

# LIGHT

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## How to Make Delinquents

By Judge Philip B. Gilliam, of the Juvenile Family Court, Denver, Colo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Be sure to criticize departed guests in the presence of your child.

10. Never give your child a reason for the commands laid upon him. Let him guess.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19. Be sure to keep your home from being a center of cheer. Make it a dumping ground for your grouches.

20. Be sure to forget your promises to your child. He will forget the promises he makes to you later.

21. Never praise your child for any worth while effort; he might try harder to please you the next time.

22. Never give your child any affection or tell him you love him. You don't want him to think you are a softy.

23. If you forget all the above, remember this: Be a poor example yourself. Follow the rule; "Do as I say; it's no one's business what I do."—From "Listen."

(The original ten rules above were composed by William Q. Harper, Director of Probation, Westchester County, New York. Other were added by officers of the Juvenile Court of Denver, Colo.)

## Why Don't We Get The Truth?

PRESS TOO OFTEN INFLUENCED BY TOBACCO COMPANIES

"More doctors smoke . . . than any other brand!"

The public wonders if the doctors of the country actually endorse such a product. According to Dr. Kranz of Northwestern University, it isn't such a trick to get thousands of doctors to endorse your product. A cigarette company sends a carton of cigarettes to each doctor with the statement that if they are not returned the implication will be that the doctor would endorse the product. Since many doctors smoke, you can imagine how many cartons of free cigarettes are returned.

An industry worth billions of dollars can turn the heat on any person or publication that dares to crusade against its business.

You can get a book by Steinhaus and Grunderman, TOBACCO AND HEALTH, for 35c from Associational Press. But Dr. Steinhaus had a difficult time getting his findings into print. He was invited to make a study and write a magazine article for a national magazine. Before doing the job he was given a \$100 retainer fee. When he sent the article in, they returned it, allowing him to keep the fee, saying that they could not afford to antagonize their tobacco company advertisers.

(Continued on Page 2)

## FOURTH ANNUAL SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION CONFERENCE ON CHRISTIAN LIVING

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Steinhaus became interested. He tried to get others to publish it. Nobody was interested after they saw the manuscript.

#### News Reports Scarce

Tobacco money by the millions speaks louder than truth for most people. Practically any magazine editor, even if he be the editor of a medical or religious journal, will testify to that. If you want to know why news reports on the subject are so scarce, read this account:

On July 15, 1948, a medical warning linking lung cancer to cigarette smoking was issued, but only a watered down version of it reached newspaper readers because Associated Press, which sent out the story, followed it with a bulletin to editors asking them to kill the entire article because it was "controversial." A substitute story sent a half hour later was considerably weaker than the original but even this edited version was suppressed by most papers.

The original story, carrying the by-line of AP correspondent Elliott Chaze, was sent from Denver at 6:30 P. M. It began:

"The cigarette companies won't like this, but a man who ought to know thinks a lot of citizens are digging their graves with their lungs.

"Dr. Alton Ochsner, professor of surgery at Tulane University, takes a dim view of the cheery, four-color cigarette advertisements."

The article then quoted Dr. Ochsner's findings as quoted above, and continued:

"(Ochsner) said that a research group in Argentina had found that tobacco contains a 'tar' which will cause cancer. He said this tar, when applied to the skins of animals, was a strong enough irritant to turn the trick. He made it plain, however, that he was not certain this tar had the same effect on the lungs."

The story then quoted him as saying that although lung cancer occurs primarily in males, it is increasing among women, and he added, "As you know, women are beginning to smoke more and more heavily." Dr. Ochsner said that in cases where the cancer had not spread its roots beyond the lung tissue, 42 per cent of the patients were alive five years after surgery, but that no patient lived as long as three years after refusing such surgery. The story concluded:

"So, take a deep drag off that cigarette, brother. And think it over."

#### AP Kills Original Story

One hour after the story was filed, AP sent the following note to editors:

"A85Kx

"Bulletin

"Elimination

"Denver—Eliminate Cigarette Cancer story (A84KX) Moved 625PCS Today.

"(Controversial). A sub is upcoming."

The story which followed 90 minutes later eliminated the reference to citizens "digging their graves with their lungs," to the "dim view of cigarette advertis-

ing," to the "increase in cancer among women" and to women smoking more and more heavily, to the incidence of death, and the concluding line to "think it over." Also deleted was the by-line of the correspondent who had written the initial story.—Concern.

Get the lipstick off the highball glass and, the bubble-gum out of the beer joint.

### Youth Speaks on Delinquency

Recently in a chapel service at Stetson University in Deland, Florida the Honorable Robert H. Wingfield, Judge of the Juvenile Court of Volusia County, Florida, discussed the causes of juvenile delinquency.

The Judge cited a survey which a colleague, the Honorable Bowdon G. Hunt of Bartow, Florida had made. Judge Hunt's survey included responses from 5,200 teen agers in the schools of Florida. These schools included an industrial school for boys and girls, the young people of 10 high schools for white pupils and 5 schools for Negro pupils together with a group who were attending a religious assembly.

Judge Wingfield called attention to the fact that among other questions which were asked this vast group of young people there was the question, "What causes juvenile delinquency?" This is what they said according to the survey.

The first and most important cause of delinquency is alcohol. The second most prevalent cause according to these young people is divorce.

They listed as the third contributing factor in delinquency is the fact that in too many cases both parents are working out of the home. In the fourth place, this group of American youth concluded that juvenile delinquency has become the problem that it is today because of a lack of religious training. (Another question in the survey revealed that 90 per cent of those interviewed said that they liked to go to church and Sunday school but only 20 per cent actually went). The fifth cause which was cited was the prevalence of "jukes" or road houses.

Judge Wingfield, concluding his message, raised this question, "Can these 5,200 young people be wrong in enumerating the causes of the difficulties of youth today as (1) alcohol, (2) divorce, (3) both parents working outside the home, (4) lack of religious training, (5) 'jukes' and road houses?" His own answer was, "I doubt it."

I do not believe that labor can hope to make any reasonable degree of progress unless it draws from the wellsprings of humanity which lie in Christian living.—Philip Murray.

### Atomic Energy

Concerning Atomic Energy, David E. Lillenthal, chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, says to the American people:

"Atomic energy belongs to you. You paid for it. You are paying for it, three billion dollars worth. Every building belongs to you. The people who are working in them are working for you. You are the owners; you have the ultimate responsibility for determining what is done with this enterprise.

"Not only is it yours but nobody can take it out of your life. Like the sun or the tides or the law of gravity, it is there and it affects you. The discovery of the release of nuclear energy is so important, so fundamental that the country will be wary of those who seek to treat it as just another weapon, just another invention. Here is a process that affects everything we as humans are concerned with: education, health, agriculture, industry, war—and peace.

"With a faith in knowledge, with a faith in our fellow Americans, with a faith in our Creator, we shall, I deeply believe, make these new discoveries serve the betterment of humanity and the kingdom of God."

LUTHER BURBANK was right when he said: "If we had paid no more attention to our plants than we have to our children we would now be living in a jungle of weeds."

### A New Disease?

Gambling now is "big business," according to a feature story in *This Week*, magazine section of the New York Herald Tribune for January 2; "15 billion American dollars are poured every year into gambling." Gambling is like drunkenness in that both of them may become "unhealthy outlets for a neurosis . . . Neurotic gambling is more insidious than alcoholism because its effects on its victims is less noticeable physically." A survey of 1,000 cases of embezzlement made by a guaranty company found that gambling was "by far the major cause of embezzlement." Many gamblers are neurotic, according to Dr. Edmund Bergler, a psychiatrist who has "treated and cured neurotic gamblers." They know the odds are against them but they cannot stop. They are pathological optimists who never stop when they are winning.

The Chicago Crime Commission asked district attorneys in 48 states whether they thought gambling should be legalized. Of the 49 only 2 approved.

When people say that they believe in the church and yet spend less on the church than cocktails or tobacco or the cinema, then their profession is out of line with their practice and it lacks substance.—Rev. Robert James McCracken.

## God Is No Respector of Persons

Harold E. Dye, Pastor  
Central Baptist Church  
Clevia, N. M.

This morning I heard a man sing. He sang as no angel would ever dare to try to sing, because no angel has ever been redeemed. His voice, heart and mind were in tune with God. He sang "Going Home." Across the table from me "Gunboat" Smith, once a professional wrestler who might have wrestled the crown from the head of Strangler Lewis if he had not surrendered for the ministry, furtively wiped a tear from his eye. As the singer whispered about the "open door" we could see through it to the radiant throne of God.

The singer was a Negro.

This morning I heard a man preach.

He preached as John the Baptist might have. You were swept along with his thought, stimulated by his eloquence, but you never lost sight of his theme: The Minister; His Preparation; His Message; His Mission; and His Companion. He made me thank God that I was chosen in eternity by Him to preach, and I whispered a prayer that I might not fail Him.

The preacher was a Negro.

He was preaching at the breakfast table to more than one hundred white preachers, and perhaps thirty Negro pastors. Among the women present was the president of the Woman's Missionary Union of the Southern Baptist Convention. There were members of the state legislature, members of the county official body, the owner of a radio station in Oklahoma City . . .

I bowed my head. Before my mind's eye unfolded a sombre picture etched upon my memory with a bloody knife. I was born in Tulsa, Oklahoma. We moved out of the state when I was thirteen—I only wish it had been a year before. The last memory I had of Tulsa was a race riot. My childhood was scarred by its horror. Negroes were shot down like dogs, and one of our neighbors boasted in my presence that he had killed six. I was sick.

Negro homes were burned and their screaming occupants shot down as they tried to escape. All day long the automobiles passed our school house with the men sitting up very straight, shotguns and rifles held at the ready. A Negro Baptist Church was burned to the ground. Nobody knew exactly how it started. I believe that it was later discovered that an irresponsible white girl accused a Negro of an attempted attack in an elevator in downtown Tulsa . . .

I looked around me in amazement and rejoicing. Here were the best citizens in the capital city of Oklahoma sitting down to eat with Negroes in a Negro church presided over by a cultured

gentleman who had a poise and a courtesy unsurpassed anywhere on the earth. This dignified man had, as a boy, been run by the dogs of white men like he was a wild animal, just for the sport of it.

Something has happened in Oklahoma, the home of the Jim Crow law. And that something is of God, who is no respecter of persons.—The Baptist Messenger.

## MARTIAL STATUS OF WOMEN WORKERS

In April 1948, 65 per cent of all women in the civilian population were married and 21 per cent were single, according to recent U. S. Bureau of the Census estimates. Twenty-three per cent of the married women in the population in 1948 were in the labor forces, as compared with 17 per cent in 1940.

Married women have constituted a growing proportion of the labor force over the years. Of 17 million women in the labor force in April 1949, 48.3 per cent were married, 34.6 per cent were single, 17 per cent widowed or divorced. In 1940 the proportion of married and single women workers was practically reversed: 36.4 per cent were married, 48.5 per cent were single, 15 per cent widowed or divorced.

A recent study in Birmingham, Ala., indicated that persons with incomes under \$1,000 spent an average of \$3.88 per person per week for food. Those with \$4,000 income spent an average of \$8.53 per person. The "under \$1,000" group spent 77 per cent of its income for food, while the \$4,000 and over group spent 28 per cent.

Alcoholics are being made much faster than they are being rehabilitated. Does this not suggest that we would do well to work out both ends of the problem instead of just one?

## Trends in Marriage And Divorce

Marriages and divorces in the United States continued to decline for the second successive year in 1948, Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele of the Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, announced today.

The Public Health Service estimated that there were 1,815,000 marriages and 415,000 divorces last year.

The number of divorces has taken a sharp dip the last two years. There were about one-third fewer divorces in 1948 than in the peak year 1946, when it was estimated that 610,000 divorces were granted.

Compared with the revised estimate for 1947 of 474,000 divorces, there were about one-eighth fewer divorces in 1948.

"If we were to select the most intelligent, imaginative, energetic and emotionally stable third of mankind, all races would be represented."—Franz Boas.

## A Myth That Dies Hard "THE CURSE OF HAM"

By R. B. Eleaner

"The curse of Ham has certainly stuck, hasn't it?" Jackson was looking through the pullman car window at a crew of sweating Negro laborers at work on the railroad right-of-way, while their white foreman sat in the shade of a tree near by.

"I don't think I recall the curse of Ham," replied his companion. "Just what was it?"

"Surely you recall the story; it's one of the most familiar in the Bible. Noah got drunk, you remember, and his son Ham made fun of him. To punish Ham's irreverence God cursed him, turned him black, and condemned him and his descendants to be servants forever to the other branches of the human family—'hewers of wood and drawers of water,' I think the Bible says. Certainly the Negroes have been that, and it looks as if they always will be."

"Oh, is that what you were talking about? Yes, I remember that story, but not at all the way you tell it. I have a Bible here in my bag. Let's see exactly how it goes. Here it is, Genesis ninth chapter, verses twenty to twenty-six: Noah planted a vineyard, drank of the wine, was drunken, was uncovered. Ham saw it and told his brothers. And Noah awoke and said, 'Cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren.' That's the story, isn't it?"

Yes, that's it, "Said Jackson eagerly; "just as I told you."

"And yet quite different from what you told me, isn't it? Your version was right in part, but totally wrong, it seems to me, on every important point."

"I don't see that, at all," replied Jackson.

"Well, in the first place, observe that no curse whatever was pronounced on Ham. It was his son at Canaan at whom the curse was directed, and Canaan was wholly innocent, so far as the record indicates. Hardly fair, would you say?"

"Oh, yes, I remember now. It was Canaan, not Ham, whom God cursed."

"Wait a minute! 'Whom God cursed,' you say? I don't remember it that way."

"Why, of course it was God who cursed him. Noah had no right to curse anybody."

"No, I think not myself. But God certainly didn't do it. Here let's read the story again: 'and Noah said, Cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren.' You see, God is not even mentioned."

Jackson seized the Bible and read the verse over two or three times.

"That's a fact," he admitted ruefully. For a moment he was puzzled; then he had an idea:

"But Noah couldn't have turned him

(Continued on Page 4)

black! You'll surely admit that nobody but God could have done that."

"But where do you get the idea that anybody was turned black? The Bible doesn't say so."

"Why, of course it does! Everybody knows that. Turn back there and read that story again."

They read it again, scanning every line, every word, with utmost care. Not the slightest suggestion that anybody's color was changed by the fraction of a tint; no indication that God had anything to do with the curse; no reason to suppose that it had any significance beyond the lifetime of Noah's immediate family.

"Well I give up," said Jackson. "I certainly thought I knew that story. Then there is nothing to prove that Negroes are the result of God's curse and a race divinely ordained to servitude?"

"Not a thing," his friend replied. "Nothing to suggest it. Furthermore, there's no reason to suppose that the inhabitants of Africa descended from Canaan at all. The tenth chapter of Genesis says distinctly that Canaan was the progenitor of the many Canaanite tribes who located and remained in Palestine, Cush, another of Ham's sons, seems to have been the father of the branch that later settled in Africa."

"Then how did they become black?" was Jackson's last question.

"The most reasonable assumption—and a thoroughly scientific one—is that the dark races were developed by the well-known law of natural selection, operating over long periods under a tropical sun. In each succeeding generation that law would pick the darker types for survival, while the lighter types, with less protective pigment in the skin, would tend to succumb to the climate. Given time enough, this process would inevitably result in a highly pigmented race, with the color best suited to its environment.

"Maybe you are right," said Jackson. "At any rate, you have given me something to think about."

#### REVENUE!

The revenue received by the Federal, state and local governments from the sale of intoxicating liquors, reminds us of the old story of the man who paid three dollars for a pig, fed it fifteen dollars worth of corn, and sold it for ten dollars. He said that he made money on the pig, but lost money on the corn. The government makes money on the liquor revenue and loses money on the direct and consequential cost of liquor consumption.—Methodist Clip-sheet.

#### RALEIGH APPOINTS NEGRO TO SCHOOL BOARD

For the first time in the history of the city, and possibly in the history of the State, a Negro has been appointed to the school board of Raleigh, N. C. Several months ago Mr. F. J. Carnegie,

a local attorney, was chosen unanimously by the City Council to serve a six-year term as a member of the board.

Mr. Carnegie is the second Negro to be named to an official body in Raleigh. Since 1947, the City Recreation Commission has had one Negro member.

The new board member received his law degree from Howard University and has long been active in civic affairs. He reached the final run-off in the city council election of 1947.

This forward step in Raleigh marks a growing willingness in much of the South to allow Negro citizens a representative voice in shaping official policies.—New South.

Today's towering enemy of man is not his scientific knowledge but his moral inadequacy.—Raymond F. Fosdick.

## It's Smarter Not to Drink

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