

# LIGHT

*A Bulletin of the Social Service Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention*  
108 Breckenridge Lane  
Louisville 7, Kentucky

Volume IV

MAY, 1951

Number 5

## SOUTHERN LEGISLATION 1951

**Georgia**—On January 31, Governor Herman Talmadge signed a bill outlawing the wearing of masks or hoods by persons over 18 years of age, except at traditional festivals, and banning the burning of crosses on private property without the owner's consent.

**South Carolina**—The poll tax was abolished February 13, when the General Assembly ratified a Constitutional Amendment approved by popular vote last year.

**Tennessee**—A bill which, according to its sponsor, would effectively kill the poll tax has been adopted by both houses of the legislature with only one dissenting vote. The Governor said, "I'll sign anything that relieves the poll tax."

(Remaining poll tax states are Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.)

## NEGRO DOCTORS

There is one white doctor for 750 white persons in America and one Negro physician for 3,500 Negroes. Negroes make up 8 per cent of the country's population, yet Negro doctors provide only 2 per cent of the 176,000 medical men in the country.

Many medical schools, even in the South, now accept Negro students, although most Negro doctors are educated in Negro institutions. But few Negro students receive sufficient preparation in high school and college to qualify for the severe academic requirements for medical study.

White educational authorities testify that this condition is chiefly due to lack of funds for Negro education. White doctors are now leading a united fund-raising campaign for 32 Negro colleges.

## COMMON-SENSE RE-EDUCATION OF THE ABNORMAL DRINKER

By Robert V. Seliger, M.D., Baltimore  
Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association

1. He must be convinced from his own experience that his reaction to alcohol is so abnormal that any indulgence for him constitutes a totally undesirable and impossible way of life.

2. He must be completely sincere in his desire to stop drinking once and for all.

3. He must recognize that the problem of drinking for him is not merely a problem of dissipation, but of a dangerous psychopathological reaction to a (for him) pernicious drug.

4. He must clearly understand that once a man has passed from normal to abnormal drinking, he can never learn to control drinking again.

5. He must come to understand that he has been trying to substitute alcoholic phantasy for real achievement in life, and that his effort has been hopeless and absurd.

6. He must recognize that giving up alcohol is his own personal problem, which primarily concerns himself alone.

7. He must be convinced that at all times and under all conditions alcohol produces for him, not happiness, but unhappiness.

8. He must come to understand that the motive behind his drinking has been some form of self-expression, some desire to gratify an immature craving for attention, or to escape from unpleasant reality in order to get rid of disagreeable states of mind.

9. He must understand that alcoholic ancestry is an excuse, not a reason for abnormal drinking.

(Continued on Page 2)

## WILL WE LOSE INDIA BY DEFAULT?

By Charles F. Boss, Jr.

Congress should pass without delay the "India Emergency Assistance Act," House Resolution No. 3791. The bill would provide a grant of one million tons of grain now to meet India's food crisis, and would provide in the next fiscal year for consideration of a grant of an additional one million tons.

In view of the required time elapse in getting the grain to India, action should have been taken weeks ago. Have we another illustration of strangling over the gnat, while swallowing the camel? Gaggling over a grant of 140 million dollars, while gulping down without protest billions upon billions for military action in Korea and armed "defense" all over the world?

It boils down to this—seeking to win freedom through grain—or through guns. An early affirmative vote should transcend all partisan political considerations. We all want to save people from starving and win Asian friends.

Bishop Hazen Werner of the Methodist Church estimates that at least 100,000,000 people in India are on the starvation level. He reported that 80 per cent of the total population of about 350,000,000 have only one scant meal per day.

Nevertheless, strong objection to the bill has arisen from some quarters. The facts and figures refute these objections. Let us consider these, item by item.

1—Why doesn't India buy the needed grain? The answer is, she has! India bought from Australia, Canada, the United States, and elsewhere 4 million tons of her 6 million tons of grain needed.

(Continued on Page 3)

## SIXTH ANNUAL SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION CONFERENCE ON CHRISTIAN LIVING

Ridgecrest, N. C., August 16-22, 1951

### Topic: CHURCH AND STATE

The Conference this year will be sponsored jointly by the Social Service Commission and the Southern Committee of the Joint Conference Committee on Public Relations.

For Further Information Write:

DR. J. M. DAWSON  
1628 Sixteenth Street, N.W.  
Washington 9, D. C.

DR. HUGH A. BRIMM  
Box 38, St. Matthews Station  
Louisville 7, Kentucky

All Who Are Interested Are Invited To Attend—Make Your Reservations Now

**(DRINKER—Continued)**

10. He must realize that any reasonably intelligent and sincere person, who is willing to make a sustained effort for a sufficient period of time, is capable of learning to live without alcohol.

11. He must fully resolve to tell the truth and the whole truth, without waiting to be asked, to the person who is trying to help him—and must be equally honest with himself.

12. He must avoid the small glass of wine—i.e., the apparently harmless lapse—with even more determination than the obvious slug of gin.

13. He must never be so foolish as to try to persuade himself that he can drink beer.

14. He must never be so childish as to offer temporary boredom as an excuse to himself for taking a drink.

15. He must disabuse his mind of any illusions about alcohol sharpening and polishing his wit and intellect.

16. He must learn to be tolerant of other people's mistakes, poor judgment and bad manners, without becoming emotionally disturbed.

17. He must learn to disregard the dumb advice and often dumber questions—of relatives and friends without becoming disturbed emotionally.

18. He must recognize alcoholic day-dreaming—about past "good times," favorite bars, etc., as a dangerous pastime, to be inhibited by thinking about his reasons for not drinking.

19. He must learn to withstand sweetness as well as failure, since pleasant emotions as well as unpleasant ones can serve as "good" excuses for taking a drink.

20. He must learn to be especially on guard during periods of changes in his life that involve some emotion or nervous fatigue.

21. He must try to acquire a mature sense of values and learn to be controlled by his judgment instead of his emotions.

22. He must realize that in giving up drinking he should not regard himself as a hero or martyr, entitled to make unreasonable demands that his family give in to his every whim and wish.

23. He must beware of unconsciously projecting himself into the role of some character in a movie, book or play who handles liquor "like a gentleman," and of persuading himself that he can—and will—do likewise with equal impunity.

24. He must learn the importance of eating—since the best preventive for that tired nervous feeling which leads to taking a drink is food—and must carry chocolate bars or other candy with him at all times to eat between meals and whenever he gets restless, jittery or tired.

25. He must learn how to relax naturally, both mentally and physically, without the use of the narcotic action of alcohol.

26. He must learn to avoid needless hurry and resultant fatigue by concentrating on what he is doing rather than on what he is going to do next.

27. He must not neglect care of his physical health, which is an important part of his rehabilitation.

28. He must carefully follow a daily self-imposed schedule which, conscientiously carried out, aids in organizing a disciplined personality, developing new habits for old and bringing out a new rhythm of living.

29. He must never relax his determination or become careless, lazy, indifferent or cocky in his efforts to eliminate his desire for alcohol.

30. He must not be discouraged by a feeling of discontent during the early stages of sobriety, but must turn this feeling into incentive to action which will legitimately satisfy his desire for self-expression.

31. He must not drop his guard at any time, but especially not during the early period of his reorganization, when premature feelings of victory and elation often occur.

32. He must understand that, besides abstinence, his real goal is a contented and efficient life.

33. He must appreciate the seriousness of his re-education, and regard it as the most important thing in his life.

34. He must realize that most people seeking psychological help for abnormal drinking are above average in intellectual endowment, and that, while drinking means failure, abstinence is likely to mean success.

35. He must never feel that any of these commandments are in any way inconsequential, or secondary to business, play, or whatnot; and must conscientiously observe every one of them, day in and day out.—Printed by permission of the author.

### **PREACHERS ALSO FACE RISE IN COST OF LIVING**

A minister writes: "My church in 1939 and in 1940 paid me a salary of \$2,400. They now (1950) pay me \$3,400. What is the present salary worth in the buying power of 1939, and what should they pay me in 1950-51 to make my salary in living costs equal to the \$2,400 paid in 1939?"

The Golden Rule Foundation answers this question as follows: "The dollar of 1950 as we enter 1951 is worth 57.2 cents in consumers' prices in terms of the 1939 dollar. Hence the \$3,400 salary paid now is worth \$1,945 in terms of the 1939 dollar, and to equal the 1939 salary the church should be paying \$4,000 or perhaps a bit more, \$4,195, in 1950-51. Thus we see the effects of the inflated dollar in the cost of living, not only for the minister of the gospel but for everyone. . . ."—Labor Letter.

### **FARMERS AND PRICES**

While headlines blame the farmer for getting rich from price increases, a Senate sub-committee studying price spreads blamed food processors. Here are facts:

A 20 to 30 per cent drop in basic farm prices in 1949 resulted in a saving of only about 3 per cent to the consumer.

Then, according to findings of the Senate Agriculture Committee, post-Korean price jumps have provided "little or no increase" in prices for most of the nation's farmers who produce food staples.

"It seems that the food processing and distributing industries . . . simply take advantage of every opportunity to increase or maintain their prices, regardless of the service rendered," but refuse to lower prices on declining markets.

The survey reports that "consumers' interests have not been protected." It calls for "vigilance" by the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission for possible "conspiracies or monopolies."

From the Department of Agriculture comes another break-down of the farmers' share in food costs—the reports below are based on November 1950 figures:

**White Bread**, the farmer gets 2½ cents out of the average retail price of 15.3 cents a pound loaf; **Rolls Oats**, the farmer gets 4.18 cents out of the average retail price of 13.7 cents a pound; **Cabbage**, the farmer gets .93 cents out of the average retail price of 4.2 cents a pound; **Canned Peaches**, the farmer gets 4.89 cents out of the average retail price of 32.1 cents for a No. 2½ can; **Canned Corn**, the farmer gets 2.71 cents out of the average retail price of 10.10 cents for a No. 2 can; **Canned Tomatoes**, the farmer gets 3 cents out of the average retail price of 15.5 cents for a No. 2 can.—Between The Lines.

### **F.B.I. REPORTS**

In the last full year of National Prohibition (1932) there were 831.1 arrests for drunkenness per 100,000 of population. In 1949, the rate had increased to 2,342.7 arrests for drunkenness per 100,000 of the population. These are F.B.I. figures for the reporting area.

F.B.I. reports show an increase from 67.7 arrests per 100,000 of the population for driving while intoxicated in 1932 to 164.8 arrests per 100,000 for driving while intoxicated in 1949.

Total arrests for all liquor-caused crime increased from 1,728.2 per 100,000 in 1932 to 3,192.8 in 1949.

The F.B.I. figures are arrived at from official records of 1,652 cities with a total population of 49,618,922.

(INDIA—Continued)

2—Isn't India's cold war with Pakistan responsible? Yes—and no. The dispute between India and Pakistan arose before the natural disasters which created starvation conditions. By this time Pakistan had allocated her surplus grain elsewhere. In any case, India and Pakistan now operate under a comprehensive trade agreement, but this doesn't solve the present food crisis.

3—Hasn't acreage formerly sown in grain been sown in other crops? Yes, but the acreage is insignificant; and, the foreign credit gained enabled India to purchase foreign grain. Also, India's grain need has arisen sharply since the war.

4—Will India join—line-up with the "free world"—the Western nations if she receives grants from it? Nehru has made India's position clear. India desires to be free, independent, and democratic. It is, and probably will remain, non-communist. But India believes her most fruitful role in international affairs can be more effective if she does not become a member of either an Eastern or Western bloc. India's freedom of action may prove of more strategic value than membership in an alliance.

5—Why should India refuse to trade her "strategic" materials with the United States? India had not refused—in 1950 India shipped 585,971 tons of manganese and 260,000 tons of mica, some three-fourths of its total exports to the United States. England got most of the other fourth. More than 75 per cent of the United States' jute comes from India. Shipments will continue in 1951. Even India's supply of monazite, a source of thorium, may become available to the United States, if India's independent control is not threatened.

6—Why should India refuse to admit official U. S. food distribution observers? India has not refused; but has agreed to give complete freedom for U. S. observation.

7—Where will ships be found to transport the grain, and who will pay? The ships can be refitted from America's "mothball fleet" and India had agreed to pay the price of \$50,000,000 for transport.

8—Well, why a grant? Why not a loan? Because a review of India's foreign credit and debts makes clear that India cannot add further debt to her foreign obligations.

9—Isn't this only "a drop in the bucket?" What about the long-range problem? By the terms of the bill, the Indian government must turn back receipts from the sale in India into a technical improvement program in agriculture—scientific farming, better farm machinery, improved fertilizers, etc. India wants to solve and pay all she is able to for a long-range program.

10—Why didn't India vote with the United States on the question of Chinese Communist aggression? Well,

not because India is pro-communist. Nor because India was sympathetic with aggression. India voted against North Korean aggression. The answer clearly is that India wanted to find a basis for a "cease-fire" in Korea, and believed her function in this would end if the "aggression" indictment were voted.

The three significant values in the passage of this bill are:

First—The saving of one or more million human lives;

Second—Much needed aid for India's free democratic forces, which are combating Communist propaganda in India. This would partially answer the Communist attack upon "American imperialists";

Third—It would be help toward Asia and world peace. A strong, free India is a "must." We must not fail by default.

It follows "as the day the night" that now is the day and hour to encourage our Congressmen by wire, letter, card, and vote it through now—the "India Emergency Assistance Act," House Resolution No. 3791.

In a letter from India recently, Bishop Hazen Werner of Ohio said in one of the villages, "I do not know how the people can work, or even stand up, on so few ounces of food per day." . . . If thine enemy hunger, feed him: What about thy friends?

No partisan issue is at stake. Act today. Tomorrow may be too late.

FROM OUR PAMPHLET FILE  
In These Ten Cities

This pamphlet tells how minorities are housed in ten communities of the United States. The house generally determines the family's place in the community. A segregated house leads to discrimination in schools, churches, employment and recreation.

Segregation is too often identified with the South. Many northern cities enforce housing segregation more rigorously than the South does. The nation's largest ghettos, for example, are not in New Orleans or Atlanta but in Chicago and New York.

Where people are working to end segregation, the pamphlet gives details. These efforts are of crucial timeliness. Most cities are preparing low-rent housing programs or urban redevelopment programs—or both—under the Federal Housing Act of 1949.

The key fact is that urban redevelopment (the clearing and rebuilding of blighted areas) cannot be handled intelligently unless the principle of democratic housing is accepted. Central slums cannot be torn down until decent housing is provided elsewhere for their inhabitants, who are usually minority groups. And in nearly every city the only vacant land suitable for relocating these families is outside the segregated districts.—(A Public Affairs Pamphlet, 30 cents.)

STUDY TO BE MADE OF  
SOUTHERN EMPLOYMENT  
PRACTICES

A study into the policies and practices, followed by management and labor in the employment of Negroes in southern industry, is being conducted by the National Planning Association's Committee of the South with the assistance of the Race Relations Department of the American Missionary Association at Fisk University.

The first study of its kind, this investigation is undertaken to throw light on the long-range efforts to secure more effective use of manpower in the South. In the words of the N.P.A.'s Committee, it "has no axe to grind except . . . the interest of the South."

To be based on case studies in selected southern cities and representative industries, the study will provide information on a subject often debated but never fully documented—the personnel practices and problems of business concerns in southern areas.

The study is made possible by a \$30,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation to the N.P.A. Committee of the South. The Committee is composed of 56 leaders in southern education, agriculture, business, finance, government, industry, labor, press and radio.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION  
BOX SCORE

Arkansas Wet Bill Defeated

A bill which would have permitted political subdivisions of a dry county to vote wet was defeated in the Arkansas Legislature just prior to adjournment (March 9) of its 1951 session.

At present, subdivisions of a wet county may vote dry.

Tennessee Local Option

Tennessee's House of Representatives passed (March 9) and sent to the State Senate a bill to give cities and counties the right to ban the sale of beer.

The bill, which was backed by a number of church organizations, would permit local referendum on the question of prohibiting the sale of beer.

Texas Continues Sunday Beer

A bill, which would have prohibited beer sales on Sunday, was rejected (February 20) by the Texas House of Representatives.

Kill Texas Dry Proposal

A proposal to submit to the Texas electorate a state constitutional amendment providing for statewide prohibition against the sale of alcoholic beverages was rejected (March 28) by a state legislative committee following a hearing at which the wets displayed greater strength than the dries.—Brewer's Digest

Medically and socially, the case against alcohol is just as clear as the case against opium.—Dr. Richard Cabot.

## LET'S JOIN THE HUMAN RACE By Stringfellow Barr

This striking pamphlet, published by the University of Chicago Press, is well-named.

The United States has cut itself off from most of the world. We are obsessed by fear of Russia. But most of the people of the world, two billion of them, do not live in either Russia or the United States.

These two billion people live in a world very different from ours.

"The United States," writes Mr. Barr, "is like a rich suburb surrounded by slums, and it is not easy for people who live in rich suburbs to understand people who live in slums. But we shall have to understand them, for our fate and the fate of the world ultimately will lie in their hands."

Mr. Barr has a device to help us understand the people of our forgotten world. "Let's pretend," he suggests, "the way children do. Let's pretend that you have not yet been born but will be born this year, somewhere on this planet."

"If you are born this year, then on the same day more than 200,000 other babies will be born, all over the world."

Your chances of being born in the United States or Russia are less than one in twenty. The chances are you will be born colored—black, brown or yellow.

Your chances of being born white are only one in three; of being born Chinese, one in four; in India, better than one in nine.

"If you are born colored, you will probably be born either among people who have recently revolted and thrown out the white folks who used to govern them or else in a country that is still trying to throw the white folks out. If you are born in Africa, you are likely to learn the maxim: 'Never trust a white man'."

Your chance of being born a Christian is only one in four. More likely you will be born a Confucian, Buddhist, Mohammedan or Taoist.

If you are born in the U. S. you will probably live a year or longer, but in India your chances of living that long are only one in four.

If you are born colored you may look forward to a life of chronic sickness, from malaria, intestinal parasites, or tuberculosis.

You will have a two-to-one chance of suffering from malnutrition, and a one-to-four chance of learning to read.

If you are born colored, "you will most likely live in a mud hut, with a dirt floor and no chimney, its roof thatched with straw. You will almost certainly work on the land, and most of what you raise will go to the landlord. In addition, you are likely to be deeply in debt to the local money-lender, and you will have to pay him annual interest of anywhere from 30 to 100 per cent."

It should be clear from all of this that—for most of the people of the world—the Number One Problem is not the cold war, fear of Communism, or political freedom that they have never known. What they are primarily worried about is simply survival—a way out of their misery.

"Americans," states Mr. Barr, "have not been thinking clearly about Problem Number One—What we call 'Point Four' because of our false assumptions:

"That Russia is all that stands between mankind and a stable peace.

"That American 'know-how' and American money can rebuild the world economy, or enough to stop Russia.

"That 'free enterprise' (what the non-American world still calls 'private enterprise') can do the job better than government.

"That the job can be done on the

## SENATOR KEFAUVER WARNS AGAINST LEGALIZED GAMBLING

When he recently was interviewed on the results of the Senate Committee's investigations, Senator Kefauver was asked about a possible solution to the problem of gambling. The following questions were answered by the Senator:

Q—You don't think the legalizing of gambling in any form would provide a solution?

A—No, I don't think it would at all—I think it would just make it worse.

Q—Why is that?

A—Well, in the first place, in this country, anyway, wherever you try to legalize it the racketeers take over the legalization.

Q—What about a public monopoly on gambling?

A—We found Nevada, for instance, where it is legalized, has been more or less a haven for racketeers from all over the country. They've been able to get in, get liquor licenses and gambling licenses—in spite of some real efforts to keep them out.

basis of small yearly appropriations."

Mr. Barr examines each of these "false assumptions" in some detail and comes up with a suggestion or two of his own for a practical way out of our present difficulties.

But we have said enough about this stimulating pamphlet to indicate why 90,000 copies have been sold, and why you may wish to send us 25 cents for the complete text.

"Stringfellow Barr was born in Suffolk, Va., in 1887. After returning from Oxford University, where he studied as a Rhodes Scholar, he taught history for 12 years at the University of Virginia. For 10 years he was president of St. John's College in Annapolis. In 1948 he became president of the Foundation for World Government. He was the originator of the radio program, "Invitation to Learning."

At San Francisco be sure to hear the report and recommendations of the Social Service Commission Friday afternoon, June 22. Dr. Billy Graham speaks after the report.

**LIGHT**

A Bulletin of the Social Service Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention.  
100 Breckenridge Lane, Louisville 7, Kentucky.  
Published monthly except July and August.  
HUGH A. BRIMM, Editor

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION		
<p>Henlee H. Barnett Florida</p> <p>Rollin S. Buzhans Kentucky</p> <p>Olin T. Binkley Kentucky</p> <p>William A. Carleton Oklahoma</p> <p>Clarence W. Cranford District of Columbia</p> <p>E. H. Dearman Louisiana</p> <p>E. E. Deumer Tennessee</p>	<p>W. Ross Edwards Missouri</p> <p>Howard Ha'sell Arizona</p> <p>A. B. Hawkes South Carolina</p> <p>Brooks Hays Arkansas</p> <p>Garland A. Hendricks North Carolina</p> <p>G. C. Hodge Mississippi</p> <p>L. D. Johnson Virginia</p> <p>T. B. Mason Texas</p>	<p>L. A. Myers New Mexico</p> <p>Robert C. Norman Georgia</p> <p>W. D. Ogletree Alabama</p> <p>William C. Royal Maryland</p> <p>J. B. Weatherspoon Chairman Kentucky</p> <p>Otha Williams Illinois</p> <p>Ben Wofford California</p>

Hugh A. Brimm  
Executive Secretary-Treasurer

Editor, Light:  
Box 38, St. Matthews Station,  
Louisville 7, Ky.

I understand there is no charge for  
Light. Please add to your mailing list:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_