addicts, they usually have a boy friend whom they supply with money to buy dope. These women become prostitutes, shoplifters and pickpockets. Those are the ones you read about in the newspapers as having been arrested for 'rolling a drunk.' I know of one case, a girl from a fine family, who was a student at a local college. She fell in with a group of young people who were habitual users of drugs, and there she met a young chap who turned out to be a peddler of narcotics. They fell in love and eventually married. And this man sent his young wife out into the streets as a prostitute to make enough to keep them both supplied."

"Mr. Darby," I interposed, "it seems to me that these drug addicts you speak of are already too far gone. How do you propose to fight this menace, when such people are beyond help?"

"By stopping the traffic from growing and spreading further. The only way to do it, it seems to me, is by education. Every communication facility available—newspapers, periodicals, films, radio, and television—should be used to inform the public, and especially the young people, what that first step in the use of any narcotics for fun, will lead to. Usually youthful addiction starts as a lark.

"Youth need to realize there is nothing glamorous about playing with dope. Schools are initiating training courses in narcotics wherein teachers impress upon their pupils the need for such knowledge. It is my understanding that next year, during the teachers' institute, at least one session will be devoted solely to this problem.

"Government officials, law-enforcement officers, and civic leaders are becoming more and more seriously concerned with this illegal traffic in narcotics. We are concerned about the ruin, the degradation, and the misery which result, for eventually society pays for such ruin and misery in the form of crime, insanity, and wasted human lives, to say nothing of the financial cost in keeping them in institutions and jails.

"Judge Charles Fricke of our superior court, who is a past president of the Narcotics Research Bureau, has said that he considers this problem as important as that of the A-bomb.

"When we have responsible and cautious individuals such as Judge Fricke coming out bluntly with such statements, it is time to become alarmed about the increasing number of victims among our teen-age group. And that is where our greatest efforts should be concentrated."

As I rose to go, with the deep impressions left by the supervisor's picture of the sordidness of wasted lives

behind the rose-colored lights, where the drugs of desperation constitute a social "D-bomb," Mr. Darby showed me a letter, and said: "Mr. Comber, you will be interested in this copy of a letter from a party who listened to one of our radio broadcasts. The original was badly composed, and the impression of incoherency left by the jumbled words convinced me that it was genuine—that it was written by a person under the influence of dope. This copy has been edited, but still it reveals the terrible suffering of those who are addicted to dope."

LETTER FROM A NARCOTIC ADDICT

DEAR MR. DARBY:

My wife was an addict, and because all of her friends were, too, I decided to try everything, including morphine, heroin, marijuana, opium, nembital, and seconal. From the first to the last time, my hangover from each one of these drugs was a warning of my perpetual hell on earth.

I tried to defy this undimensional world of nothingness with its intoxication, because I could see the true significance of this hell on earth to the lost souls that I associated with. They had not heeded the warning that was given to them the first time they tried the drugs.

Morphine and heroin react very similarly in their hangovers and intoxication. I was aware at first of the lightness, while intoxicated; of my every motion, physically and mentally, and the tingling sensation that caressed my every nerve. The smooth locomotion between each joint of my bones soothed and cooled my every step and action. I knew when my hangover came. It was that drastic letdown from intoxication to reality. *It made me feel that I was walking through hell on earth, with a constant pain beating upon my brain; and a constant hunger sucked at my stomach and made me nauseous, so much so that it felt like I had reached down my throat and with slimy, scaly hands pulled it inside out. The prickling pain that touched every* (Turn to page 33)



Thanks to AA, Don Black and his family are happy again. "I'm living a new life," says Don, as he expresses his gratitude to "a lot of folks in and out of AA who helped to keep me from sliding all the way down." Betty Black's eyes were moist when she added, "It's hard to put it into words. Just say we are happy now."

"I want every young

How Don Black Came Back

To Win His Place in Baseball's Hall of Fame

by RICHARD LaCOSTE

IN OUR nation's capital, where probably are concentrated the most publicized people in the country, some of whom are intellectual giants and others mental midgets, advice is cheap. In fact, everyone wants to give it. Conversely, no one wants to receive it.

But if there is one subject in this town on which people should take advice, that is on the subject of drinking. For Washington, D.C., leads the country in per capita use of intoxicants.

Perhaps the best advice this writer has ever heard on the subject in this town of free-flowing liquor was not handed out by any prominent politico, scientist, teacher, judge, or cleric. The words were spoken by a plain baseball player. Don Black was his name.

Does his name ring the bell of your memory? It should if you have read the sports pages. Don Black was in the baseball limelight several years ago. In fact, as late as 1949 sports writers frequently sought him out in dressing rooms after ball games in every major league city. For Don Black is a member of baseball's hall of fame, having pitched a no-hit-game.

Pitching a no-hitter, as all of you know, is a spectacular achievement. It is even more singular than breaking an

existing world record in track or swimming pool. It happens less frequently than shooting a hole-in-one in golf, or than bowling a perfect game.

Every would-be or full-fledged baseball pitcher, from the ten-year-old who practices on the sandlots of his home town to the major leaguer who has mastered control, dreams of accomplishing the feat.

Don Black did.

But what makes Black's achievement all the more amazing is that he pitched his no-hitter while he still was fighting the battle of abstaining from the "cup that cheers."

Reporters who crowded his dressing room after his perfectly pitched game and who knew that Don had joined Alcoholics Anonymous several months previously, broached the subject of drinking and his apparently successful fight against succumbing to his thirst for booze.

"If you ever feel you need a drink, boys, don't take it," Don said. "If you're a problem drinker, procrastinate. My advice is: don't ever start."

Reporters listened. Alcohol had sent Black to the minor leagues back in 1946. But he had joined AA and bounced right back into the big time. And here he was, just several months later, pitching his famous no-hitter.

"If you need a drink, don't take it," Don said.

This was the advice given reporters by an expert—on alcohol. Don does not drink today. His victory over the bottle proved he is made of sturdy stuff.

"About three years or so ago," he reminisced, "the manager gave me one more chance. I knew I had to make good. I have not touched a drop since."

Don knew from experience the torturous thirst for alcohol. He recalled that one drink was too much; a thousand not enough. It took grit to stop. Don proved he had it.

Don added that nondrinkers are faster, think more clearly, and are more alert and aggressive. A nondrinker eats better, sleeps better, is happier.

"And that's *me*," he added emphatically with a flash of his victory smile.

Charity Hospital thought they ever would see Don again in uniform. Many doubted he would even live.

Minutes ticked into hours. Hours dragged into days. Don was conscious only for a few fleeting moments, unmindful of his team's tense pennant race.

But Black came back. *Total abstinence brought him back to win a place in baseball's hall of fame.*

Don has lost some decisions in life. The final score of the game is what interests him most, however. He always seems to win when the chips are down and the going is toughest.

There is not much more to tell of Don's heroic story. Time will add his life's score. His courage will dictate his destiny.

People, however, would be smart if they took Don's advice. "Even if you want a drink, don't take it."

man and boy to receive this message."

"You can't drink and then go out and give your best as a pitcher," continued Don. "When you're trying to push them past the DiMaggios and Williamses you've got to have the stuff. Even moderate drinking affects a pitcher—or anyone else for that matter. DRINKING IS 'DEATH' TO YOUNG ATHLETES."

Don looked straight at the reporters. *"If you want a drink, don't take it," he said. "And I want every young man—and boy, too—to receive this message. You fellows can do that, can't you?"*

Some writers passed part of the message to their readers the following morning. Others smiled cynically, and wrote not a word on the subject. Still others—as in this case, for instance—waited nearly four years to tell the tale.

Don Black's advice to people—and particularly to young people—is the best that can be given. Make no mistake about that.

On September 13, 1947, Don pitched two scoreless innings against the Browns. Then as he took his turn at the plate, he suddenly slumped to his knees. Later, in his dressing room, he lapsed into unconsciousness which was to engulf him for many days.

Few who watched outside his room at Cleveland's



Black's kiss of joy after pitching the first no-hit game of the 1947 American League season.



There was a touch of grimness, however, when he said, "You can chalk that victory up for Alcoholics Anonymous." The man whom Connie Mack had tried so hard to induce to quit liquor had finally won his greatest victory over alcohol and had come back from the brink of alcoholic obscurity to baseball's hall of fame.

THE problem of addiction to alcohol is one which I desire very much to clarify, since there is a great deal of fuzzy thinking on the subject. Unfortunately, the narcotic effect of alcohol and its habit-forming potentialities are ignored by lay people and by many scientists, and by all the advertisements of alcoholic beverages.



MONKMEYER

Alcohol, from the pharmacological viewpoint, is an anesthetic and a narcotic, potentially a habit-forming, craving-creating, addicting drug. It is an anesthetic in the sense that it stupefies and that in adequate doses it puts a person to sleep to such an extent that an operation can be performed under its influence. Alcohol is an anesthetic in the same sense that ether and chloroform are anesthetics.

Dictionaries and most textbooks of pharmacology point out that the word "narcotic" is derived from the Greek word "narcosis," meaning "to benumb," or "to cause stupor." These textbooks and dictionaries define a narcotic as a medicine which in certain doses relieves pain and helps to produce sleep, and which in larger doses produces stupor, coma, and ultimately—death.

A number of years ago drug addiction became such a problem in this country that the Harrison Narcotic Law was passed. This law specified certain drugs as narcotics, and since that time lay people have gotten an unpharmacological idea of what the word "narcotic" means. The Harrison Narcotic Law specifies morphine, opium, heroin, and codeine, all from the opium group, as narcotics. But added to this list are cocaine and marijuana. Why were cocaine and marijuana brought together into this particular group under the Harrison Narcotic Law, and called narcotics? It was because they are habit-forming, and they produce addiction.

Cocaine, in large doses, stupefies; it is a narcotic. However, cocaine is really a convulsant, pharmacologically speaking. It produces convulsions, or fits. That is contrary and different from morphine, heroin, alcohol, ether, or chloroform. These are depressants, because large doses produce sleep and loss of consciousness. They kill without causing convulsions, but cocaine in large doses will cause convulsions.

The Harrison Narcotic Law legally defines a narcotic

as being one of the derivatives of opium (morphine, codeine, heroin), cocaine, and marijuana. This is a *legal definition*, and the term "narcotic" means that these are habit-forming drugs which lead to an intense craving or addiction. Of course, the Harrison Narcotic Law does not include all habit-forming narcotics, as the following discussion will show.

THE PROBLEM OF Addiction

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

Vice-President, University of Illinois

Chairman National Committee for the Prevention of Alcoholism

Pharmacologically, *alcohol* depresses and is a narcotic, according to the definition given above. *Morphine*, by the same definition, is a narcotic; but it causes excitement at first in some persons, especially women. This excitement, however, is probably like that seen in the case of alcohol, due to diminished restraint. *Cocaine* is, pharmacologically, quite unrelated to alcohol, ether, chloroform (the anesthetic narcotics) and to the opiates. Cocaine usually stimulates the brain like caffeine, then it causes narcosis, depression, or stupefaction; and in still larger doses it causes convulsions, in contrast to the paralysis caused by alcohol and morphine. Sometimes cocaine is pharmacologically called a convulsant, and not a narcotic. It only affects pain when applied locally.

Nicotine causes stimulation followed by depression, collapse of the circulation, and death with or without convulsions. It has no effect on pain. Nicotine belongs to the convulsant group of drugs. If you rub the stem of a pipe or a cigarette holder across the skin of a frog, the frog, which is very susceptible to nicotine, will develop convulsions and will die in convulsions. Cocaine acts the same way. It kills in convulsions. It is not a depressant throughout its course like the anesthetics. Some people refer to nicotine as a narcotic, but it is not, except that in very large doses it produces confusion and stupefies. It is a convulsive, like cocaine; it does not depress.

Caffeine stimulates, and in very large doses causes convulsions. Caffeine has no effect on pain. Marijuana—cannabis, or "hashish"—causes stimulation (euphoria), restlessness, tremors, mental confusion, and stupefaction. Pain is decreased only with stupefaction. The *barbiturates*, *chloral*, and *sulphonal*, and their derivatives are hypnotics, soporifics, or somnifacient drugs. They favor or cause sleep, and in larger doses stupor, coma, and death without convulsions. They have no effect on pain until stupor or coma occurs.

Benzedrine stimulates brain euphoria, restlessness, and hyperexcitability, and counteracts the effect of alcohol barbiturates. It decreases pain slightly. *Ether* at one time used to cause gaiety at parties, and "ether frolics" were held like drinking, or cocktail, parties today. Ether causes more of a hangover than alcohol, and hence lost its popularity.

In the foregoing paragraphs the pharmacology of the so-called "habit drugs" or "addictive drugs" has been very briefly stated. You may have noted that they may be divided into two general groups, namely, the sedative or depressant, and the excitant. They have the common property in small doses of causing a feeling of well-being, gaiety, and a disassociation from reality, but to a variable extent.

For a long time the pharmacologist hesitated to define a habit-forming drug and an addiction-forming drug, or to classify drugs between habit forming and addiction producing. Quite recently—as a matter of fact, in March, 1951—a group of pharmacologists working under the World Health Organization defined what we mean by habit-forming drugs and addiction-forming drugs. This helps a great deal, because some of you may have heard it said that alcohol is not a narcotic, and furthermore that it is not an addiction-forming drug. That has been discussed pro and con.

We will never be able to agree on anything unless we can agree on the meaning of the terms or expressions we use. Whenever I define alcohol as a narcotic I use the term in its classical sense, not in the sense of the legal definition of the Harrison Narcotic Law; because alcohol is not in that list of narcotics under the Harrison Law. That does not mean that alcohol is not a narcotic. It stupefies, and on the basis of that definition of a narcotic, it is a narcotic. It is a habit-forming drug. Anyone who has lived in a community where there are saloons or where people consume alcoholic beverages knows that alcohol is habit-forming; I do not think anyone would deny that fact. But I have heard scientists, doctors, and pharmacologists discuss whether or not it is addiction-forming.

It is not necessary for me to describe the physiology of the formation of habit, because I think most of you have read about that in textbooks on psychology; but I wish to read the definition of a habit-forming drug as established by the World Health Organization's Expert Committee on Drugs Liable to Produce Addiction, which was published in the *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*.

After lengthy deliberation, this committee provided us with this very interesting definition of the nonaddiction-producing drugs:

"A habit-forming drug is one which is or may be taken repeatedly without the production of all the characteristics outlined in the definition of addiction and which is not generally considered to be detrimental to the individual and to society."

This definition is based on the premise of that which is detrimental to the individual or to society. And when something is detrimental it can be detrimental on the moral and on the biological plane. I do not believe that the two can be separated; it is sophistry to try to separate the moral from the biological.

Now we shall note the Expert (Turn to page 30)

by E. G. WHITE



Happiness and Health

THE sympathy which exists between the mind and the body is very great. When one is affected, the other responds. The condition of the mind has much to do with the health of the physical system. If the mind is free and happy, under a consciousness of rightdoing and a sense of satisfaction in causing happiness to others, it will create a cheerfulness that will react upon the whole system, causing a freer circulation of the blood and a toning up of the entire body. The blessing of God is a healer; and those who are abundant in benefiting others will realize that wondrous blessing in their hearts and lives. . . .

Those who, so far as it is possible, engage in the work of doing good to others by giving practical demonstration of their interest in them, are not only relieving the ills of human life in helping them bear their burdens, but are at the same time contributing largely to their own health of soul and body. Doing good is a work that benefits both giver and receiver. If you forget self in your interest for others, you gain a victory over your infirmities. The satisfaction you will realize in doing good, will aid you greatly in the recovery of the healthy tone of the imagination.

The pleasure of doing good animates the mind and vibrates through the whole body. While the faces of benevolent men are lighted up with cheerfulness, and their countenances express the moral elevation of the mind, those of selfish, stingy men are dejected, cast down, and gloomy. Their moral defects are seen in their countenances. . . .

A contented mind, a cheerful spirit, is health to the body, and strength to the soul. Nothing is so fruitful a cause of disease as depression, gloominess, and sadness. Mental depression is terrible.—*Medical Ministry*, pages 105, 106.



PACH BROS., N. Y.

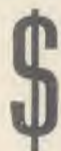
"I Believe--"

My wife and I do not drink any alcoholic beverage serve them in our home. We have had to take a lot through the years because we don't drink, but we don't lieve people respect us for being consistent with our belief.

I believe we are our brothers' keepers. If I served home I might start someone else on a path that would lead a lot of misery. A man never knows how weak he is until drinking; then it may be too late.

I believe in total abstinence rather than moderate alcohol is too dangerous to fool around with. Many with the idea of drinking only moderately and then find on to excesses which ruin them. I think it is better to let alone altogether, not to take even the first drink. That is the course for anyone when it comes to alcohol. And it isn't take alcoholic drinks in order to get along socially. My never felt that our abstinence cramped our style.

Frank M. Totton



Dollars and Sense

ACTIVITY should be one of Frank M. Totton's names, for his life has always been a busy one. *Active* in the Masons, as Grand Master of New York State! *Active* in the Presbyterian Church, as former chairman of the General Council finance committee, and national chairman of their \$27,000,000 Restoration Fund. *Active* among the Boy Scouts, as director of the Greater New York Council! *Active* in many organizations, he is identified with the Travelers Aid Society, the National Child Labor Committee, the United Negro College Fund, and the Federation of Protestant Welfare Societies.

In financial circles this master of money is vice-president of the Chase National Bank, the third largest in the world. His is the responsibility of helping to guide twenty-eight Branches in New York and twenty-four in Europe, Asia, and the Caribbean area, with resources totaling \$5,607,182,845.

The New York City Y.M.C.A., headed by this versatile leader, has seventeen branches and forty centers of service, including camps and clubs. The membership is fluctuating, ranging between 60,000 and 65,000 a year. His "Y" serves upwards of 175,000 transients annually. In size the New York Y.M.C.A. is second

only to that of Chicago, its varied activities requiring a budget of six and a half million dollars.

Mr. Totton, a genial, energetic man, has three grown sons and a spacious, comfortable home in Larchmont, a suburb of New York City.

This active banker certainly isn't cramped, so far as life is concerned. He exudes good health and the joy of living. He is a wonderful example of how a man can live a rich, full life by sobriety, service to mankind, plenty of good clean fun, and faith in God. Indeed, he is a top-flight wizard of wealth who, when dealing with dollars, has sense enough to leave alcohol alone.

"Advertisements of alcoholic drinks make them appear as something desirable and good, when actually they are vicious," says Mr. Totton, who, like so many other Americans, is opposed to advertising alcoholic beverages, especially over the radio and television through which this industry is actually invading the American home. "I think," he adds, "that after a while people will wake up and realize how gullible they have been. Then the pendulum will swing the other way."

Illustrating his statement that "a man never knows how weak he is until he starts" (Turn to page 18)

MADELINE
GEORGE

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PHOTO BY
LAWRENCE THORNTON



World Report

SANTIAGO, CHILE

THE city of Santiago in South America's Chile frowns with constabulary wrath upon public drunkenness, and consigns alcoholic offenders to a four-day sentence. These sentences are unique in that the guilty parties are not sent to jail, but rather are consigned to the work of keeping Santiago's great public park in good order.

Once arraigned and convicted of public carousing of too spirituous a nature, the arrested man is permitted to sleep off his hangover on the first day of his term. On the succeeding three days, however, he is given the privilege of doing outdoor penance, working in the Cousino Park from ten to twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and from three to four-thirty in the afternoon.

Police pressure on the workingmen is not too severe. Their wives are permitted to visit them, and the offenders are even allowed to sleep at home at night. During the noonday siesta the hangover victims are given indoctrination and orientation speeches, urging them not to bring repeated disgrace upon their fair city by drunkenly exposing themselves to the eyes of tourists and visitors.

The *barrachos* (local term for drunks) who provide their city with an unsalaried labor market seem to react favorably to the idea of expiating their sins by keeping their city park in good order. It is reported that only three out of a total of 25,000 during this past year tried to shirk their duty. In addition to the cost of arrest and supervision, the only expense incurred by the city apparently is that of feeding the bibulous ones twice daily during their penal chores.

1. Fernando ends his Saturday night carousal at the neighborhood bar, drooling and drawling in the arms of the police. Each week the city of Santiago averages sixty such arrests for public drunkenness.

2. Like all drunks, he tries to persuade the officers that he is really not drunk at all.

3. After sufficiently recuperating during the first day of their sentence, the drunks march willingly to work in the city park to expiate their misdemeanors.



4. The men show up on their honor at ten o'clock in the morning in the Cousino Park; their clothes are piled neatly, and they are ready to swing pickaxes and do other necessary repair work. Attendance is officially checked. Following the siesta they will work for ninety minutes more, beginning at 3:00 p.m., before going home at night.



Puts Its Drunks to Work

5. The men are given buns or bread with butter or cheese before starting the morning chores.

6. The officers or "carabineros" oversee the noon meal. Few guards are necessary.

7. Men are served a hot dish at noonday meal.

8. The meaning of the law and their responsibility to the government and their fellow citizens are explained to the men during the middle of the day. What will tourists and other visitors think of their fair city if they find the streets filled with

drunkards? Emphasis is placed upon their civic and social relationships.

9. Fernando prepares to leave at the expiration of his four-day sentence as the guard says: "We won't say, '¡Hasta la vista!' [See you soon]." There are no hard feelings between the guards and the drunkards, and officials say that for the most part these "barrachos" work harder than ordinary municipal employees.

STOPELMAN,
THREE LIONS



THE WINTER OLYMPICS

(Continued from page 9)

Norway's star novelists. Doubtless, however, the speedy Norwegian is proud of this "silver medal" as well as of his many golden ones.

It was a pleasure to interview this outstanding individual male star of the Winter Olympics. The first question we asked the speed-skating king was:

"How long have you been skating?"

"Since boyhood, but the great results began coming in 1947."

"Training and competitions must be taking a great deal of your time. What does your wife say about that?"

"She is very interested and thinks it is fun. Yes, I can say that she has been the power and incentive behind my victory, because she always has encouraged me in my efforts and always has been my best support in success and encouragement in adversity."

"To the question, 'Do you follow any special diet in training?' Hjallis replied:

"I hold no special diet, but I try to avoid fattening foods, which I don't like. I am enthusiastic about vegetables and fruit. Shredded carrots with raisins, and foods of that kind are very good. And then I drink milk—about two quarts a day."

"Are there some other things an athlete ought to be aware of?"

"Sleep! Sufficient sleep is a condition for great results."

"Do you smoke?"

"No, that I never have done. As a poor sailor's son, I could not afford it when I was an adolescent. Later I had other interests, and now I don't need it."

"How do you look upon alcohol?"

"Drinking in connection with sports is entirely improper! If an athlete . . . wants to reach the top and stay there, these poisons must be completely banished."

VEIKKO HAKULINEN, SUOMI'S RUGGED CHAMPION

We took the train out of Oslo and walked a forest trail through the snowy winterland, where we found the Finnish cross-country skiers at their secluded cabin. There they ate and slept and trained in close touch with the immaculate wonderland of nature. This helped us understand why the Finns are currently rated the best cross-country skiers in the world.

Veikko Hakulinen is a blond, round-faced skier from the woods of Suomi, the land of lakes and forests. Veikko was the victor in the grueling 50-kilometer cross-country race, the most toilsome of all Olympic winter competitions. He is a lumberjack foreman by

trade and has been skiing for twenty-one of his twenty-six years.

Hakulinen came in almost five minutes ahead of his fellow countryman, Kolehmainen, the runner-up, and won the classic 50-kilometer race and gold medal for himself and Finland. When we asked for his opinion about the use of tobacco and alcohol in cross-country skiing, he replied that he had never used either of them himself, and he felt that they had "no place in the diet of long-distance racers."

TAPIO MÄKELÄ, TOP RANKING SKI-SPRINTER

Tapio Mäkelä is another first-rate Finnish cross-country skier. He is a blond, clean-looking athlete who won the silver medal on the eighteen-kilometer, the classic sprint distance of cross-country. He also was the "anchor man" on the gold-medal-winning Finnish team in the 4 x 10 kilometer relay race. He ran the ten kilometer breathtaking distance in the fastest time of all who took part in the relay race.

Tapio, the stouthearted skier who carried home to Suomi a gold and a silver medal, is a tall, slim, well-trained, fine type of athlete.

When asked what he thinks about tobacco and alcohol, the *top-ranking ski-sprinter* replied with conviction, "To-

bacco and alcohol cannot be used by one who hopes to reach the top on the sprint-distances (from 10 to 30 kilometers) in cross-country."

ARNFINN BERGMANN, ADVENTUROUS VIKING

"Just write 'Arnfinn Bergmann, Trondheim,'" said the winner of the Olympic ski-jumping competition, when we asked for his address. All mail carriers in Trondheim know where the popular Olympic winners live.

Bergmann is one of the best ski jumpers in the world. He has won many first places in the hottest competitions. All his prizes and fame have not, however, affected this natural, gracious, down-to-earth record-breaking skier.

Arnfinn, in the beginning of his twenties, is an excellent type athlete, a daring representative of the Viking spirit and the best in Norwegian sport. He has a real taste for adventure and a will to fight, characteristics which he possesses to a remarkable degree.

"Are you going to continue jumping?" we asked.

"Yes, I like it and plan to go on with it."

"How long have you been skiing?"

"I remember that my father took me along skiing when I was three years old."

"What do you think about tobacco and alcohol in the jumping sport?"

"No, they just do not work! Falkanger (silver-medal winner, second place) and I have both talked about that in our home club."

"In other words, Falkanger and you are of the same opinion?"

"Yes, certainly." . . . The ability to concentrate must not be "weakened and dulled by tobacco, alcohol, and bad habits."

DICK BUTTON, ACCLAIMED THE GREATEST FIGURE SKATER

Dick Button, who was the first American to capture the coveted crown of the Olympic figure-skating championship in 1948, won his second successive victory at the Winter Olympics at Oslo. Button climaxed his Olympic show with a "triple loop," in which he made three complete body revolutions in the air and landed on one skate.

Following his Oslo victory, Button went on to Paris to capture his fifth straight world figure-skating championship, with a flawless performance and a series of intricate maneuvers of his own design. Button is rated the top freeskater of the past two decades.

The pageantry of the Olympics may be over, but the spirit of the Olympics, and the championship of true sportsmanship and clean living can never die.

Our Conscience

JOSEPH TWING

I know that my conscience
must never become
All groggy and useless
through liquor or rum;
For I must be watchful lest
I, too, should lose
My sense of true values
through using of booze!

Our children must always
be taught to beware
Of this fearful old monster
that brings us despair;
And never give up the
good fight that we, too,
Be true to our colors—the
red, white, and blue!

Though others may shout
liquor's praise to the
skies,
Its victims are helpless—
Oh, hark to their cries!
And save this great country,
which ever must be
The land of the strong, and
the home of the free!

MENACE on Main Street

RAYMOND'S ST

CHARLIE BLANK



LELAND STUART loved his work. Reporting brought him into contact with the basic elements of human life, from which spring all human events. His was the conviction that newspapers should provide not merely comics and sports results, but motivation for social and moral betterment as well. Editor Stark admired Lee's crisp, decisive style and shared many of his moral convictions.

But Stark would, nevertheless, delete and suppress much of the incriminating information Lee had a genius for uncovering. He often reminded Lee that he must confine himself to straight reporting. Hunting the why's of accidents, conditions, facts, and events was, according to Stark, a job for detectives and moralists, not reporters.

One November evening Lee and two other reporters from the *Mercury*, "Marty" Logan and "Big Bill" Lorey, were sitting at a table in the Riverview Coffee Shop, across the street from the editorial offices of the *Mercury*, where reporters frequently met to give vent to their opinions concerning editors and to discuss their assignments. Lee was reading the editorial of the *Mercury* as he sat at lunch.

"I see," Marty began, nudging Bill with his elbow, "that our 'esteemed colleague' is learning Stark's editorial policy so that his reporting might not 'contradict the basic ideas of the *Mercury*.'"

"What are you driving at, Marty?" retorted Bill.

"How uninformed can you be, Bill, and still consider yourself a reporter? Old man Stark has thrown Lee's last three reportings back into his lap because they would have driven all the

beer, wine, and liquor ads out of the *Mercury*."

"Oh, that again," Bill sighed, signaling the waitress for something more. "So you're still on that private anti-alcohol crusade, eh, Lee?"

"That's the trouble with the crusade," said Lee, lifting his eyes from the newspaper. "If people realized how dangerous alcohol is to health, happiness, and morals, my fight against alcohol would be not a private one but a public one."

Marty tilted his hat high on his forehead. "I've been in this business of reporting for twenty years, and in that time I've learned that you can't mix private opinion with reporting, especially if your views are against the best interests of the paper."

"Marty's right, Lee," said Big Bill, "I second the advice. But I learned that in about ten years—which makes me twice as bright as he is."

Lee smiled at Bill, then turned to Marty. "But which is the larger and more important interest, the commercial interest of the *Mercury* or the interest of the public welfare? You, Bill, and Stark know as well as I that the business of a newspaper is to spread the truth. If a drunken driver, habitually involved in motor accidents, finally kills someone, the newspaper should not hesitate to print not only the fact of the accident, but the cause of and the reason for that accident."

"All right," said Marty, "let's assume that the *Mercury* published the whole truth, including the brand of beer, wine, or whisky consumed by the drunken driver, the divorced husband or wife, or the alcoholic derelict, as you urge it should, then what would make it

possible for the *Mercury* to continue functioning as a channel of news after brewers and liquor manufacturers withdrew their advertisements?"

"If newspapers, magazines, radio, and television," countered Lee, "depend for their existence on the advertising of brewers and liquor peddlers whose main object is to sell their alcoholic products, how can they really be free to publish or reveal the truth? Are we to believe that news, policies, and contents must be so designed as to enlist more people into the swelling ranks of alcoholics? Dominated by beer and whisky mongers, newspapers are reduced to propaganda devices. Then what happens to your cherished 'freedom of the press'? It's blackmailed—blackmailed by a powerful gang of alcohol merchants."

Marty was drumming the table with his fingers. Big Bill looked at Lee, then turned to Marty. "All right, Marty, defend yourself against our reporter in shining armor, while I order a couple of doughnuts."

"I don't deny that many newspapers and programs of entertainment are either maintained or sponsored by beer and liquor interests. But the problem is, *How* can you break their monopoly of channels of information and entertainment and at the same time have certain organs of news and entertainment financially able to serve the best interests of the public?"

"I know that the problem is difficult," admitted Lee, "but it is not an entirely hopeless one. There is a solution. The press and the radio should not suppress any article or news item exposing the evils of alcohol on the grounds that on the preceding or fol-

lowing page, or on the radio program, a beer or liquor ad or sponsor appears. My argument is that the encouragement of temperance and virtue should be given at least as many, if not more, opportunities for expression as are given to the solicitors of intemperance and vice. By refusing or limiting the circulation of the message of temperance, newspapers permit the pleas for intemperance and evil to monopolize the eyes, ears, and minds of the public."

Marty was silent. Bill watched him, waiting for him to say something. Then he shrugged his shoulders and said to Lee, "Maybe you convinced him, eh?"

"I don't think I convinced him of anything. However, I think that he and I differ not so much in our atti-

tudes toward alcohol as we do in the amount of hope we have to successfully fight alcoholism and its monopoly on the mind of the public. Feeling that the fight would be futile, he does nothing. I'm more optimistic. I feel that the public, given the opportunity and the whole truth, will support the good rather than the evil."

"Lee, you're a good kid—sharp, too. But you'll soon learn not to waste your time and energy involving yourself in a thankless battle in which there is hope for nothing except bruises, scars, and, perhaps, unemployment. Twenty years ago I had grandiose ideas about morality, reforms, truth, and all that. But the opposition against me was—well—too solid, too strong to buck against."



TOTAL ABSTINENCE The Only Wise Way

Says Canadian Dentist

Because statistics show that drink is mainly responsible for the terrible increase in broken homes, delinquency, crimes, accidents, and divorces, I feel that total abstinence is the only wise way of living a successful life.

Because alcohol renders inactive the brain cells upon which depend judgment and self-restraint, and at the same time inflames the passions, I feel that the youth of our nation should have wisdom enough to ignore the social pressure to drink.

I sincerely believe that all advertising for "the twin narcotic enemies of mankind—alcohol and tobacco—" is nothing short of the highest crime and treason toward our youth in particular and our nation as a whole and should all be stopped by law, for the sake of our health, happiness, and survival.

—V. RONDEAU, D.D.S.,
former captain in Canadian Dental Corps.

"You see how it is," prodded Bill, "stay out of that fight, or you'll be a knockout victim."

It was almost midnight when Marty, suddenly looking at the clock above the cash register, jumped to his feet, and with a hasty "I'll see you in the morning," was gone.

"Great guy, that Marty," said Bill.

"Yes,—great," Lee began thoughtfully, "but not as great as he was twenty years ago. He admitted that himself. You know, Bill, I believe that Marty doesn't want me to give up any of my ideas about drinking and reform. Twenty years ago these same ideas gave Marty many bruises—yes—but unforgettable satisfaction as well."

Oblivious for a moment of his uneaten repast, Big Bill reflected, "I think, Lee, you might be right about Marty."

"Well, Bill, I think I'll be going myself. I want to be in the newsroom tomorrow morning at six. I'll be seeing you."

"Right, Lee, but not at 6:00 a.m."

The following morning Lee had been in the newsroom of the *Mercury* for about an hour when Marty walked in.

"Good morning, Lee. What's cooking, or shall I say *brewing* in the *Mercury* this morning?"

Lee handed Marty the morning edition of the *Mercury* and pointed to the second column on the front page. Marty read aloud: "SEVEN ORPHANED IN AUTO CRASH; FOUR TEEN-AGERS KILLED. Early this morning a car driven by teen-agers on the wrong side of the road collided with another car, in which Mr. and Mrs. Byron Hume were killed. The collision orphaned the seven Hume children: Rudolph, 16; Joyce, 14; May, 12; Michael, 9; June, 7; Gary, 4; and Joan, 7 months. Four of the five teen-agers were also killed. Corine Janston, 16, who miraculously escaped death, told police that the young men had been drinking beer."

Marty returned the paper to Lee. "All right, Lee, so what? Yes, I saw the picture of the wreckage, including the empty beer cans you circled. All you can do is send a few dollars to the orphaned kids and an 'I told you so' letter to this girl, Corine, who survived the crash."

"Unfortunately, nothing can be done now for the six killed in this 'accident,' Marty," replied Lee, "but a great deal can be done to prevent repetitions of such tragedies by putting the blame where it belongs."

"Remember the hand that butters the *Mercury*, Lee! You're treading in the area of editorials, which is Stark's stamping ground."

"I know, Marty. That's why I'm

waiting to talk to Stark. He won't like what I say, but I won't like myself if I don't say it."

"Well," said Marty, "here comes the Old Man now, sour as a vinegar barrel."

Standing at attention, Marty held open the door for Stark, and then bowed low and swept his hat across his shoes as the very short editor hurried past him.

"Out of my way, clown," snapped Stark. "I've got a lot of work to do correcting your putrid copy."

"As you say, your command, 'O Main One,'" said Marty, bowing out of the newsroom.

Stark smiled reluctantly and hurried across the newsroom into his editorial office. Lee followed him. Stark was short while standing, but his extremely long torso made him a "sitting giant." His small, tight mouth seemed to squeeze his face into a bitter expression.

"All right," Stark finally said, "Sir Galahad in a jeep, what are you going to do for me this time?"

"Mr. Stark, I'm going to give you a chance to perform the first unselfish act in journalism since you've begun capitulating the freedom of the press to your liquor advertisers."

"I'll bet it's got something to do with this accident across the state line," said Stark, shrinking to his short legs as he left his desk to begin methodically sharpening a pocketful of pencils from his vest.

"Let me do a follow-up on this tragedy in Bradville—investigate the background and atmosphere in which the teen-agers were led to drink, report on the problems facing the seven orphans, and—"

"No naming of the brand of beer sold to the teen-agers?"

Lee's eyes dropped to the photograph of the wreckage and the empty beer cans he had circled.

"No names," Lee said reluctantly.

"Good. Follow it up. I think it has circulation possibilities. Play up the plight of the orphans, and the grief of the parents of the dead teen-agers. If the public's response is favorable after three days running, you stay on the assignment until I advise you. Call me on arrival at Bradville. I will expect the first moving episode of your follow-up tomorrow afternoon in time for the first evening edition. Got it?"

"Right, and . . . thanks."

Bradville was a town of about 20,000 people, a suburb of Preston, a city of nearly 350,000. All the town's activities—civic, commercial, and entertainment—took place on Main street, on the east side of which was the railroad station and on the west side of which was the Bradville Brewery. Between these two



"I myself do not like anything connected with alcohol. I feel that alcohol and athletics do not have anything in common. I think that it is also a waste of money."

HELEN WILKINSON,
of Hansell State Champions.
Selected by Des Moines
Register on all-state
first team.

landmarks were two movie houses, several markets, three drugstores, a department store, and many taverns. On the other streets, flanked by elms and poplars, were the unpretentious but well-kept cottages and bungalows of the citizens of Bradville.

The people of both Preston and Bradville depended largely on the *Mercury* for their news. A bomb detonated on Main Street could not have shocked the citizens more than Lee's first article, "The Decline of Morals in Bradville."

Lee accused the people of Bradville of having declined into that dangerous state of mind in which good and evil are no longer clearly distinguished. Into Main Street, a menace had crept so unobtrusively that the people did not suspect its presence or nature—*alcohol!* But no one in Bradville could deny the effects of this menace: beer-drinking teen-agers, six dead, seven orphaned. Lee's first article did not stir the people of Bradville; it stunned them.

The next day every adult had either read or had heard about Lee's second article, on "Business as Usual in Bradville," which reported on the burial of the six crash victims, stating that while they were lowered into their graves, business went on as usual in Bradville—business, pleasure, and drinking as usual, with three shifts scheduled to work around the clock . . . at the Bradville Brewery. The article closed with the observation that there were more taverns per capita in Bradville than there were in any other city in the state.

"Beer From Malted-Milk Cartons!"

Lee's third article revealed how easily teen-agers obtained beer and other alcoholic drinks on Main Street. He called on the parents of Corine Janston, the lone survivor of the crash. He explained to Mr. and Mrs. Janston that the purpose of his investigation and interview was to determine how and where the teen-agers had procured the beer which had led them to their tragic death. Although Corine was still shaken and often burst into tears, she answered all of Lee's questions. His next article was based on the information given to him by Corine and on his own observations in the place where Corine said the teen-agers drank beer.

In "Beer From Malted-Milk Cartons!" Lee reported on his visit to the dive where the teen-agers had stopped to eat and drink before their fatal drive. One proprietor operated the tavern and the adjacent lunch room and soda fountain. An arched passageway connected the two rooms, making it possible for people to take their sandwiches and plates, served in the lunch room, into the tavern, or to bring their beer and other tavern products to their booths or tables in the lunch room.

The lunch room, which included a large soda fountain, was a favorite spot for teen-agers. Often boys who had just turned twenty-one escorted or accompanied teen-agers. These older boys, of course, were permitted to buy their beer or whisky in the adjoining tavern. Often they would return to their teen-age friends in the lunch room with alcoholic drinks.

Lee reported that he saw many teen-agers do what Corine said her teen-age friends did the night of the fatal accident. Two couples came into the lunch room. Both of the girls and one of the boys were obviously teen-agers. One of the boys, however, was twenty-one or perhaps twenty-two. After finding a booth and consulting a menu, the oldest one called the waitress, who came with four glasses of water. The waitress received an order of four hamburgers and two malted milks.

The oldest boy exchanged whispers with the younger boy, then left the booth. He walked through the passageway into the tavern. Meanwhile the waitress brought the hamburgers and the malted milks. After drinking the

pointed out that, according to police records, there had been an alarming increase in the number of juveniles charged with beer drinking and with disorderly conduct in cars parked in groves and on dark streets.

The indifference of Bradville's city hall to the thousands of demands to close the taverns on Main Street surprised the citizens of Bradville and aroused the suspicion of Leland Stuart.

Lee discovered that most of the preferred stock of the Bradville Brewery Company was owned by high city officials. He concluded his next article: "It is understandable why beer merchants would rather witness the undermining of health and morals of teen-agers than the closing of taverns; but why so many

investigation and, if warranted, a reform of conditions on Main Street.

Lee exposed the immoral conditions on Main Street, questioned the moral scruples of city officials, and stirred the people of Bradville into the realization of the critical need for reform. His private crusade against alcohol had gained momentum until it became a public campaign against the evil effects of alcohol. His exposition resulted not only in a clean-up of Main Street, but in programs designed to provide wholesome recreation and entertainment for the teen-agers of Bradville.

On the night of his return from Bradville, Lee came into the coffee shop, where he met Marty and Big Bill.

"Marty," said Bill, "look who's here! The Bradville beer buster."

"Well, smell my breath if it isn't," cried Marty, jumping up to congratulate Lee. "How does it feel to wage a battle for reform and to know you have done something really important?"

Lee smiled shyly as he thoughtfully replied, "Thanks, Marty. But what I've done is important only if others continue it, only if it catches fire in other towns and cities throughout the country, only if newspapers across our nation start telling the whole truth about such conditions, and do something to save both the freedom of the press and the freedom of our youth."

NOW

Frederick D. Brewer

When you and I are gone, my friend,
The world will still dream on,
And every night of starlight bring
A rosier, happier dawn.

As God's eternal plan unfolds,
His sun will light new ways
For generations yet unborn
To spend their earthly days.

The past lies now on history's page.

What future joys may spring
We do not know—a veil's between.
Our *now* is everything.

What we do now, is what will count;
We vanish like the flowers.
Tomorrow we may not be here;
Today alone is ours.

Then, let each to himself be true,
With pen, or ax, or plow,
And try, in every waking hour,
To build a better *now*.

water, the teen-agers poured one of the malts into the two empty glasses. They wiped the empty malted-milk carton dry with table napkins.

Soon the oldest one of the group returned with a bottle of beer, which he poured into the empty carton and returned to the tavern. A moment later he was back in the booth with another bottle of beer. Both of the boys drank, the older one from a bottle, the teen-ager from a malted-milk carton. The boys were smiling; the girls giggled. Soon the boys were laughing and shouting.

Stark had advised Lee to continue his follow-up. Letters, phone calls, and telegrams poured into the *Mercury*, demanding that something be done to clean up Bradville's Main Street. Lee's investigation disclosed that drunken teen-agers behind the wheel had been common even before the accident which had killed four teen-agers and a father and mother of seven children. Lee

good and honorable city officials of Bradville are not in complete sympathy with the general demand for a 'Reform on Main Street' is, at least for the present, a mystery.

"How can the parents of Bradville feel secure that their children, whenever they go out with their teen-age friends, will not meet in some lunch room and soda fountain filled with the alcoholic fumes of adjacent beer halls and wine cellars . . . as long as present conditions on Main Street prevail?"

"The recent tragedy in Bradville, in which two cans of beer killed six and orphaned seven, can be only a prelude to other tragedies in which you or your children may be involved, unless *alcohol*, the Menace on Main Street, is recognized for what it really is, 'a potential killer.'"

The following day Stark received a statement from the mayor of Bradville, in which the mayor and other city officials wholeheartedly endorsed the

DOLLARS AND SENSE

(Continued from page 18)

drinking," Mr. Totton related this incident:

"I have a friend who was born in Kansas and lived a fine life there. When he was about fifty years old he came to New York and got in with a drinking crowd and started to drink. He soon found he couldn't stop. He lost his job and went right down; it was a pity. Fortunately he got in with the AA's, who got him straightened out again. If people just wouldn't risk that first drink, what a lot of unhappiness would be avoided. It is so much better to build a fence at the top of a precipice than a hospital at the bottom.

"Incidentally, I want to pay tribute to the Alcoholics Anonymous. I think that they are doing a grand job. It is a wonderful thing to see the enthusiasm of the former alcoholics who have been helped. They are so eager to help other alcoholics; they are regular flaming evangelists. If church members were as enthusiastic, we would have a much better world. I'm glad the AA's put so much stress on dependency on God. That is one reason I back the Y.M.C.A., too; because its motivation is primarily spiritual."

France,

Your Wine Sips Are Showing

Research and Translation by
ERNEST GORDON

THE Paris weekly *Aux Ecoutes du Monde* is lighthearted and light-minded, with anecdotes, much gossip, literary criticism of a sort coupled with rather thin political discussion. It caters to the intellectual lower middle class and is the last place in the French world to look for serious moral or scientific exposition. It is also plastered with advertisements for alcoholic beverages.

Yet during the past year this weekly has been running a series of articles, anonymously, but by a writer of obvious scientific competence, on the alcohol question in France. It constitutes one more indication of the immense anxiety which this question is awakening in French medical circles.

Purpose of Articles

"Most Frenchmen would question whether there was an alcohol problem in France, not to speak of its being the most serious of all. Very few have the elementary information to measure its extent and its gravity. Equally rare among them are any who, enlightened themselves, have the moral and civic courage to rally spontaneously to the good cause and, according to the dimension of their zone of influence, to alert those about them, to tackle public opinion, to stir the public authorities to their duty regarding it.

"That is just what *Aux Ecoutes du Monde* proposes to undertake in the spirit of patriotic service, which has always marked it, and on a basis of incontestable documentation, notably on the investigation made among 1,600 physicians. Concerning this last the great press has kept profound silence.

"Let us begin by stating that we are adversaries neither of alcohol nor of wine in themselves. . . . We are the sworn enemies, on the other hand, of the cowardice and the lies which favor their habitual abuse, of the sordid interests which, under various masks, fatten on this leprosy, of the unscrupulous avidity of a state which, always pressed for funds because of fraud and waste, rather than seeking income in a policy

of economy and honesty, prefers each year to exploit more scandalously the weaknesses and vices which it hypocritically assumes to combat.

"We shall be pitiless to these three types of treason."

The writer then proceeds to "pillory" the theory that there was indeed an alcohol problem before the war but that the war had a sobering effect on the nation and that, as a consequence, conditions have materially improved.

"All that is false, completely false! The very real reduction of the alcohol peril, a reduction real indeed between 1941 and 1946, was due uniquely to the rationing of wine imposed by the war and prolonged by the general poverty.

"As soon as liberty returned, with abundance, alcoholism shot up again, arrowlike, to a point passing that of the last catastrophic year, 1939.

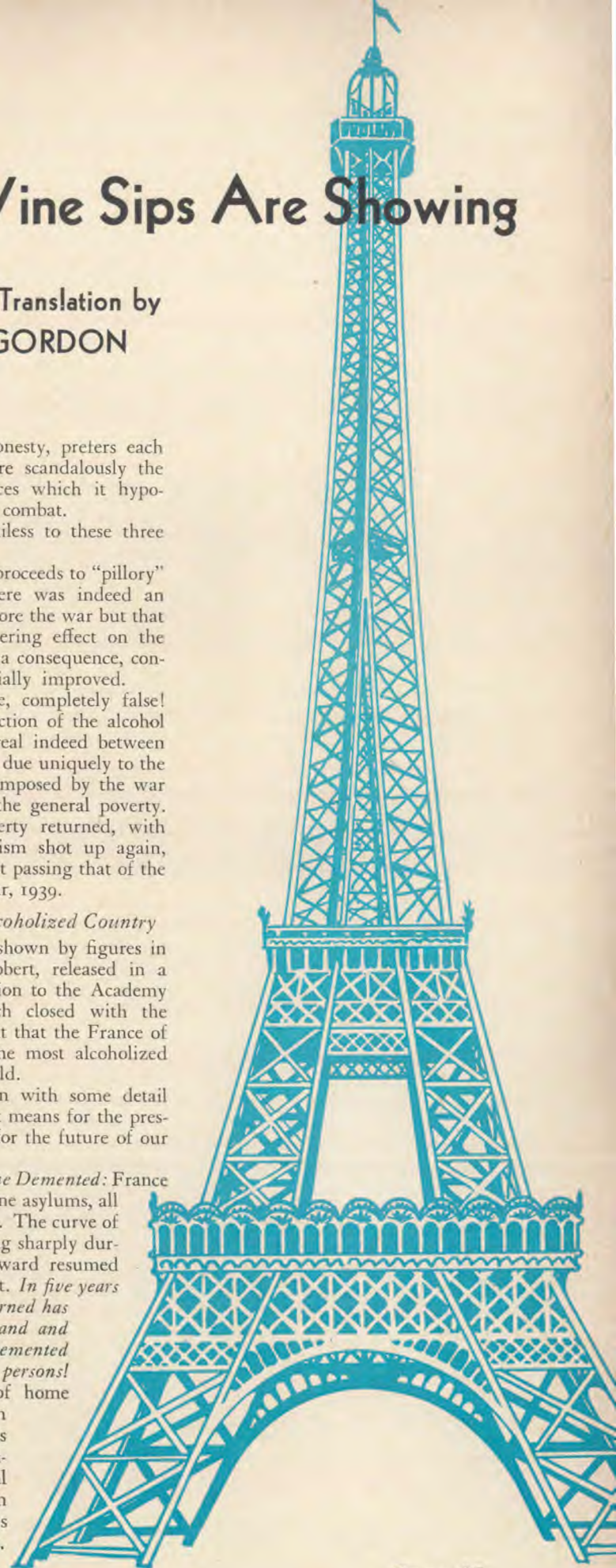
World's Most Alcoholized Country

"That has been shown by figures in hand by Dr. Derobert, released in a recent communication to the Academy of Medicine, which closed with the desolating statement that the France of 1950 was by far the most alcoholized country in the world.

"We will explain with some detail what this statement means for the present and especially for the future of our country.

"*The World of the Demented: France* has a hundred insane asylums, all full to the cracking. The curve of the insane, dropping sharply during the war, afterward resumed its disturbing ascent. *In five years the total of the interned has risen by ten thousand and the world of the demented now passes 80,000 persons!*

"The number of home distillers, which in 1880 was 70,000, is now 3,500,000, engaged in an illegal traffic and an equally disastrous home consumption.



"No longer are women free from this scourge. They give themselves to drunkenness more and more in the measure of their 'emancipation.' Adolescents are not spared, nor even little children."

"It is a terrible tocsin we are obliged to ring.

"In the inquiry among the 1,667 physicians of all parts of France, the proportion of alcoholics varies between 50 per cent and 80 per cent of the population. Certain medical testimony from such departments as Manche, Morbihan, Cotes du Nord, Orne, and Calvados say the proportion reaches 90 per cent."

Alcohol absorbed by a pregnant woman passes into the placenta, into the amniotic fluid, into the blood of the fetus. Under the influence of alcohol, the germinal cells are changed and degenerate rapidly, so that numbers of alcoholics of thirty-five years of age become impotent and sterile, not without having had time to engender a pitiable posterity.

"We leave aside infant alcohol mortality—triple or quadruple the normal. This is in certain respects a blessing. One can imagine what would become of a nation with the same number of children of alcoholics as of normal! We

ished, backward, epileptic. And take care to add this," he continues, "syphilis is *not* the cause. This has been proved by all serological reactions which I have taken."

"One cannot be astonished, then, that wherever the plague flourishes, school-teachers note an abnormally high proportion of school children as inattentive, restless, or sleepy. The teaching does not 'take' with them.

"One understands also that children with such habits are a predetermined prey for juvenile alcoholism, of which we shall speak presently.

"But, and underscore it immediately, what shall we think of our cowardly public authorities and of a public opinion so torpid that they remain insensible to the *deadly peril, menacing in health and life a good third of the children of France!*

"Is this what they call democracy?"

In article No. 6, the spread of drinking among young people is described, also the consequences:

"Among these is one well-known to all who have meditated on the problems of French demography. This is the lamentable unbalance which the conscription councils show in many a county of Normandy or Brittany. *We can cite townships of from 200 to 2,500 inhabitants in which, in some years, there is not a single conscript good for military service.* When one remembers that these two provinces have been for long the most marvelous reservoir of steel-tempered men at the disposition of France, how cannot we but choke with anguish?"

Physicians are then quoted to the effect that formerly alcoholism was discernible only after forty. Now its effects are found in men of twenty, while children are drinking at twelve.

"It follows from this that, up to recent times, the first children at least might have escaped the degenerating effects of alcoholic heredity. Today all children in the majority of alcoholic households are, from first to last, candidates for degeneracy and abnormality. There is here, for the health and vigor of the race, a destructive principle, the entire injury from which is not yet manifest but which will show itself later.

Mental Sicknesses

Part 7 deals with mental states.

"It is a fact little known, and one that is carefully concealed, that during the six years of forcible restrictions and war poverty, the number of persons interned for delirium, and of those hospitalized for cirrhosis of the liver, diminished three fourths. This ought

(Turn to page 34)

LISTEN, 1952

Excerpts From Dr. Bleuler's "Textbook of Psychiatry"

"WE CANNOT determine why in one, drink ruins the liver; in another, the heart; in the third, the regulation of metabolism; in the fourth, the brain; in the fifth, all these organs." Page 318.

"The heart shows a fatty alcoholic degeneration, which may heal with abstinence and reappear with the resumption of drinking. It is the most important cause of the usual symptoms of inadequate circulation, irregular pulse, and enlargement of the heart (beer heart)." Page 304.

"It is absolutely wrong to assert that only psychopaths become . . . alcoholics and that they must drink because they cannot otherwise adjust themselves to the world." Page 317.

"In the case of alcoholism . . . the most important part of the treatment is prevention. Here only the right remedy helps—abstinence from alcohol. It is nonsense to recommend moderation. That is the very soil in which alcoholism flourishes." Page 325.

Racial Degeneracy

"There are heredo-alcoholics just as there are heredo-syphilitics, that is to say, alcoholic descendants as syphilitic ones, in a considerable proportion weighted with physical and mental degeneracies, which expose them, more than others, to severe sickness and premature death. In their turn, their offspring, without being tainted with the same defects as in true heredity, risk being feeble and abnormal, especially as they often contract the vicious habits of their parents.

"Among the truths proved by modern hygiene, is one carefully passed by in silence, or even denied, by the poisoners and their satellites, to wit that alcohol, far from leaving unharmed the sexual glands in man and the ovaries in woman, has an action, selective in a way, on the organs of generation.

will concern ourselves only with those who survive. How is the alcoholism of their parents handed down through them?

"By physical defects—first, rachitis, liver insufficiency with anoræxia, thinness, debility, bad functioning of the kidneys and endocrine glands, epilepsy, organic troubles such as hemiplegia or paraplegia.

"Then by mental weaknesses with troubles of character, instability, incapacity of attention, various mental troubles, delirious gusts, maniacal excitement.

Infantile Alcoholism

"The results of infantile alcoholism, caused by giving children wine, are frightful. 'They bring children to me,' says one physician, 'of from five to seven years of age, with enormous livers, yellow complexion, badly nour-

Lady!

the Brewers Have Your Number

MARIE BRISTOWE

LADY, you are an open target for the liquor trade. The brewers and distillers consider you and me and ladies like us everywhere easy marks for their propaganda. In fact, every woman in the land, particularly every housewife, is within range.

"There is little doubt," they say to us, "that today women as a group constitute the one segment of the beer market offering the most fertile field for ready expansion."

"To influence those women who are now drinking beer only infrequently, as well as to win over at least a part of the present large body of nonconsumers," we are told, "should not prove excessively difficult. The wider social acceptance of beer is of utmost importance." Obviously they think they have our number.

Already the liquor writers brag that beer drinking is firmly established as a home beverage in two out of every three homes in our nation. Taking their cue from the soft-drink industry, the brewers are putting beer on sale in fractional-case-sized packages, and are endeavoring to make your local grocery-store clerks their ace salesmen for increasing home consumption.

Their pseudo argument is that beer

promotes "moderation," and that it should be in the home to receive "its closest association with food, to which it is a natural supplement."

They display "carry-home cartons," and baskets of beer with crackers and cheese packaged in them. It is so apparently a subtle trick to hoodwink the housewife into classifying beer as a "rightful" associate of the staples of diet, in the hope that children will grow up in homes where beer is part of the "food supply," and will then have the "correct" attitude toward this drink. This approach of the brewers is having a favorable reaction for their product.

Nina Wilcox Putnam may tell us, "Women are fools to drink," but the beer and whisky advertisements and the propaganda of brewers and distillers tell us it is *the thing* to do. Drinking should be made socially acceptable is the song sung by the editorials in brewers' journals, because that will mean more money for those who manufacture the drinks. Rest assured, those men are not interested in the health and welfare of the American family. They care nothing for what American women have always stood for.

Incidentally, those of us who like to pride ourselves as the possessors of charm and beauty should remember



BLACK STAR
It is the purpose of the brewing industry to convince homemakers that they should serve beer at the family table.

Mrs. Putnam's challenging assertion: "No woman wants to jeopardize her beauty, and there is something about alcohol which no beauty parlor can disguise."

It is a known fact that the liquor industry is making every effort to get the women of America to drink and to make drinking socially acceptable in every home. They think the women are easy victims. They think they have our number and can call it at will.

It remains to be seen how many of the women of our land and of our Christian homes will be gullible enough to fall into so obvious a snare. I for one am banking on thousands and millions of really smart women, and successful homemakers of America, voicing their unanimous verdict: "The brewers and distillers will never call my number!"

THE PROBLEM OF ADDICTION

(Continued from page 17)

Committee's definition of drug addiction:

"Drug addiction is a state of periodic or chronic intoxication detrimental to the individual and to society, produced by the repeated consumption of a drug (natural or synthetic). The characteristics of addiction include: 1. An overpowering desire, or need (compulsion), to continue taking the drug and to obtain it by any means. 2. A tendency to increase the dose. 3. A psychic (psychological) and sometimes a physical dependence on the effects of the drug."

There are three important characteristics here. One is tolerance. Another is the psychic or psychological dependence, and the third is a physical dependence. What do we mean by this psychic or psychological dependence? Drug addiction is characterized by euphoria—an increase in the feeling of well-being. When patients do not get the drug, they do not feel normal; they do not feel right. They feel as though they need something to make them feel normal, and that need is specifically the drug which they have been taking.

Before a new synthetic analgetic or drug is put on the market, it is tested to determine whether it is addictive or will produce addiction, or whether it will come under the provisions of the Harrison Narcotic Law. The new drug is sent to Lexington, Kentucky, where it is injected into some of the patients; and if it gives a feeling of euphoria or well-being, the indication is given that it is addictive. That is the so-called Lexington Test.

When we talk about psychic dependence on a drug we have principally in mind this feeling which we call euphoria. Now, that does not mean that in order for alcohol to be considered as an addictive drug it would have to cause euphoria in a morphine addict who has just been taken off morphine. I merely give you an example of a test of a new synthetic drug for its addictive properties, in order to drive home the idea that euphoria production is the connotation of the expression of psychic dependence. By euphoria we mean a feeling of well-being, a million-dollar feeling that everything is all right with me and with the world.

The classical form of true tolerance is that which necessitates an increase in the dose in order to avoid abstinence symptoms. Here is a psychic and physical dependence. To get the euphoria out of the drug, you gradually have to increase the dose. That is the classical meaning of the word "tolerance."

Words of Wisdom

SECURITY

Too many Americans are today seeking security through external protections rather than through inner fortifications.

—Rev. Ralph W. Sockman

MISFORTUNES

If all our misfortunes were laid on one common heap, whence everyone must take an equal portion, most people would be content to take their own and depart.

—Socrates

JUDGE NOT

"Oh, Great Spirit, help me never to judge another until I have walked two weeks in his moccasins." A prayer of the Sioux Indians told by Edwin Laughing Fox and quoted by Walter Davenport in "Collier's."

AFFLICTION

With silence only as their benediction,
God's angels come;
Where in the shadow of a great Affliction
The soul sits dumb.

DRUNKENNESS

Drunkenness is temporary suicide; the happiness it brings is merely negative, a momentary cessation of unhappiness.

—Bertrand Russell

WAR ECONOMY

The United States is now so geared to a war economy that if an angel appeared from heaven and told the American people that they would have everlasting peace starting now, there would be an immediate financial panic.

—Norman Thomas

SUSPICION

Suspicion is far more apt to be wrong than right; oftener unjust than just. It is no friend to virtue, and always an enemy to happiness.

—Hosea Ballou

SELF LOVE

He who falls in love with himself, will have no rivals.

—Franklin

POST-CHRISTIAN ERA(?)

Most Germans think of our times as the post-Christian era.

—Rev. Martin Niemöller

JOY

Grief can take care of itself; but to get the full value of joy you must have somebody to divide it with.

—Mark Twain

UNPROFITABLE LABOR

No labor in its ultimate is of productive value to society, if the use of its products injures society and begets a nonproductive class that society must support.

—Adam Smith

Dr. P. O. Wolff discusses further the implications of this definition of drug addiction. He says: "From the general point of view, drug addiction is characterized by euphoria (at a certain stage), by tolerance of the dose absorbed, without, however, the extension of this tolerance to all centers and all effects, and by physical and psychic dependence.

"The physical dependence is characterized by a change in certain normal functions which necessitates continuous administration of the drug. But psychic dependence may be considered the essential feature of drug addiction. The decisive factor which proves the addiction and determines the diagnosis is a psychosomatic syndrome typical of abstinence, comprising psychic and physical phenomena, the latter being due to 'deformed' physiological processes. The psychic phenomena are at times more marked than the physical manifestations.

"During drug addiction the cellular functions of the individual demand the presence of the drug. There is no certain proof that true addiction can be voluntarily abandoned as with the tobacco habit; the possible cases of withdrawal without medical aid may be counted among the very rare exceptions which always present themselves in the biological field."

The accompanying table shows the various commonly known habit-forming drugs, or drugs to which addiction occurs. The order of the difficulty of cure of the habit is shown as well as the severity of the withdrawal symptoms, including a craving for the drug. Of course, the benzedrine, nicotine, or caffeine habit or addiction is not associated with accidents, crime, divorce, and poverty, as is true of all the other drug habits.

Drug habits are qualitatively much alike, but they differ in degree or severity. In the case of the heroin or morphine habit, the withdrawal of the drug results in a craving just as in the withdrawal of alcohol, tobacco, and coffee. But when heroin and morphine are withdrawn, the signs of a "physical dependence" as well as of a violent mental craving are evident. In alcoholics the withdrawal of alcohol sometimes produces signs of "physical dependence" (tremor, irritability, "the shakes"), but the "mental craving" is severe. Some believe there is a "physical craving" in all alcoholics also. This difference between "physical craving or dependence" and "mental craving" is not clear.

The difference between "addiction" and "habit," and the "habitual use of a drug" is also not clear. For example, it is stated that the existence of "addic-

tion" requires the occurrence of the signs of "physical dependence" on withdrawal of the drug, as well as an intense craving. The existence of a "habit" causes only a craving on the withdrawal of the drug. The "habitual use of a drug" implies that it is used as a routine, like coffee with a meal, and can be omitted without a craving resulting. Such distinctions are arbitrary, and it is difficult to draw a clear and certain line of difference.

The fact is that it is more difficult to "cure" the heroin habit than the morphine habit; and the morphine habit is more difficult to "cure" than the alcohol habit, once it is acquired. It is easier to acquire the heroin habit than the morphine habit, and the morphine habit is easier to acquire than the alcohol habit. The effect and the habit occur more rapidly in the cases of heroin and morphine when taken by a hypodermic injection than when taken by mouth. It is said that if the drug is injected into a vein it produces addiction more rapidly than if injected under the skin; and the faster the drug produces a "lift," the faster the habit is formed. One reason perhaps, why alcohol is not as addictive as morphine is that alcohol is taken orally, and furthermore, frequently with a meal, both of which delay the onset of the euphoristic "lift," the meal delaying still more and also decreasing the intensity of the "lift."

On long-continued addiction, heroin, morphine, alcohol, and cocaine lead to mental deterioration. Marijuana, barbiturate, or benzedrine use or habit is serious because it introduces the more severe drug habits. The danger of codeine is that it predisposes to morphine and heroin addiction. One-third of those who take barbiturates constantly, have a craving for the drug when it is taken away from them.

The expression "morphinism" means "under the influence of morphine," and "alcoholism" means "under the influence of alcohol." If an injection of morphine is given, the person is in a state of acute or temporary morphinism. When the person becomes addicted to morphine, the patient is suffering from chronic morphinism. When a person goes on periodic sprees, the person is subject to periodic alcoholism. And we say that a chronic alcoholic is affected with chronic alcoholism, which is to say that he is chronically under the influence of alcohol.

Alcoholism and morphinism are synonymous terms, except that they apply to different chemical substances. In medical terminology, alcoholism and morphinism refer to abnormal or diseased states of the body.

In the case of morphine we know

quite definitely the amount of morphine that is necessary to produce an addiction or a craving for this drug. We have this information because morphine has been used for many, many years for the control of severe pain. Patients suffering severe pain have been put into hospitals, and hospital records have been kept on the doses of morphine given. In such patients the number of doses of morphine the patient has received before he shows a craving or an addiction when the morphine is dis-

vidual will develop the habit. This is a question which cannot be answered by direct experiment because it would involve the production of the alcohol habit in some subjects. However, better information than we now possess could be obtained by carefully questioning alcoholics about the subject. Nevertheless, most of us have had enough experience with alcoholics to know that alcohol is a habit-forming narcotic and that the susceptibility to the formation of the habit varies widely, and that in

TABLE SHOWING THE USUAL HABIT-FORMING DRUGS

The order of difficulty of the cure of the habit, and the severity of the withdrawal symptoms.

DEPRESSANTS				EXCITANTS			
DRUG	Order of Difficulty in Cure*	Withdrawal Symptoms	DRUG	Order of Difficulty in Cure*	Withdrawal Symptoms		
Heroin	A	1	Marked	Cocaine	A	4	Slight
Morphine	A	2	Marked	Marijuana	A	5	Slight
Alcohol		3	Moderate to Slight	Nicotine (Tobacco)		8	Slight
Codeine	A	7	Slight	Benzedrine	C	9	Slight
Barbiturates	B	6	Slight	Caffeine		10	Very Slight
Chloral	B		Slight				

*The heroin habit or addiction is most difficult to cure, hence it is "1," or first.

A—Federal Narcotic Law prohibits public sale.

B—Over half of the United States prohibit public sale.

C—Some states prohibit public sale.

continued, varies from three to twenty doses. That is the range of susceptibility of various persons to the development of morphine addiction—a craving for morphine. That is the range of the habit-forming potentiality of morphine—from three to twenty doses. Those who develop it with three doses, we say, are very susceptible to the formation of the habit. Those who do not develop the habit until they receive twenty doses, we say, are relatively non-susceptible. Statistically speaking, about two-thirds of all adults would require between eight and fourteen doses of morphine to develop the craving. When the pain is severe, more doses are required than when the pain is not so severe.

In the case of alcohol, however, because it is not used medicinally to treat pain, we do not know how much drinking has to be practiced before the indi-

some persons the alcohol habit creates as much craving for alcohol as the morphine habit does for morphine.

We do know that some teen-age alcoholics, just sixteen or seventeen years old, have reported that they have developed a craving for alcohol after being intoxicated only four or five times in successive weeks. On the other hand, we know individuals who started drinking when they were around sixteen or seventeen years of age and have been what we call occasionally excessive drinkers; and they did not become chronic alcoholics or addicted to alcohol. They could control their drinking; they could stop any time they wanted to, until at the age of forty or forty-five they would become alcoholics. So the range of susceptibility to alcohol addiction is wide.

The factors which are concerned in the cause of the range of susceptibility

TRY THIS

Just try this, my friend, as you journey through life:
Should you meet a brother, worn out with strife,
Put your hand upon his shoulder—a kindly word say,
You will find, I am sure, it was not thrown away.

A kind, friendly word in some real trying hour
Will soothe and heal with its soft, subtle power;
Kind words are like sunshine on a dark cloudy day,
So scatter them freely as you pass on your way.

As you climb up life's hill, though the clouds hang low,
Many others are tramping the same road, you know;
If you speak kindly words as you plod on each day,
The sun will shine through—the clouds will roll away.

So try this, my friend, you will find it is very true:
The words that help others will surely help you,
For a kind word once spoken is not uttered in vain,
Like bread on the waters it will come back again.

SUCCESS

When sunset falls upon your day
And fades from out the west,
When business cares are put away
And you lie down to rest,
The measure of the day's success
Or failure may be told
In terms of human happiness,
And not in terms of gold.

Is there beside some hearth tonight
More joy because you wrought?
Does someone face the bitter fight
With courage you have taught?
Is something added to the store
Of human happiness?
If so, the day that now is o'er
Has been a real success.

LITTLE POEMS

WITH BIG MEANINGS

ANONYMOUS AUTHORS



MY DAILY CREED

Let me be a little kinder, let me be a little blinder
To the faults of those about me; let me praise a little more.
Let me be, when I am weary, just a little bit more cheery;
Let me serve a little better those that I am striving for.
Let me be a little braver when temptation bids me waver;
Let me strive a little harder to be all that I should be;
Let me be a little meeker with the brother that is weaker;
Let me think more of my neighbor and a little less of me.

I HAVE FOUND TODAY

I've shut the door on Yesterday,
Its sorrows and mistakes;
I've locked within its gloomy walls
Past failures and heartaches;
And now I throw the key away
To seek another room,
And furnish it with hope and smiles,
And every springtime bloom.
No thought shall enter this abode
That has a hint of pain,
And every malice and distrust
Shall never therein reign;
I've shut the door on Yesterday,
And thrown the key away—
Tomorrow holds no doubt for me
Since I have found Today.

TODAY

With every rising of the sun
Think of your life as just begun.
The past has canceled and buried deep
All yesterdays. There let them sleep.
Concern yourself with but today.
Grasp it, and teach it to obey
Your will and plan. Since time began,
Today has been the friend of man.
You and today! A soul sublime
And the great heritage of time.
With God Himself to bind the twain,
Go forth, brave heart! Attain! Attain!

in forming the alcohol habit or the morphine habit are unknown. Some think that certain personality factors are involved, such as emotional immaturity and dependence on others. Some say that only the neurotic becomes addicted. However, *the fact is that there are many neurotic persons, many emotionally immature and dependent persons who never develop a drug habit.* We cannot by any test, pick out those who are and those who are not susceptible. Even if we could tell a person that he was susceptible and should not drink, what assurance would there be that such warning would be heeded? I feel certain that environmental conditions at home, at play, at school, at work, and

The answer to the question "Why not drink socially?" is obvious. If society is going to stop the production of excessive drinkers and chronic alcoholics, society cannot play with the habit-forming potentialities of the alcohol in beer, wine, whisky, gin, or any other drink. There is only one way for society to stop the production of excessive drinkers, and that is to teach and maintain total abstinence.

ALCOHOLICS UNANIMOUS?

(Continued from page 8)

We need to change our psychology from the psychology of faith in action alone to faith also in restraint and self-control. *As a vital factor in the prevention of juvenile tragedy, we can certainly take more precaution in maintaining the safety of children before they reach the teen-age by teaching them the harmful effects of alcohol and other narcotics in their earlier years.*

Not long ago I was present at a dinner at which there was a father, mother, and two daughters. One of the daughters was entering college, the other was of junior-high-school age. The matter of the use of alcohol came up, and I asked the junior-high-school girl what she thought about this question of youth drinking. To this she replied: *"When we were in the fifth and sixth grades we were taught by our teachers the harmful effects of alcohol. I resolved never to use it. After I became older and entered the junior high school and became more observant, I noticed that the parents of the children in the school, almost without exception, used alcohol. I came to the conclusion that if alcohol was as harmful as we had been taught, these adults—these parents—would not have used it."* In that high-school girl's statement we see what can be our best approach to the solution of the alcohol problem.

THIRD QUARTER

the attitude of the society in which a person lives,—all are very potent factors in rendering a person susceptible to the alcohol habit or other drug habits.

From my discussion up to the present, there are two facts which we must hold on to and keep constantly in mind. *One is that alcohol is a habit-forming narcotic drug, and the other is that in relatively small amounts it impairs the function of the brain. These two facts remove the props from all arguments for moderation.*

No one can argue that drinking does not increase accidents and absenteeism. Drinking while at work or before or while driving an automobile cannot be condoned or tolerated logically.

We can teach youth, and they will respond to this instruction on the harmful effects of alcohol. We can imbue them with the aim of filling a useful purpose in life, but *we must have the support of the family and of other institutions.*

It has been set down as a social principle that no conduct among children and young people is abnormal if it is patterned after the actions and the behavior of the people with whom they associate, regardless of what the instruction given by those people may be. Actions speak louder than words, and in no other field is this axiom more obvious than in this matter of the example of parents. Indeed, children might be regarded as exceptional and unusual if they did not follow the example that their parents constantly set before them. Consequently when you have drinking in a home you can expect that the normal response of the children of that family will be identical to that of the adults. Some do the opposite of the example that is set before them; but the number who respond negatively is small. So by our increase in drinking in the family, and in so-called social drinking, we have created the situation which means that future generations will drink.

(In the next issue of *Listen*, Dr. Almack suggests a program of alcohol education in the high school, indicating specific phases of the problem and methods that will bring results.)

FROM A NARCOTIC ADDICT

(Continued from page 13)

fiber of my nerves, combined with the constant pain that ripped my joints, my muscles, and bones, made me see the awful significance of dope's addiction, if I continued in this unbelievable hell. Lost in this muck of nothingness, there was little left for me in what we call life, unless my veins could be flooded constantly with the fluid that would take me to my make-believe heaven where Satan sits upon his throne.

The intoxication of the opium that I tried took my mind into a complete new universe. It would start as if a pebble were dropped in a stream and from its center each widening circle evolved a new dimension of a vivid dreamworld with colors that cannot be described. Each pattern was caressed by these sleepless moments of seemingly lifeless intoxication.

The hangover of opium is a complete, unbelievable, indescribable, incomprehensible, realistic agony, entirely different from any other drug. Until I came back to reality, the moments lost in this hell on earth, my mind was blurred, my eyes were blurred, my sound was blurred, and I had no taste. . . .

Marijuana has no hangover. The thoughts that run through the mind during the smoke that comes through the juice of the idiot weed are slowed in motion to where you can actually see the picture of each thought as its imprint reflects on the mind—but lost in the thought before it and after it, so much so that the intoxication of marijuana completely distorts the constant flow of the sense of reality. Its impact from constant use would completely distort and change my way of thinking only to make sense again by other distorted thoughts.

The intoxication and the hangover of the barbiturates leave the mind high with its intoxication in a world of blankness. It leaves the mind low in its agony from the hangover. I finally saw that if I didn't understand the impact and the warning of the first pill I took I would have to add constantly for the rest of my life to one blankness after the other, for such a narcotic intoxication is a world of blankness and nothingness. *I knew that by taking those capsules of white powder, the web of time would even take my eternity and spin it into nothingness from the world of nothingness that I would soon leave.*

Here is the truth you have been looking for. Read this to those who live in the hell on earth—there shall be your answer.

Sincerely,
DANNY

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YOUR WINE SIPS ARE SHOWING

(Continued from page 28)

to sound continually as an alarm bell across all layers of opinion, naturally inert, and which a criminal conspiracy tends to put to sleep."

He then sums up the alcohol mental sicknesses—paralyses, polyencephalites, epilepsies, and adds that around these characteristic forms of alcoholic psychoses, which are the ones that lead to the asylum, is an immense zone where rages freely, and even more disastrously, what one can call mental alcoholic taint. This zone is divided into two areas, one of excessive drinkers, the other of habitual moderate drinkers.

"One of the characteristics of our epoch is that it has seen the number of drunkards diminish and the number of alcoholics increase, and that all out of proportion. *Alcoholism has become less apparent but more general and more profound.*

"It is by insensible gradations that they pass from light alcoholism to severe and from severe to fatal alcoholism. There are thus three concentric circles. Happily all those who allow themselves to be trapped on the periphery are not called to traverse in its totality the infernal cycle. But the least somber of the three is far from being harmless."

The writer then describes the tragedies so familiar in all civilized lands: loss of capacities and character, inability longer to manage affairs, family suffering, violence, degradation, disappearance of self-respect.

"When at last he enters the asylum, he leaves behind him a trail of martyrdoms in family and among friends.

Lowering the Moral Level

"Less visible and possibly more devastating still, at least socially, is the downfall of the habitual drinkers, who are legion in our country, and of whom we speak next.

"An alcoholization, regular and moderate, which leaves to the individual all his social respectability and apparently an intact health, carries with it consequences the gravity of which are not generally understood. There is also an alteration in moral conduct, spread as the alcohol habit itself, among entire social groups.

"As a consequence the moral level of the nation is lowered, not in sporadic fashion alone, with isolated and spectacular cases, but by great depressions, insensibly progressive. This is perhaps the most disquieting feature of the phenomenon.

"Contrary to very wide opinion, those

circles of the nation described as 'higher' are not immune to this form of alcoholic intoxication. We do not hesitate to underscore here the fact that political circles are particularly affected. Politics begin with the saloonkeeper, continue in public dinners, and wind up in civic banquets, where nothing is spared to assure the euphoria of the representatives of the people. Without laboring the matter further, every mind, even the least reflective, observes in certain political areas too evident traces of a fallacious optimism, a deplorable lack

Alcohol and Malaria

DR. MORENAS,
French Malaria Expert

"Chronic alcoholism produces a terrain favorable for malarial action by weakening the organism. The diagnosis 'chronic malaria' should, in many cases where liver and spleen are affected, really be 'alcohol habit'.

"The consequences of malaria are observed infinitely more often among malarial old alcoholics than among sober subjects.

"Many old malarious sufferers, who have pensions, owe them really to alcoholism which provokes hypertrophy of the liver or splenic trouble attributable to malaria. This is the real cause of these paroxysmal manifestations of the sickness."—*Le Journal de Medecine de Lyon*

of realism which emanates from what little Father Combes once called, in an amiable euphemism, 'the communicative warmth of banquets.'

"One of the characteristics of the chronic moderate drinker is contentment with himself, which he extends to his cronies. This is heightened doubly by loss of the critical spirit. He is content with his labor, however much more the product of that labor becomes mediocre. He is content with his conduct, thanks to a morale cut to a measure that reduces his horizon to the satisfaction of his selfish instincts and permits him to disregard, in all sincerity, the rights and needs of others.

"There is no doubt, in our opinion, that alcohol has had a greatly responsible part for the change of climate in French labor which has struck all observers during the last half century. Who does not recall the admirable pages of Charles Peguy on the workman of old France up to about 1880. He was gay, full of laughter and song, laborious, conscientious.

What has become of this old French gaiety? Who hears a mason today singing on his scaffolding, unless he is an Italian! What is it that has made, as Peguy asks with anguish, of a land of work well done, a country of cut corners and sabotage? To that question here is his reply:

"Politics, in part, without doubt (shares responsibility)—this politic of class hatred which a contemporary describes as 'the alcohol of the people.' But apart from this metaphorical alcohol, (it is) alcohol in the literal sense of the word, the two or three liters of wine a day, the morning *goutte* (drop), the *apéritif* and digestive of midday and at times at evening. Nothing more is needed to darken good humor, ruin nervous equilibrium, lower the moral tone of a people."

Criminality Increases

After a stereotyped denial of so-called Puritanism, he goes on to show how the facts need no exaggeration to horrify people. He quotes from Antoine Borrel: "*The principal factor in the advance of criminality is alcoholism.*" The terrible statistics which follow are frightening, yet they are certainly below reality, for they relate only to the cases of obvious alcoholism in habitual intoxication. *We have seen to what point mental taint can be profound in chronic alcoholics, although one never sees them in drunken condition.*

"Interested propaganda objects that alcoholism is not the cause of criminality but that alcoholism and criminality result from one cause, namely, mental degeneracy.

"To reduce this objection to nothing, one has only to take into consideration the following facts:

"Criminality increases in years of abundant harvests, and this increase is especially noticeable in the time that follows the wine harvest.

"The days of the week in which there is most drinking, are those in which assaults and injuries are most numerous—six times more on the average on Sunday than on Saturday. But in Norway, where the saloons are closed on Sunday, the percentages are reversed.

"Let us then for a moment dwell on this capital fact. *Alcohol accounts for half, and at times three fourths, of the advance of French criminality.* And this proportion goes on increasing in the measure that juvenile and infantile delinquency multiplies.

"Is there not here something horrifying to all Frenchmen who have in their hearts a single spark of real love for their country?"

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING



KEFAUVER REPORTS—

CRIMINALS in the Liquor Industry

"The committee found that leading hoodlums have penetrated the liquor industry, principally the distribution end of the business, due to failure of the industry to assume its proper share of responsibility and to failure of our laws and law-enforcement agencies adequately to cope with the situation. . . . Unfortunately, however, many racketeers found it hard to drop the methods of operation which characterized their rumrunning days, and consequently the committee was not surprised to find hoodlums involved in huge liquor black-market deals during World War II and in present-day bootlegging operations into dry areas. . . . The committee found such notorious hoodlums as Joe and Vincent di Giovanni holding exclusive franchises for several leading brands of whisky, including Schenley's and Seagram's.

"The committee also found evidence that the retail liquor dealers association was mob controlled and that violence was used to force liquor dealers into the association. . . . The Canadian Ace Brewery . . . is controlled by Alexander Greenberg, who was an associate and financial backer of many Capone syndicate members.

"The committee found several other former Capone associates involved in a substantial manner in the wholesale and retail distribution of liquor. Joseph Fusco, an old-time bootlegger and present associate of such Capone mobsters as Pat Manno, the policy racketeer, is president of a \$2,000,000 corporation which holds exclusive franchises for many leading brands of whisky. . . . Reinfeld

Zwillman and, among others, Jimmy Rutkin, an associate of Zwillman, were notorious bootleggers during prohibition, and Reinfeld sells all of his imports of certain products to his son-in-law's company in New York.

"Reinfeld Importers, Ltd., of New Jersey, is the exclusive distributor in thirty-eight states for Gordon's Gin and also is the exclusive importer for Haig and Haig and Piper Heidsieck champagne. . . . In Tampa, the committee also found a man with a narcotics distributing record, Louis Swed, to be the principal distributor of Budweiser beer in Florida. In Des Moines, Iowa, Lew Farrell, an alleged Capone syndicate hoodlum with a considerable criminal record, who allegedly controlled the race wire in that city, and who helped get the notorious Gargotta brothers of Kansas City out of jail in 1947, distributes Blatz and Prima-Bismarck Beers.

"The fact that the committee has mentioned the names of certain leading distillers and brewers should not be construed to mean that they have been the only or even the worst offenders. Practically every large distillery and brewery has granted franchises to racketeer dealers, most of whom were blanketed in under the original licensing activities of the Alcohol Tax Unit after the repeal of prohibition.

"However, the committee found that the industry as a whole believes it is the responsibility of the government to keep hoodlums out of the industry. . . . All the major distillers and some of the leading breweries have granted distribution franchises to some hoodlums, including some in the top ranks of organized crime. While these distillers and brewers state that they did not know of the criminal associations at the time they granted the franchises, they were almost all vague on the question of whether they would fire a distributor upon finding he had criminal associations."

—Verbatim Extract from "Kefauver Crime Report."

Business and Booze Bad for Heart: "Half the business in big cities is transacted over alcohol. Businessmen get together, have several drinks, eat a big lunch. At night they take customers out, have more drinks, eat another big meal. No wonder they have heart failure."—Dr. Don C. Sutton, (Addressing a Memphis medical meeting).

Calvert's First "Man of Distinction": Correspondence to the Foundation brought the following bit of authentic, factual information:

"You may be interested to hear that Calvert's first 'Man of Distinction' is now pretty low. His wife is a friend of mine and is now out at 9:00 a.m. getting something for his hangover, and admitting it, because she says, 'Everyone knows who he is, and I am tired of covering up for him.'

"Of course, the young people around the world don't know, and no one wants to be so cruel as to tell them. However, I met his daughter-in-law, musically, too. Her breath is quite alcoholic and the question has been a big joke with her as with so many of our college youth. I taught her husband, years ago in Sunday School."—Foundation Says.

WASHINGTON, D. C., LEADS IN HEAVIEST DRINKING AREAS

The highest per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages in 1950 for the ten leading states in each category as compiled in the "Clipsheet" by Miss Laura Lindley, research secretary of the National Temperance League, is listed as follows:

HIGHEST PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION IN 1950, IN GALLONS

Distilled spirits		Wine		Beer		Total		Abso. alcohol	
D.C.	5.37	D.C.	2.59	Wis.	27.5	D.C.	30.66	D.C.	3.22
Nev.	3.32	Cal.	2.05	Mich.	24.7	Wis.	29.61	Nev.	2.05
Conn.	2.15	Nev.	1.88	R.I.	24.2	Nev.	28.50	N.Y.	1.85
Del.	2.11	N.Y.	1.52	Md.	23.4	R.I.	26.66	Conn.	1.81
Fla.	1.81	N.J.	1.51	N.J.	23.4	Mich.	26.62	N.J.	1.78
Cal.	1.76	N.Mex.	1.44	Nev.	23.3	N.J.	26.61	Del.	1.75
N.J.	1.70	La.	1.42	N.Y.	23.1	Md.	25.99	Wis.	1.74
Ill.	1.69	Conn.	1.36	D.C.	22.7	Ill.	24.28	Md.	1.72
La.	1.68	Del.	1.24	Pa.	22.7	Conn.	23.91	R.I.	1.71
N.Y.	1.64	Ariz.	1.18	Ill.	21.5	Pa.	23.65	Ill.	1.68

CONNIE MACK



The
Grand Old Man of Baseball

"All the umpires put together have not put as many players out of the game as old man booze. . . . I wouldn't bother with a youngster who drinks. . . . Alcohol is a preventative of the clean living and quick thinking which leads to success."

--Connie Mack.



UNDERWOOD

Connie Mack, whose ninetieth birthday is December 23, 1952, in writing of his sixty-six years in the Big Leagues, said if he were to write his own epitaph, it would read: "He loved his God, his home, his country, his fellow men, and baseball."

