

## RESOLUTIONS

### PASSED AT THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

September 11-13, 1945, at St. Andrew's Hall, Durban, Natal

#### 1. Peace

That as citizens we desire to place on record our deep sense of gratitude and thanks to Almighty God that the European and Eastern conflicts have ended in complete victory for the freedom-loving nations of the world.

#### 2. Religious Influence

Because the home is the foundation of our South African democracy, we emphasise the need for greater religious influence in the home in character building, and in the education of parents to the dangers inherent in alcohol.

#### 3. Cinema Advertisements

That in accordance with the recommendations of important commissions and the action of governments in other countries, we urge that the advertising of liquor on the radio and the screen and elsewhere be abolished or severely restricted in numbers.

#### 4. Matinee Advertisements

That all unions are urged to approach their local cinema managers with a request that in the interest of our young people all liquor advertisements be banned from matinee performances.

#### 5. Film Drinking Scenes

That the S.A.W.C.T.U. request the National W.C.T.U. in those countries which produce motion pictures to use their influence to eliminate the portrayal of drinking scenes and drunken characters from the films, since we are opposed to any medium which conveys the false impression that the drinking of intoxicating liquor is a correct or approved method of conduct.



### Is There More Bootlegging Now Than During Prohibition?

The "United States News," published in Washington, D.C., recently had this to say on the bootlegging issue: "With repeal it was hoped the bootlegger would go, but Uncle Sam's battle to put him out of business continues on an enlarged scale, with increased forces in the fray."

According to the same item, 2,000 more men are employed to fight bootleggers than were on the job during prohibition. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said: "Repeal hasn't put a dent in the operation of large-scale moonshiners and bootleggers."—"Our Message," Mass.

The wet propaganda under prohibition was that jails and prisons were crowded and the states were having to build more jails to take care of the in-

## NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

[Contributions to this column will be appreciated.—Ed.]

At the February meeting of the Palmerston North Union Miss Jamieson, delegate to the National Council of Women, gave a talk on the work of the council, stating that there were now fourteen affiliated societies in the Manawatu branch, representing over 4,000 women. The motto was "Do unto others as you would have them do to you." The council served to unite the women of the various organisations so that they could work together for the common good. An example of how this could be done had been given recently in a united effort made by women's organisations in collecting money to be spent on food parcels for Britain as a mark of appreciation from the women of New Zealand of the wonderful spirit and courage shown by British women during the war. Manawatu had raised £375, but the highest amount had been £1,000, raised by Invercargill, while Dunedin came second with £940.

Another enterprise in which women could work together for the common good was the raising of £100,000 for a Chair of Obstetrics to be established in Auckland. Why was it necessary to have a professor at the head of maternity work in New Zealand? There were far too many still-born babies, and far too many women dying in childbirth, and these things could only be prevented by knowledge and more knowledge. Therefore, the very best brains were to be requisitioned, and the man with ability and expert knowledge would require a good salary, hence the necessity for raising the above-named sum, so that his income would be assured. It was up to the women of New Zealand to do their very best for the women of their generation and for those to come after.

Another good work in which women of various organisations could unite was in providing food for the starving people of Europe. This was being done by the organisation known as "CORSO" (Council of Relief Organisations Overseas), and it deserved every support. To assist stricken humanity was the first duty of every Christian.

crease in crime due to prohibition. The truth is that Judge Gammill, who collected the prison statistics from a number of leading states, did not find a single state or a single prison where there was not a marked decrease in prison population in 1919-1920.

In nineteen large cities, each over 300,000 population, the reported deaths from alcoholism fell from a total of 1,954 in 1916 to 321 in 1920, a decrease of 83 per cent.

—Both from "W.R. Ensign," California.

## Domestic Interlude

### FOR THE CATERER HEALTHFUL SUMMER DRINKS

These temperance drinks may be useful when parties are being arranged. Delicious, invigorating and unusual, they are sure to be very popular.

#### Peach Cocktail

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup heavy peach syrup  
3 tablespoons orange juice  
1 tablespoon lemon juice  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup ginger ale.  
Serve with crushed ice.

#### Strawberry or Raspberry Punch

Squeeze the juice from ripe berries, and pour two cups of it on 1 cup of sugar. When dissolved add the juice of one lemon and 1 quart of ice water. Serve with crushed ice and a few whole berries.

#### Spice Iced Tea

Put into teapot—  
6 teaspoons tea  
12 cloves, and add  
3 cups boiling water.

Steep four minutes. Strain into glasses one-third full of cracked ice. Sweeten to taste and serve with a thin slice of lemon in each glass.

#### Mint Cup

Mix—  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup water  
juice of 5 lemons  
leaves of a bunch of mint.

Cover and let stand 30 minutes. Strain into punch bowl. Add ice and 3 bottles ginger ale.

#### Charleston Punch

Juice of—  
2 dozen lemons  
2 dozen limes  
1 large pineapple finely chopped  
3 cups sugar  
2 quarts soda water  
2 quarts ginger ale.

#### Unfermented Grape Juice

Heat 10lb. grapes with one cup water till stones and pulp separate. Strain through jelly bag. Add 1 cup sugar. Heat to boiling point and bottle. Makes one gallon. When serving dilute to half with water.

#### Ginger Beer (Plant)

To start plant, dissolve three-quarter cup of sugar in hot water.

Add—  
1 tablespoon ground ginger  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  lemon, sliced.

Put in screw-top jar and fill with water (cold). Seal lightly and leave for two days. Then strain liquid off and bottle. Thereafter, strain liquid off daily and add—

1 teaspoon ginger  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup sugar  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  lemon, sliced.

Remove some of the grounds occasionally to keep from becoming too hot.