

Chapter 1 : Wind | History of sustainable energy

The farm license lets the company have a tasting room and sell directly to customers from its shop. The distillery is ensconced in the Brooklyn Navy Yard near the site where some Irish.

Contact Us 1What type of events do you have? We leave that up to parents. Children under 12 years of age MUST be supervised. All events are high scare and intense. All of our events are outdoors, in case of rain we will run unless it is a constant or heavy downpour, once it subsides we will resume operations. The haunted hayride and Zombie Hayride are the best events for younger children as they can always cover their eyes if they get too scared. The other 2 events involving some walking. Yes, strobes and fog is used in many of the events, if you suffer from seizures or other effects from being exposed to this equipment, we recommend do not participate in the events. We do not recommend anyone with these types of issues doing the events. The hayride is bumpy, the barn is cramped, and the haunted forest has uneven floors in the dark. Enter at your own risk. Yes, we sell hamburgers, hot dogs, cokes, chips, and candy. Tickets can be purchased onsite only at the ticket office. If someone offsite tries to sell you tickets, they are counterfeit and you will not be admitted. Yes, there are areas around the events where you can wait for your group. Remember enter at your own risk!!! No, However, someone in your group may grab or touch you out of sheer terror. Remember all the events are dark!!! We can accommodate wheelchair customers on the hayride, but you will have to sit on a bench. The ride is very bumpy. The 2 other events are not wheelchair accessible as they are walkthrough events that have tight corners, uneven floors, and suspension bridges as part of the experience. Yes, Group Rates are eligible for groups of 25 or more and all members must be present at the same time AND tickets must be purchased for all 3 events. For more information please call. The hayride can accommodate 30 to 35 people at once. The walkthrough events can go in as groups of 6 to 8. How To Find Us

Chapter 2 : Drug and Alcohol Treatment Centers in Limestone ME

The American Agriculture Movement, which Gene helped start, had made farm alcohol a priority in September of Gene was disgusted with farm prices and the dying agricultural economy in general. He decided to take the bull by the horns and do something positive on his own farm.

The homes associated with The Lifehouse solely exist to help men and women in West Virginia continue their journeys of sobriety with the adequate support and services to implement the life stability that is required for continual substance abuse recovery. We are a structured long term faith based accountability recovery program, minimum 8 months long with full time staff. We happen to operate out of 12 residential homes. We have minimum weekly and bi weekly observed lab drug screens. We require all residents to work the the 12 steps and actively work with a sponsor. We require all residents to not only work through our program and learn how to live clean and sober, we require every resident to be full time employed productive members of society by day We bridge the gap of how to be clean and sober and the actual application of it, therefore when every resident leaves they know how to live in the world while staying clean and sober. Lifehouse Recovery Center Phase1 The Farm days minimum The Recovery Center is a getaway retreat for up to 20 men coming out of addiction for days. The Farm as it was nicknamed is a big house where the men secluded in Huntington, WV. During this intense initial phase the men are able to get a stabilization days with Lifehouse staff all over 1 year sober then begin the process of recovery. During this time the men work through twice a day group sessions and coinciding lessons to complete a thorough fifth step of the 12 steps. The men are removed from all the negative influences of the outside world only leaving to go to church 4 times per week and 3 supervised 12 step meetings. After completing the farm stage of the program men transition to Fourth Street for a minimum of 6 months giving a minimum of 8 months sobriety. A minimum stay at the Lifehouse is 8 months minimum or the Farm plus 6 months. All residents are required to work at least 25 hours a week, one of the main objectives we focus on at The Life House is to practice social responsibility responsibility indicates growth. A minimum stay at the Lifehouse for Women is 8 months. During this time the women are required to be part of the full Lifehosue plan process groups accountability groups process groups and work through our process of 12 steps, go to 12 step meetings ,support groups , church, get a sponsor , get a job and participate in real life. All residents are required to work at least 25 hours a week, one of the main objectives we focus on at The Lifehouse is to practice social responsibility responsibility indicates growth. We believe by gaining and maintaining employment, practicing life skills, and working the 12 Steps while learning a new way of life sobriety , participants will be better equipped to move forward. The women are strictly monitored for a minimum of 90 days to 6 months with minimal outside contact no dating limited outside meetings etc. The closest thing to our farm while still being located in town. How did the Lifehouse come to be? Meadows offers a hands-on approach to the men that live at The Lifehouse. He is able to stand before each participant and show, through his own life, that a better life is available after one has allowed drugs and alcohol to tear them apart. He is able to influence the men from a position of example instead of a new rule enforcer. Meadows himself struggled with addictions for 24 years. It was after his last period of incarceration that he was able to begin his own journey of sobriety. After re-entering society Mr. Meadows committed himself to never look back and to help others accomplish similar personal victories. During his recovery process, which began in , Mr. He credits his continued success to God, the support that has been available to him through local Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous programs, friends and family, and the availability of sober living facilities. Join us every Monday night at 7: Click the logo below the map for directions in a new tab. Click above for directions to The Movement 7: Powered by Create your own unique website with customizable templates.

Chapter 3 : Temperance movement - Wikipedia

The temperance movement is a social movement against the consumption of alcoholic beverages. Participants in the movement typically criticize alcohol intoxication or promote complete abstinence (teetotalism), leaders emphasizing the sinfulness of drinking as well as the evil effects on personality, family life.

Published online Jul Phillip Gossage ,1 Cudore L. Snell ,2 Charles D. Hasken ,5 and Philip A. Find articles by J. Phillip Gossage Cudore L. Snell Find articles by Cudore L. Find articles by Charles D. Find articles by Soraya Seedat Julie M. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>: This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract This study describes alcohol consumption in five Western Cape Province communities. Data reveal that men were more likely to be current drinkers than women, Group, binge drinking on weekends was the norm; men were more likely to be binge drinkers in the past week than women There is zero tolerance for coming to work intoxicated; farm owners encourage responsible use of alcohol and assist farm workers in getting help for alcohol problems when necessary. The farm owners report some positive initiatives, were ahead of the movement to provide meaningful wages, and provide other important amenities. Further research is needed to assess whether progressive practices on some farms will reduce harmful alcohol use. Introduction Alcohol consumption has been a mainstay of farm life in South Africa SA since Dutch settlers began colonizing the country in the 17th century. As a condition or benefit of employment, farm workers were provided food and wine, instead of wages as partial payment for labor. In some farms wine was reported to have been provided five times a day [1]. Cultural practices of regular drinking over the last years is believed to be manifest in risky or harmful drinking in certain substrata of SA society. Binge drinking in our research is five or more drinks per occasion for men, and three or more drinks for women; chronic alcohol consumption at binge levels can lead to adverse physical or mental health outcomes. FASD can occur when a woman consumes risky levels of alcohol during a pregnancy [12]. The primary goal of this paper was to link this historical perspective with more recent information and survey data on the harmful use of alcohol by farm workers see Brumby et al. Is there progress being made for the benefit of public health and the welfare of farm workers? In , the WCP was home to approximately , farm workers [3]. Agriculture remains one of the largest, single employment sectors in SA today, particularly for women [5]. SA is economically dependent on the multi-billion Rand liquor industry [1], and the WCP is the hub for wine production. In , the annual per capita consumption of beverage alcohol in SA was 2. Total liters of absolute alcohol more than doubled from 2. By 2000, the level of annual per capita alcohol consumption for adults was estimated at 9. Drinking to intoxication is common in sub-segments of the SA population where almost a third of male and female current drinkers consume alcohol at risky levels over weekends, with levels being particularly high among drinkers in the Coloured, Black, and non-urban populations [4 , 13 , 15 , 19 , 22 , 29]. These designations have historical significance, and their continued use in SA is important for monitoring improvements in health and socio-economic conditions, identifying vulnerable elements of the population, and planning effective prevention programs. Farm laborers are concerned mainly with the present; and consuming alcohol at the end of the day, or more commonly on weekends, is a priority among many [1]. There is anecdotal evidence that habitual drinkers will not buy essential items to save money for alcohol [1]. Some believe that drinking beer does not classify one as a drinker, even when one drinker consumed 12 bottles of beer mL in one occasion. Some women drink beer because it makes them urinate more; the perception being that a person can drink more before getting drunk [1]. Drinkers in this study believe they have control of their drinking and do not need help to overcome their drinking [1]. Drinking is most commonly a group activity, often serving to unite and promote friendship. There is little to no support to stop drinking among many peer groups [1]. A religious conversion is often reported as linked to successful cessation of drinking [17 , 19 , 23]. In March owners of two wine farms located in our prevention research community PC came to a project office to learn more about FASD studies, and to voice their concerns that the popular press often maligned all wine farmers in the area for continuing to give cheap wine to their workers e. These farm owners and many others were not

pleased to be labeled as contributing to the problem of FASD. Drinking and Maternal Risk Factors Studies At the time when the two farm owners came to speak with our staff, we had collected data from women whose children had been screened for an FASD in our developmental clinics in the PC. We had conducted field research studies in , , , and , and many of the women whose children were diagnosed on the spectrum the spectrum refers to the severity of the features of FAS when examined by the physicians on our team. The spectrum may also refer to how well a child performs on the various educational tests. Some children are mildly affected meaning that they are on the low end of the spectrum, whereas others are very severely affected, on the high end of the spectrum and controls were employed as farm workers. Mothers of children on the spectrum tended to have parents, siblings, friends and partners who drank in riskier patterns, as did the women themselves, when compared to controls. FASD mothers binged three or more drinks per occasion more often than controls, and most drinking among all women and men occurred on weekends. Beer and wine were the favorite beverages [17 , 19 , 21 , 24]. Community Surveys Cross-sectional knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors KABB surveys of the local residents were undertaken independently of any focus on farm characteristics and were part of a large community prevention trial. The community surveys provided a demographic profile of those communities, but more importantly, normative and baseline measures of drinking in those communities. Design The community survey questionnaire was comprised of questions and was adapted from various U. It contained demographic questions, questions on health status and risk behaviors, drinking behavior and associated consequences, questions about use of tobacco and other drugs, and various questions assessing knowledge and attitudes regarding the effects of drinking and the consequences of drinking. These tools are validated for use in primary health care and community settings to determine the level of problematic or risky alcohol use, and they provide summary scores useful for comparison. A total score of 8 or more on the AUDIT indicates hazardous and harmful alcohol use as well as possible alcohol dependence [31]. The CAGE scale [32] asks if the individual has ever felt that they should cut down on their drinking C ; have been annoyed by being criticized for drinking A ; felt guilty about drinking G ; or have ever had a drink first thing in the morning to steady nerves or get rid of a hangover E. Individuals with affirmative answers to two or more questions are classified as screening positive for alcohol problems. Sampling A cluster random sampling approach was used to select study participants in the community survey. In the CC the target sample comprised participants who were similarly selected from 10 municipal wards. For wards comprising only urban areas, maps of the wards were obtained from the municipality. In wards comprising only farms, two persons were interviewed per farm. The number of persons to be interviewed per ward was divided by two, yielding the number of farms that needed to be visited. In wards comprising farms and urban areas, census and other information was used to determine a ratio of residents of farms and urban areas. This ratio was multiplied by the number of interviewees to be selected from the ward to determine the number of residents to be interviewed from farms and urban areas. If a person meeting eligibility criteria was not at home or refused to participate, then interviewers went to a neighboring house first left, then right, and reversing this the next time they needed to replace someone who was not at a target house until they obtained someone suitable to interview. Exclusion criteria included persons residing in institutions and persons younger than 18 years and older than Procedures Teams of one or two trained interviewers approached potential study participants, explained the study to them, and took them through the consent process. Interviews were conducted in the homes of study participants or outside if necessary to ensure privacy. Data Analysis Based on the literature and previously-collected country-level data concerning the use and abuse of alcohol, our a-priori hypotheses were that males and farm workers of either gender would drink at riskier levels than others. More information is contained in Parry, et al. Chi-square analyses, Mann-Whitney U, and t-tests were used for comparing males and females and farm workers vs. Also, for the chi-squares, asymptotic corrected significance values 2-sided were employed via SPSS to adjust for skewness on certain variables.

Chapter 4 : David Blume, Founder and Director | Permaculture & Alcohol Can Be A Gas

The Forbidden Fuel is the definitive history of alcohol fuel, describing in colorful detail the emergence of alcohol fuel in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and the political and economic forces behind its popularity, opposition, and eventual growth.

He and his father organically grew almost all the food their family ate. Dave taught his first ecology class in He put himself through school by teaching backpacking and wildlife biology through open universities during the summers. In , he was employed by NASA to work on an experimental solar self-sufficient energy, sewage treatment, desalinization plant in the Virgin Islands. After solving many previously persistent problems in this system, he went to work for the Mother Earth News Eco Village in North Carolina where he worked in a team using alternative building techniques. There he constructed a number of unique structures, like a cordwood half dome, that was used as the back half of a greenhouse. He also worked extensively with their alternative energy projects. It was an educational organization teaching farmers and others how to produce and use low cost alcohol fuel at home or on the farm. Alcohol, a renewable and virtually pollution-free fuel, is used in place of gasoline in automobile engines. AHGF became a small corporation with 15 employees. Dave taught workshops to 7, people over a two year period while appearing over times in print, radio and television. PBS then asked Dave to put his workshop on television. The book and series were so powerful that shortly after the series began to air in San Francisco oil companies threatened to pull out their funding if the series was released to the rest of the PBS network!! PBS caved in and halted the distribution of the series and book. Alcohol Can Be A Gas, has been completely rewritten after four years of full time research by Dave and his team. Its now available in bookstores and online everywhere and is being hailed as the bible of alcohol fuel production. Dave went on to consult for a wide array of clients including foreign governments, farmers and food processors in turning waste into fuel, animal feed, carbon dioxide, and valuable industrial products. Dave founded Planetary Movers Inc in This commercial venture was a financial success and a major social experiment. Within five years, Planetary Movers Inc. It was the first corporation in California to advertise its donation of 10 percent of its profits to peace and environmental causes. It pioneered customer service practices and employee management practices at least 10 years ahead of its time. For instance all employees received monthly financial statements on all aspects of the corporation. Employees were taught how to read the statements. Sometimes this required teaching the employees how to read! Employees were routinely organized into self-managing and self-supervising units with shared financially in all innovations they created. When Planetary closed in due to the deregulation of the moving industry, all employees were placed with other companies and all vendors were paid off, a demonstration of business integrity not duplicated by any other company during the industry meltdown. Planetary was best known however for its work with Nicaragua. Planetary used its leverage in the trucking world to coordinate virtually all the shipping for Peace and Solidarity Groups west of the Mississippi. This was one million more dollars than Reagan gave to the Contra terrorists. In addition to its major work on Nicaragua, Planetary also provided support for many groups nationally. The Names Project, sometimes known as the Aids Quilt, in its third year of operation found they could not get any trucking company to ship the quilt to Washington from the West Coast. No moving company wanted to risk the possible public backlash against them due to the hysterical fear of AIDS and homophobia of those early days of the epidemic. Planetary not only got the quilt moved to Washington but did it on a non-profit basis. Due to its strong community support, superior marketing and progressive management, Planetary Movers became the 23rd largest mover in the state of California out of a total of companies. All 22 companies above Planetary were three generation or greater established companies with military contracts, which of course Planetary refused to accept. Dave entered the non-profit world by serving on the board of Ecosites International. Not content with a simple supporting role, he led survey teams to sensitive ecological sites, and there designed student study centers for these sites. A year of this time was spent working in Mexico. In this position he developed and implemented an integrated ecological project in Central Mexico with a cooperative of the Nauhautl people. Agricultural waste coffee pulp was used as a base

material to grow oyster mushrooms, a highly nutritious food. Coffee pulp is dumped into rivers around the planet and is one of the most serious water pollutants worldwide. For each pound of coffee produced, 30, gallons of water have been terribly polluted. The process of growing the mushrooms keeps the pulp out of the rivers and converts the pulp to a good quality animal feed. Feeding cattle raw coffee pulp makes the cattle nervous and they lose weight! Dave taught the Coop how to compost the mushroom by-product as well, which the cooperative uses to grow their vanilla. Currently, the Cooperative produces over kilos a day of mushrooms and has spawned satellite farms in five more communities as was envisioned in the original project design. Upon returning from Mexico in , Dave was recruited by the Committee for Sustainable Agriculture now known as the Ecological Farming Association for its board. Last year almost people attended this event. In addition, a dozen one-day workshops are held around the state each year. These workshops, which typically have attendees, are directed at conventional farmers to show them how they can profitably go organic. The workshops are focused on one crop or a related group of crops, such as nuts, stone fruit, or mixed vegetables. He served on the board for three years. Dave attributes this success to using ecological principles and applying them to business. Dave then decided it was time to get back to working with the land in a personal way. Community Supported Agriculture CSA is considered the best system to save small farmers from going extinct. In a CSA, the farmer contracts directly with a group of consumers to grow their food for them. Each week, the consumers receive a box of whatever is in season for a fixed price, paid at the start of the season. By eliminating all the middlemen the farmers receive enough compensation to sustainably produce our food. In the last ten years it has been estimated that over 4, CSA farms have developed; some estimates for the year envision over 75, farms embracing this model. Our Farm held regular tours for the public, school children and international groups. Our Farm fed approximately people through shares in its CSA at its peak. Annually, it grew as much as , pounds of food per acre, without a tractor, using only hand tools, on a terraced, 35 degree slope similar to farms in China or Guatemala. Dave used a combination of biointensive and permaculture techniques to produce these impressive yields. Our Farm was a teaching farm, which hosted over live-in interns and apprentices from all over the world, during its existence. Hope House, a drug and alcohol rehabilitation safe house for abused women, participated in the weekly harvest for the CSA in return for healthy organic produce for its program. The Foundry School of San Jose, a last chance school for at-risk youth and part of the public school system, worked with Our Farm for years bringing groups of high school kids to the farm for work days and environmental education. Many environmental groups like Greenpeace held fundraising events at Our Farm. This non-profit organization, founded by Dave in , is dedicated to healing the planet while providing the human community with research, education, and the implementation of socially just, ecologically sound, resource conserving forms of agriculture - the basis of all sustainable societies. Although Our Farm was part of a non-profit, it did not fund itself with grants or charity. On the contrary, Our Farm funded its educational programs on surplus revenue generated by the CSA project! Our Farm lost its lease in and had to close its doors at that time. The IIEA has been teaching Permaculture, an ethical system of ecological land design, which incorporates the disciplines of agriculture, hydrology, energy, architecture, economics, social science, animal husbandry, forestry, etc. Permaculturally designed land can have up to 16 times the yield of conventional single-crop agriculture. It is now taught in over 80 countries around the world. The IIEA has trained and certified over participants in its two-week residential? Permaculture Design Courses since Dave consulted with the tribe on ecological microenterprise, improving the state of the land and the health of the people. Dave recently completed an investigation for Quality Organic Nuts in Mexico. The goal was to meet with Macadamia nut farmers and government officials to determine the feasibility of organizing a grower cooperative for exporting products. His current work is wide-ranging. Utilizing his expertise in Natural Building, he inspired the City of Urbana, Illinois, to hold a conference between builders, lenders, developers, municipalities, building inspectors, architects, and engineers to bring all region stakeholders up to date on the mainstreaming of natural building technologies. Dave and his staff have begun work on establishing a biofuels station in the City of Santa Cruz that will offer alcohol fuel, beginning Fall It will be the first driver owned fueling station in the US which passes the tax credits usually harvested by oil companies to the drivers. He has worked with Ford Motor Company in demonstrating alcohol fuel

powered vehicles at a series of events in the U. In the Spring of , he researched Brazil and documented the alcohol fuel program there, as part of the research for Alcohol Can Be A Gas! Farmer Dave is often called upon to testify before various agencies on issues related to the land and democracy. He has been a leader to stop forced spraying of private property by the Department of Agriculture for the Glassy Winged Sharpshooter, resulting in the rewriting of legislation and workplans to safeguard the health and rights of citizens against corporations. Farmer Dave is a frequent speaker at ecological and agricultural conferences in the Americas. Some of his upcoming appearances are as a plenary speaker at the American Corn Growers Association, the World Biomass Conference and a host of others.

Chapter 5 : Farm Family Life Drug and Alcohol Addiction Rehab Centers

"The Forbidden Fuel is the definitive history of alcohol fuel, describing in colorful detail the emergence of alcohol fuel in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and the political and economic forces behind its popularity, opposition, and eventual growth.

Jump to navigation Jump to search Ethanol , an alcohol fuel , is an important fuel for the operation of internal combustion engines that are used in cars, trucks, and other kinds of machinery. Ethanol was first isolated from wine in approximately 1664 and was found to burn shortly thereafter. These early solutions distilled from wine-salt mixtures were referred to as aqua ardens burning water or aqua flamens flaming water and had such low alcohol content that they burned without producing noticeable heat. By the 13th century, the development of the cooling coil allowed the isolation of nearly pure ethanol by distillation. Conflict over taxation was not unusual; one example was the Whiskey Rebellion in 1791. In 1859, Samuel Morey uses alcohol in the first American internal combustion engine prototype. It "easily took the lead as the illuminant" because it was "a decided improvement on other oils then in use. It was about the same price as coal oil, which was the product first marketed as "kerosene. A new product from petroleum, called kerosene , is taxed at 10 cents a gallon. Alcohol powered not only automobiles and farm machinery but also a wide variety of lamps, stoves, heaters, laundry irons, hair curlers, coffee roasters and every conceivable household appliance. By one estimate, some 95,000 alcohol fueled stoves and 37,000 spirit lamps had been manufactured in Germany by 1870. Research at the Experimental Mechanical Laboratory of Paris and at the Deutsche Landwirtschaftliche Gesellschaft in Berlin in the 1850s helped pave the way for expanded use of alcohol fuel. By 1880, horseless carriages were showing up on roads in Europe and the United States. Because gasoline is so cheap and abundant, and also because ethanol is taxed at a high level, early US automobiles are adapted to gasoline from the beginning. Racing cars, on the other hand, usually used ethanol and other alcohols because more power could be developed in a smaller, lighter engine. Charles Edgar Duryea builds the first U.S. car that runs on gasoline, but Ford is aware of experiments with ethanol in Germany, and subsequently backs the lifting of the U.S. tax. In 1890, the German government taxed petroleum imports and subsidized domestic ethanol. Kaiser Wilhelm II "was enraged at the Oil Trust of his country, and offered prizes to his subjects and cash assistance. In 1893, the Paris alcohol fuel exposition exhibited alcohol powered cars, farm machinery, lamps, stoves, heaters, laundry irons, hair curlers, coffee roasters, and every conceivable household appliance and agricultural engine powered by alcohol. In 1895, the Free Alcohol bill is passed. At 14 cents per US gallon, corn ethanol was cheaper than gasoline at 22 cents per US gallon. Bills pass that exempt farm stills from government control. In backing the bill, U.S. President Teddy Roosevelt says: It is highly desirable that an element of competition should be introduced by the passage of some such law as that which has already passed in the House, putting alcohol used in the arts and manufacturers upon the [tax] free list. Early models had adjustable carburetors to run on ethanol with gasoline as an option. In 1900, Alexander Graham Bell says: While distillers could have a new market for their alcohol, some thought that allowing any distillery to stay open would be a "bargain with the devil. GM researcher Thomas Midgley, Jr. These were widely used on race tracks throughout Europe and the US in the 1910s and 30s. Ethyl claims it has "solved" the problem of engine knock, but public health scientists e. Alice Hamilton of Harvard University are appalled at the prospects for lead poisoning and insist that alternatives such as ethanol blends are available. In the one case he is, as it were, living within his income, in the other he is squandering his capital. It is perfectly well known that alcohol is an excellent fuel, and there is little doubt but that sufficient supplies could be produced within the tropical regions of the British empire" [22] In 1919, the price of alcohol from molasses was less than 20 cents per US gallon, while retail gasoline prices had reached an all-time high of 28 cents per gallon. The law has a far-reaching impact as many other nations, especially Brazil and other sugar-cane growing countries, were influenced to enact similar laws based on the French and German programs. In October of 1919, a catastrophic miscalculation in the production of leaded gasoline causes at least 17 refinery deaths and many dozens of permanently debilitating injuries. GM and Standard very nearly abandon leaded gasoline, but decide to defend it, claiming contrary to their own prior published research that ""So far

as science knows at the present time, tetraethyl lead is the only material available which can bring about these [antiknock] results. There is fuel in every bit of vegetable matter that can be fermented. Estimates of alcohol used in vary from 44 million liters to about million liters. Some 36, small farm alcohol stills, owned by the monopoly, were in operation at this time. Some 89 million liters of methanol were produced from coal, while other synthetic fuels included million liters of benzene and over one billion liters of synthetic gasoline. Federal and state governments consider tax advantages to help ethanol production and increase employment among farmers. By the Chemurgy movement emerges, supported by farmers, Republicans, and Henry Ford. In , a campaign to end Prohibition in the United States emerges. Concerned about renewed interest in ethanol for fuel, the American Petroleum Institute begins a campaign [29] against ethanol blends, claiming such "will harm the petroleum industry and the automobile industry as well as state and national treasuries by reducing [oil] consumption," the sole beneficiaries allegedly being distillers, railroads which would transport the alcohol and bootleggers "to whom would be opened brand new fields of fraud. They also claimed alcohol fuel was inferior to gasoline. For two years, ethanol blends were sold at around 2, service stations in the U. Agrol plant managers complained of sabotage and bitter infighting by the oil industry, and the cheaper price of gasoline. Agrol sold for 17 cents per gallon, while leaded gasoline sold for 16 cents. In , Agrol production shuts down. In , chemists who designed the Agrol ethanol plant, especially Leo Christensen, go to work producing ethanol for aviation fuel and synthetic " Buna-S " rubber for World War II. By , petroleum based synthetic rubber production lags, and three quarters of all tires, raincoats, engine gaskets and other rubber products for the war effort come from ethanol. Farben, to prevent the development of synthetic rubber production in the United States. Standard Oil Exxon had entered a partnership that it described as a "full marriage" designed to "outlast the war" no matter who won. Pleeth, chemist for the Cleveland Discol company in Great Britain, writes: Countries with considerable oil deposits -- such as the US -- or which control oil deposits of other lands -- such as Holland -- tend to produce reports antithetical to the use of fuels alternative to petrol; countries with little or no indigenous oil tend to produce favorable reports. One can scarcely avoid the conclusion that the results arrived at are those best suited to the political or economic aims of the country concerned or the industry sponsoring the research. We deplore this partisan use of science, while admitting its existence, even in the present writer. Johnny Rutherford, who was also involved in the crash, survived, mainly because his methanol-fueled car had not ignited. The United States Auto Club bans gasoline and switches all cars to methyl alcohol methanol, a rule which would stay for 41 years before ending after the race. During the Nigerian Civil War of to , Engineers in the breakaway republic of Biafra resorted to powering vehicles with alcohol. Initially, alcohol was used to supplement the crude oil refining capacity which the fledgling state had under its control, but as the Soviet and UK backed Nigerian army seized the oil producing regions, and with the Nigerian embargo beginning to bite, alcohol became the dominant source of fuel for the economy. The commission tests ethanol-gasoline blends in thousands of cars over millions of miles, proving that ethanol can be used as an octane-boosting additive to replace leaded gasoline. In , Arab oil embargo creates a worldwide energy crisis, leading to intensified search for alternative energy sources. The ethanol program is controversial for several reasons, not the least of which was that the ethanol industry was dominated by one company -- Archer Daniels Midland of Peoria, Ill. In , the number of ethanol plants peaked at in the U. In , the George H. Bush administration proposes a cleanup of "air toxics" in gasoline, focusing on replacing benzene octane boosters with ethanol. The proposal leads to one part of the Clean Air Act. In and , Congress passes amendments to the Clean Air Act encouraging the use of ethanol and other oxygenated fuels as replacements for benzene, toluene and xylene octane boosters. Between and , three million U. Almost no gas stations sell this fuel however. In the early s, the invasion of Iraq makes Americans aware of their dependence on foreign oil. Several other states start switching soon afterward. These rises are caused by hurricane damage to oil rigs in the Gulf of Mexico, attacks on Iraqi oil pipelines, disruptions elsewhere, and rising demand for gasoline in Asia, as Asians buy more cars. Alcohol fuel prices are much closer to the price of gasoline. Some conventional oil fuel companies are investing in alcohol fuel. Oil reserves are forecast to last about 40 more years. Total use demand of ethanol is 3. In , E85 sells for 45 cents or cents wholesale less than gasoline on average in the United States. More than 4 million flexible-fuel capable of

running on E85 as well as gasoline vehicles exist in the United States. About filling stations exist in the US that sell E85 fuel, mostly in the Midwest. Gasoline prices rise as ethanol prices stay the same, due to rapidly growing ethanol supply and federal tax subsidies for ethanol. Bill Gates buys a quarter of Pacific Ethanol Inc. In , United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization Special Rapporteur for the Right to Food urges five-year moratorium on food based biofuels, including ethanol, saying its development is a "crime against humanity.

At that time the Fishers' urban neighbors began a movement to petition the Bellevue City Council to purchase the property and secure it as a public park. The neighbors' petition succeeded, and the City negotiated with the Fisher family to purchase the 80 acres, including the farmhouse, barns and outbuildings.

The bourgeoisie became increasingly critical of the widespread drunkenness among the lower classes. On the one hand, water supplies were often polluted, milk was not always available, and coffee and tea was expensive. On the other hand, social construct of the time made it impolite for people particularly men to refuse alcohol. These early temperance societies called for moderate drinking, but had little influence outside of their geographical areas. In 1785, John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist Churches, proclaimed "that buying, selling, and drinking of liquor, unless absolutely necessary, were evils to be avoided". Its peak of influence was in 1800, but the MSSSI ended in 1800 and made no significant mark on the future of the temperance movement. Their methods had little effect in implementing temperance and drinking actually increased until after 1800; however, their methods of public pledges and meetings as well as handing out pamphlets were implemented by more lasting temperance societies such as the American Temperance Society. The movement spread to eight states, advocating temperance rather than abstinence and taking positions on religious issues such as observance of the Sabbath. This included abolitionism and temperance. Beecher described inebriation as a "national sin" as well as suggesting legislation to prohibit the sales of alcohol. In the Rochester, New York revival of 1800, individuals were required to sign a temperance pledge in order to receive salvation. Finney believed and taught that the body represented the "temple of God" and anything that would harm the "temple" including alcohol, must be avoided. In some of the large communities, temperance almanacs were released which gave information about planting and harvesting as well as current information about the temperance issues. He mainly concentrated his fire on the elimination of spirits rather than wine and beer. He also formed the Ulster Temperance Movement with other Presbyterian clergy, initially enduring ridicule from members of his community. One of the most prominent items in the Word of Wisdom is the complete abstinence from alcohol. In June 1830, the Millennial Harbinger quoted from a book "The Simplicity of Health" which strongly condemned the use of alcohol, tobacco, and the untempered consumption of meat, similar to the provisions in the Word of Wisdom revealed three years later. This gave publicity to the movement and Temperance Societies began to form. According to Paul H. Peterson and Ronald W. Walker, Joseph Smith did not enforce abstinence from alcohol because he believed it would threaten individual choice and agency as well as that forcing the Latter Day Saints to comply would cause separation in the Church. In Nauvoo, Illinois Smith was far less discreet with his drinking habits. Grant, then president of the LDS church, officially called on the Latter-day Saints to strictly adhere to the Word of Wisdom, including complete abstinence from alcohol. White and her husband, a preacher, James Springer White who did not use alcohol or tobacco. Blue ribbon badge As a response to rising social problems in urbanized areas, a stricter form of temperance emerged called teetotalism, which promoted the complete abstinence from alcoholic beverages, this time including wine and beer, not just ardent spirits. By 1840, they had gained 1. This created conflict between the teetotalists and the more moderate members of the ATS. Considering drinking was an important part of their cultures, German and Irish immigrants resisted the movement. Calling themselves the Washingtonians, they pledged complete abstinence, attempting to persuade others through their own experience with alcohol rather than relying on preaching and religious lectures. They argued that sympathy was an overlooked method for helping people with alcohol addictions, citing coercion as an ineffective method. For that reason, they did not support prohibitive legislation of alcohol. They never set up national organizations, believing that concentration of power and distance from citizens causes corruption. Meetings were public and they encouraged equal participation, appealing to both men and women and northerners and southerners. In the speech, Lincoln criticized early methods of the temperance movement as overly forceful and advocated reason as the solution to the problem of intemperance, praising the current temperance movement methods of the Washingtonian movement. Firstly, the evangelist reformers attacked them for refusing to admit alcoholism was a sin.

Secondly, the movement was criticized as unsuccessful due to the number of men who would go back to drinking. Finally, the movement was internally divided by differing views on prohibition legislation. The prayer meeting largely characterized this religious revival. Prayer meetings were devotional meetings run by laypeople rather than clergy and consisted of prayer and testimony by attendees. The meetings were held frequently and pledges of temperance were confessed. Prayer meetings and pledges characterized the post-Civil war "gospel" temperance movement. This movement was similar to early temperance movements in that drunkenness was seen as a sin; however, public testimony was used to convert others and convince them to sign the pledge. The movement relied on the reformed individuals using local evangelical resources to create institutions to reform drunk men. Reformed men in Massachusetts and Maine formed "ribbon" clubs to support men who were interested in stopping drinking. Ribbon reformers traveled throughout the Midwest forming clubs and sharing their experiences with others. Gospel rescue missions or inebriate homes were created that allowed homeless drunkards a safe place to reform and learn to practice total abstinence while receiving food and shelter. Proponents of temperance, teetotalism and prohibition came to be known as the "drys". It aimed to save working class children from the drinking parents by teaching them the importance and principles of sobriety and teetotalism. In 1843, a national organisation was formed amidst an explosion of Band of Hope work. Meetings were held in churches throughout the UK and included Christian teaching. The group campaigned politically for the curtailment of the influence of pubs and brewers. The organization became quite radical, organizing rallies, demonstrations and marches to influence as many people as possible to sign the pledge of allegiance to the society and to resolve to abstain "from all liquors of an intoxicating quality, whether ale, porter, wine or spirits, except as medicine. In 1834, Massachusetts banned certain sales of spirits. The law was repealed two years later, but it set a precedent. During this time, prohibition laws came into effect in twelve US states, such as Maine. Maine Law was passed in by the efforts of Neal Dow. A general movement to build alternatives to replace the functions of public bars existed, so the Independent Order of Rechabites was formed in England, with a branch later opening in America as a friendly society that did not hold meetings in public bars. There was also a movement to introduce temperance fountains across the United States to provide people with reliably safe drinking water rather than saloon alcohol. The Salvation Army quickly spread internationally, maintaining an emphasis on abstinence. The two goals of the organization were to convince the skeptical medical community of the existence and seriousness of the disease of alcoholism and to prove the efficacy of asylum treatments of alcoholics. Treatment often included restraint of the patient while they reformed both physically and morally. Reacting to urban growth, it was driven by evangelical Protestantism. At the time, Americans drank about three times much as they did in the s. Some proponents also opened special temperance hotels and lunch wagons, and lobbied for banning liquor during prominent events. The Scientific Temperance Instruction Movement published textbooks, promoted alcohol education and held many lectures. Founded in 1853, it went on to defeat Winston Churchill in Dundee in the general election. Advocates were Protestant nonconformists who played a major role in the Liberal Party. The Liberal Party adopted temperance platforms focused on local option. Asquith although a heavy drinker himself [62] took the lead by proposing to close about a third of the , pubs in England and Wales, with the owners compensated through a new tax on surviving pubs. This was done to preserve grain for food production. He used hard political persuasion called "Wheelerism" in the s of legislative bodies. Rather than ask directly for a vote, which Wheeler viewed as weak, Wheeler would cover the desks of legislators in telegrams. He was also accomplished in rallying supporters; the Cincinnati Enquirer called Wheeler "the strongest political force of his day". The amendment, also called "the noble experiment", was preceded by the National Prohibition Act , which stipulated how the federal government should enforce the amendment. Prohibition would not last long: The gradual relaxation of licensing laws went on throughout the 20th century, with Mississippi being the last state to end prohibition in 1933. Also, statistical analysis has shown that the temperance movement during this time had a positive, though moderate, effect on later adult educational outcomes through providing a healthy pre-natal environment. The US and other countries with prohibition saw their tax revenues decrease dramatically, with some estimating this at a loss of 11 billion dollars for the US. Because the Eighteenth Amendment did not prohibit consumption, but only manufacture, distribution and sale, illegal consumption

became commonplace. Illegal production of alcohol rose, and a thousand people per year died of alcohol that was illegally produced with little quality control. Bootlegging was a profitable activity for the mafia, and crime increased rather than decreased as expected and advocated by proponents. In youth culture in the s, temperance was an important part of the straight edge scene, which also stressed abstinence from other drugs. The movement believed that alcohol abuse was a threat to scientific progress, as it was believed citizens had to be strong and sober to be ready for the modern age. In that sense, it was a radical movement with liberal and socialist aspects, although in some parts of the world, notably the US, allied with conservatism. Temperance advocates worked closely with the labor movement, as well as the women suffrage movement, partly because there was mutual support and benefit, and the causes were seen as connected. Scientists who were temperance proponents attempted to find the underlying causes of alcohol abuse. At the same time, criticism rose toward use of alcohol in medical care. Numerous periodicals devoted to temperance were published [note 7] and temperance theatre , which had started in the s, became an important part of the American cultural landscape at this time. Foster composed a number of these songs. Temperance was seen as a feminine, religious and moral duty, and when achieved, it was seen as a way to gain familial and domestic security as well as salvation in a religious sense. Anthony were active in temperance and abolitionist movements in the s. One of the initial contributions was the frequency in which women were victims of alcohol abuse. Anthony stated that women suffer the most from drunkenness. Because of this, women believed it was their duty to protect their families from the danger of alcohol and to convert their family members to the ideas of abstinence. This new found calling to temperance, however, did not change the widely held viewpoint at the time that women were only responsible for matters regarding their homes. Higher class women did not need to work and could rely on their husbands to support their families and consequently had more leisure time to engage in organizations and associations related to the temperance movement. Moreover, the birth rate had fallen, leaving women with an average of four children in as compared to seven children at the beginning of the nineteenth-century. The crusade consisted of over 32, women storming into saloons and liquor stores to disrupt business and stop the sales of alcohol. The WCTU trained women in skills such as public speaking, leadership, and political thinking, using temperance as a springboard to achieve a higher quality of life for women on many levels.

Chapter 7 : Constitution: Fact or Fiction - Cover Photo, Review, Author Info

Prohibition of Alcohol by nggmalyadm | Apr 1, | The 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution - known as the Prohibition Amendment - was adopted in the s and made the making, selling, possessing, and consuming of alcoholic drinks illegal.

The fastest manner to do this would be to either send in our insurance form, linked above, or give us a call. Then an insurance guru from ERP will examine specifically what your health insurance provider will, and will not cover. Once we have this information, we are able to start the process for finding a drug and alcohol rehab that will work with your insurance policy. When we have a handful of options for you, or your friend or family member, a senior counselors will give you a call to go over the options and see what appears best. If we find something that works for you, we will begin dealing with a time frame that matches your personal calendar and get you the help that you need. If you have other specific needs, we will discuss those, at this point, and find treatment options more specific that will suit your needs. What Length of Time Does Farm Family Life Pay for Treatment Insurance coverage is going to vary from policy to policy, but the majority will cover for a length of stay in line with need. Each situation is different and some demand a extended timeframe in rehab. That is figured out during the recovery process by the medical doctors, treatment staff, and insurance companies. A normal inpatient treatment cycle is between 30 and 90 days. Will My Health Insurance Cover Both Inpatient as well as Outpatient Rehab The majority of health care policies will pay for both out-patient and inpatient addiction treatment to some degree. It is in the best interest of everyone involved, including your insurance company, for you to continue your care immediately after a preliminary stay in an in-patient center. Your chances of extended sobriety are markedly enhanced should you continue to be engaged in an outpatient treatment program and in the sober community. The vast majority of, if not all Farm Family Life plans have both in-patient and outpatient coverage for this very reason. Many higher end substance abuse rehab facilities will charge more for a private room or living area, ocean side environment, therapeutic massage, acupuncture, or a number of other comforts. This can be a complicated question. Your insurance plan may or may not cover this. We can verify your benefits and find you a concrete response regarding what your plan will or will not cover. It may be beneficial to stay within your own state if that is what the insurance provider covers. You might also have other available choices that you were not aware of, that might be even more favorable than your primary plan. This is a question that can really only be answered on a case by case basis. Contact us at so we can make sure you are made aware of all of your conceivable options, before making any decisions. Looking for a Specialty Addiction Center Very often, those in search of treatment tend to be seeking out something extremely specific in a rehab center. These are the times where Elite Rehab Placement can genuinely assist you. Our team has comprehensive understanding of the landscape and can help you to locate the appropriate treatment. Whether you, or your loved one, are searching for a Christian alcohol rehab program , rehab center concentrating on xanax addiction , or any number of other specialized treatment program, we are able to assist you in sorting through all of the solutions and choose the best possible treatment option. Give us a call at to learn about all of the treatment options. Additional Health Insurance Providers.

Chapter 8 : A Brief History of Heart Disease

First Step Farm - Men's Facility offers inpatient treatment for individuals with alcohol and/or substance addiction. The program includes group therapy, individual counseling and more. First Step Farm - Men's Facility is located at Candler, North Carolina.

Problematic use of substances was observed as early as the 17th century. Several pioneers of treatment during these times contributed to a rich body of scientific knowledge that continues to influence our understanding of addiction today. These groups were originally comprised of various Native American tribes, and some evolved into abstinence-based Native American revival movements. Rush was a physician committed to educating the public about the hazards of alcohol. Excessive use of alcohol in the late 18th and early 19th centuries was a major public health problem. These homes provided short, voluntary stays that included non-medical detoxification, isolation from drinking culture, moral reframing, and immersion in newly formed sobriety fellowships. This facility opened in under the direction of Dr. It was the first medically monitored addiction treatment center in the U. Towns Hospital opens Charles Towns, in collaboration with Dr. Towns Hospital 4 times. The Emmanuel movement was a church-based form of psychotherapy to heal addictions with a combination of spirituality and psychological interventions. Among those affected were alcoholics and addicts, who were considered degenerate and feeble-minded. Communities established morphine maintenance clinics to treat people with morphine addiction. Most eventually close for legal reasons. The first federal narcotics farm opened in Lexington, Kentucky in Bob Smith, were highly influenced by the pioneers of the Emmanuel Movement. Bob were both alcoholics in the s, unable to achieve sustained abstinence despite their Christian faith and membership in the Oxford Group, a Christian organization whose principles heavily influenced the creation of the 12 steps. Bob in marked the formation of AA, and the famous blue book, Alcoholics Anonymous, was published in The Minnesota Model was a self-help model intertwined with the AA philosophy. Its primary treatment goals were abstinence and behavioral change. Disulfiram, otherwise known as Antabuse, was introduced in the U. Antabuse created feelings of nausea and unpleasant reactions to alcohol. Other drugs used to treat alcoholism during this time included barbiturates, amphetamines, and LSD. Jellinek promotes alcoholism as a disease Jellinek, a s alcoholism researcher, published The Disease Concept of Alcoholism. Vincent Dole, an endocrinologist, and Dr. Marie Nyswander, a psychiatrist, introduced methadone to treat narcotic addiction. The FDA approved it to treat heroin addiction in Lincoln Recovery was initially an outpatient treatment center in the s that used methadone. In , a community-based demand for natural, non-pharmaceutical treatments for heroin and opioid addiction spurred the use of acupuncture in the clinic. The alternative treatment proved to be highly successful, and many of the founding staff went on to study acupuncture. Narcan could counter opioid overdose effects, usually within 2 minutes. It was first made available as an injectable solution, but is now available as a nasal spray. Former First Lady Betty Ford sought treatment for alcohol and prescription pill addiction at age Around the same time, recovered alcoholic Jack Trimpey founded Rational Recovery. These programs emphasize rational decision-making, not spirituality. The AMA passed legislation identifying alcoholism as a complex disease that merited the serious concern of all members of the health professions. The program teaches skills for self-directed change and helps users cope with urges and manage thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that can drive addiction. In late , naltrexone became the second drug the FDA approved for alcoholism. Naltrexone is non-addictive and does not react with alcohol. It blocks opioid receptors in the brain, preventing the pleasurable effects. This bill was introduced in to amend the Controlled Substances Act with stricter registration requirements for practitioners who dispense narcotic drugs in Schedules III, IV, or V for maintenance and detoxification treatment. Unlike methadone, which is dispensed within a structured clinic, specially qualified physicians can prescribe buprenorphine. In response to the opioid crisis and national addiction epidemic, the AMA met in to discuss dropping vital sign number 5 pain as a professional standard of medical care, a statute first implemented in the early s.

Chapter 9 : The History of Addiction Treatment: A Timeline

beginning of American temperance movement. alcohol consumption and christens it The first federal "narcotics farm" (U.S. Public Health Prison Hospital) opens.

These include, but are by no means limited to: Each of these actions is accompanied by a breathless press release that seeks to scare ordinary consumers about the food they eat. Even so, the group has a special animus towards a few common foods. CSPI co-founder Michael Jacobson considers caffeine such a blight on civilization that he complains about people socializing over coffee. CSPI also has a bias against meat and dairy. Records of English manors in the s reveal that the peasantry feasted on perhaps a pound of bread, a spud, and a couple of carrots per day. At least you can get your fill of spuds and carrots, right? Not only does Jacobson argue that you should avoid most foods you currently enjoy, but he insists that you should limit your consumption to just-above-starvation levels. But CSPI itself regularly perverts science for the sake of a scary press release. Just one week later, following massive media attention, CSPI admitted that it had overstated its figures by a whopping percent. And this commentary provides no explanation for how the death total was calculated. Many rigorous scientific investigations have found little or no link between salt and mortality. A meta-study published in the prestigious British Medical Journal summarized the findings of a number of studies on the subject and found: Without knowledge of the sum of the multiple effects of reduced sodium diet, no single universal prescription for sodium intake can be scientifically justified. According to trans fat opponent Dr. Mary Enig, a Ph. She wrote in the fall of The story dates to the mids, when CSPI launched an all-out assault on fast food restaurants that used beef fat and palm oil to cook their French fries. Jacobson led protests in front of restaurants and organized a massive postcard campaign aimed at their corporate headquarters. And by extension, hydrogenated oils seem relatively innocent. Food and Drug Administration, asking that agency to force food manufacturers to limit the amount of acrylamide in their products. This petition is the mother of all black eyes. CSPI has yet to explain how a bunch of California trial lawyers knew exactly which products it was testing, nearly a month before the rest of us. Its animus towards Olestra is so great that it is perfectly willing to bend reality to attack it. And if you are to avoid as many processed foods and additives as they advise, what else is left to eat? Not if you accept grant money from foundations specifically to attack Olestra. It also suggested that Ritalin may cause cancer and should no longer be proscribed. Instead, CSPI said, hyperactive children should simply change their diets. Thankfully, this bit of junk science was immediately refuted by real experts. CSPI believes that the American people act like animals who have to be poked and proddedâ€”or scared, taxed, and restrictedâ€”into eating a healthy diet. The low-down on pizza with extra cheese: Appearing on Good Morning America to promote a report condemning ice cream, Jacobson told viewers never to indulge. Is there anything CSPI would allow us to eat? At least fruits and vegetables, right? The number of products that CSPI cautions against is staggering, and includes milk, fruit juice, and lettuce. No food, in other words, is guilt free. And some are so bad that CSPI advises readers to call the company to complain.