THE A AND H BOMB Letter to World W.C.T.U. Countries

Dear Friends and Co-Workers,

It is an unspeakable joy and gratitude, that we, the Japanese women could work with you for the construction of the Lord's Kingdom on earth for the last 67 years. And it is also a pleasure to us that we can write to you about the promotion of the peace to you, who stand for the three W.P's., the World Peace, World Purity and World Prohibition.

Today we are appealing to you and calling your attention about the use of A and H Bomb.

To stop its manufacture.

To stop its accumilations.

To stop its use even in experiment.

We say this, not because we were injured by it, but because, for the protection of the human race; it is for humanity. The reasons you will see in the following manuscript.

You know an Atomic Bomb has destroyed several hundred thousand innocent ones at one stroke, and the remaining ones, who were injured, after nine years, more than half of them died and the remaining ones are carrying their weakness, infirmity, and misery clear to the grave.

The Hydrogenous comb is many times stronger than that proved by its only experiment. It hurts the people to the marrow of the bones. They destroy the power to create blood in each. And the radio-active ashes flown up 60,000 feet high poison the air and ashes of death are carried like rain or snow, flown to any part of the world. It sinks down deep into the water and currents carry it to the shores of the world. It poisons fish and eggs of fish, so that the fishery is threatened with poisonous fish. This is no problem of. Japan alone, for if it is repeated, it will keep on poisoning the air, and current, which wash all shores of the world. In our country, scientists, business world, women's organisations, all stood up as one and the signatures gathered here and there are rising to ten million. We, who actually tasted the danger, feel the necessity of speaking of it out loud enough, so that it reaches the ears of all who need can hear.

We do heartily hope that more W.C.T.U. friends will stop and think about this matter and work out the way of salvation of humanity, before it is too late.

Yours,

KUNI SAWANO, Pres., Japan W.C.T.U. OCHIMI KUBUSHIRO, V.-Pres., W.C.T.U. MASA TAKEGAMI, Peace Dept. Supt.

October, 1954.

MEDICINAL USES OF ALCOHOL

The routine use of alcohol in illness is a thing of the past. Whereas many years ago, hospital statistics showed a large item of expenditure in the use of alcoholic drinks for hospital patients, at the present time this item is a negligible amount and in very many hospitals is practically nil.

Colonel C. J. Bond, F.R.C.S. and Dr. J. D. Rolleston, in the journals of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, have called attention to the statistical evidence of hospitals, which showed that alcohol is compartively rarely used at the present day. Alcohol should be regarded in illness as a drug and prescribed as such. It has a definite effect on the nervous system, sometimes of a sedative nature.

In prescribing alcohol in illness, the danger of addiction must always be borne in mind, and this danger will be greater in those possessing an unstable nervous system, and particularly in those with a family history of "Alcoholism."

> Sir Wilfred H. Wilcox, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P.

WHY DIFFERENT TREATMENT?

What is there in the Liquor Trade that makes men think that it is worthy of special treatment? If a man wants to buy tobacco or a shirt to wear, then he must purchase them within the hours of normal business. If a woman wants groceries or meat, she must buy them before the hours of business close, or her family go without.

But if a person wants **beer**, it is pictured as a tyrranous act to compel him to secure it before six o'clock.

The fact is that the six o'clock closing of hotels is one of the greatest reforms yet secured in the conduct of the liquor trade. Nothing yet achieved has had more beneficial effect on the sobriety of drinkers.

Our generation has become so accustomed to it that it is inclined to forget the evil days when it was a dangerous venture for women and children to pass certain corners of our cities when drunken hooligans made themselves a nuisance to decent and law-abiding citizens. That is not the claim of a blind opponent of the Trade: it is the sober evidence that can be discovered by anyone who is willing to search the files of the newspapers of those days before the six o'clock closing act became law.

Women and young people with their greater freedom today, do not want this danger thrust upon them again, and why should the Liquor interests receive a special dispensation to sell their problem wares when other useful commodities have their sale restricted to reasonable hours of business.

New Zealanders protect yourselves by retaining six o'clock closing for the welfare of all our citizens. It rests with us.