The Problems of Alcohol—Changes: 1943–1958

SOME of the readers of this issue of the Alumni News attended the Summer School of Alcohol Studies 15 years ago. Some attended only last July. All had interests, often strikingly different, in various aspects of one or more of the problems related to alcohol. There were temperance workers, physicians, teachers, judges, psychologists, clergy, probation and social workers, personnel from the beverage industry, nurses, public health workers, police, Salvation Army officers and others too numerous to list. It is our belief that during this decade and a half there have been significant changes, that perception of the problems and even the problematic conditions themselves have changed, that motives compelling people to be interested have changed as well as their reactions both to the problems they later meet and to various programs and techniques for responding to those problems.

Reflections of these changes can be seen in the shifts in the occupational or other major interest as well as in the educational background of those attending the School; in the development of governmental bureaus on alcoholism in most of the states and provinces of the United States and Canada; in the new interest, new orientation and new methods emerging in relation to the problem of the chronic drunkenness offender. Changes are also evident in the new and steadily increasing interest in alcohol research; in the vast increase of material in all popular media of communication about alcoholism; in new laws and enforcement procedures about driving under the influence; in the revitalized interest in alcoholism and in all the problems of alcohol by our churches; and in the slow but growing recognition by industries that there are some problems.

We can at least hope that all these changes have affected some development of interest and understanding in that great mass of the public, which Dwight Anderson, in a lecture given at the School many years ago, labeled "the blethers," as contrasted to the "players,"—the Wets, the Drys and that small, small number who were at that time looking for another way.

In many of the changes that have occurred since 1943 alumni of the School have played leading roles. Some have appeared in the limelight of public recognition as authors, chairmen or directors of organizations, officers of various groups or lecturers. Many others—and often the School learned of this almost by accident, sometimes years after the individual was a student—play just as significant parts in this change. Sometimes they act through their usual occupations as teachers, social workers, clergymen and police officers; sometimes as members of an alcoholism, temperance or other organization specifically oriented toward responsibilities in this field; sometimes their activities stem from avocation rather than vocation. The proportion of graduates known to be actively involved in these problems seems amazingly large to us at the School.

One reflection of this involvement can be seen in persisting interest in the School itself as measured by the payment of alumni dues. A college or university whose students attend for four years does well if with a full public relations staff it can gain a 50% response from its alumni. This school, which lasts only four weeks and sends only one request to graduates, received about a 20% response. In its way this is an amazing accomplishment (though hardly a financial bonanza). The experience of others and our own insight suggest that this number could be increased to over 25% (about 550) with a single follow-up note. This will not be done, partly because it is impractical in terms of both time and money, more importantly because there is no desire on the part of the School to set a record or create yet another expanding organization.

But why does this interest and the activity exist? I think there are many answers to this question. One of them concerns the nature, extent and impact of the problems of alcohol as compared with such other problems as soil conservation, fire, cancer or war. For one thing, the problems of alcohol seem to touch upon so many aspects of life: religion, medicine, law, personality, education, taxes, amusements, chemistry, social class differences. Not only do the problems affect this multiplicity of areas but they also emerge from an equal multiplicity of causes. As a result, the personal experience and interests of almost any individual will include reflections of some of the problems of alcohol and also of the processes through which they emerge and to which they may be attached. Many other problems do not have this persisting extensivity and diversity.

Despite their diversity and extent the problems of alcohol can be concretely defined. Unless beverage alcohol is present, either symbolically or in chemical fashion, the problem is not an alcohol problem. War, poverty and neurosis are more tremendous problems than those of alcohol, but their causes and their symptoms are so extensive they are practically the same as life itself. Where do we start is anything at all irrelevant to these problems? Answers are as yet on the same gigantic scale. There is no suggestion here that we give up on such problems.

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We shall learn or we shall die; nor will this be death from some outside, mysterious source. Quite clearly we shall kill ourselves. Paradoxically, it is possible that such learning may come from experience with the more definable and more manipulatable, though smaller, problems. This set of problems, the ones related to alcohol, would seem to contain most if not all of the factors, processes, relationships and sequences found in the larger constellations. This may be a proving ground, a sort of research experience perhaps, which does not seem so vast, which does seem possible of human solution. This limitation of alcohol problems, in addition to the extensity previously mentioned, may be a second factor explaining the persistence of interest in this field.

A third factor is, undoubtedly, the sweet taste of success. Changes, measurable, definable changes, have occurred in the world of alcohol problems during these last 15 years and there is no doubt that the alumni of the School have played a significant part in those changes. Such success may seem frightfully small; the problems loom large; the pain and the cost and the tragedy and the ignorance and the hatred still flourish. There are still many who hope for and actively try to achieve means for resolving the problems which we know cannot succeed. There are still many who respond by hiding, joking, denying, cursing or turning the other way. The old stimuli for interest, the old frustrations are still there, but now that we feel that something can be done, now that we have experienced some success—no matter how small it may seem at some more pessimistic hour—the interest grows stronger.

Two other matters are worth considering in explaining this continuing and growing interest. One is that we are learning as we go. The very problems themselves are seen in different forms. The techniques for research, for education, for therapy, for community organization, for enforcement and for prevention are quite different from those of 1943 or even of 1959. The action in this field is hardly cut and dried. Some of the areas as yet are hardly touched upon.

Related to this newness, this vitality, is the fact that no entrenched specialists have achieved such a position of competence or authority or power that they can effectively take over. This does not mean that lack of training, experience, concentration and discrimination, or the sole presence of pure unbridled wishing are being summoned to the attack. It does mean that many talents from many fields can make many contributions. Interest in more than a few programs for attacking great social problems has been weakened for many persons because their role can only be that of monetary contribution and perhaps occasional applause: the “doing” and “thinking” seem to be prerequisites limited to the “experts.” In the field of alcohol problems such limitations do not yet exist and, because of the very nature and scope of the phenomena, it is doubtful that programs for coping with them can ever become too markedly rigid. There is need for many experts, but the experts are few and far between on all the problems of alcohol.

It is on the basis of this sort of evaluation of what has happened during the past 15 years that the staff and the alumni program committee for the 12th alumni meeting have proposed an outline of the program for returning alumni next July. We do not wish for a rehashing of old features (flattering as that may be to the staff) or a series of glowing reports on “What I have been doing.” (flattering as this might be to the returning alumni who gained the platform). I am sure we are all very desiring, but that does not seem a sufficient reason for an institute. We are proposing instead review, analysis and opinion on how problems are changing, what new needs, new techniques, new barriers, new avenues of approach which are emerging. What has experience 1, 7, or 15 years following attendance at the School suggested? Have some of the ideas and procedures, apparently good in 1946 or 1953, turned out differently? Why did some fail? Why have different interpretations or newer approaches been adopted? In education and probation, in legal changes and religious programs, in public health administration and clinical procedures, what are the emerging strengths and weaknesses? What are the changing needs and varying public and professional attitudes which today impinge upon responses to the problems of alcohol? There will be a few sessions of the whole group when someone will talk at all the others, but primarily smaller groups will determine what they wish to consider and will talk with each other.

This approach seems consistent with the understanding of the interest expressed above: There are many interests, they can be defined; there has been successful experience by many; the problems are still enormous; there are new ideas and new aspects to both problems and answers; there are many who can contribute and many (perhaps all) who can learn.

We hope to see many of you back. Nor will all the hours be limited to studious evaluation of the old and the new. The day will be pleasurable, we hope, as well as enlightening. Of course, for many such a visit will not be possible. In fact, as many as a quarter of the alumni were to return we would be overwhelmed (though I think we could handle it). But returning or not, your interest and your continuing activity—large or small, in headlines or known only to two or three, whether directly related to the problems of alcohol or of only remote connection to that field—are of great interest to us, for, as you by now must surely know, you are the School.

Selden D. Bacon

Alumni Institute to Meet in 1958

PRELIMINARY plans for the 1958 Alumni Institute of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies to be held July 27–31 have been announced by Ernest Shepherd, ’44, Chairman of the Program Committee. In addition to Mr. Shepherd, who is Executive Director of the Florida Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program, the committee includes Annie Ray Moore, ’30, Health Educator in the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction; David Archibald, ’48, Director of the Alcoholism Research Foundation, Ontario; George Nimmo, ’55, Educational Director of the Michigan State Board of Alcoholism; and Noberst Kolly, ’43, Educational Director of the North Carolina Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program.

The last alumni meeting, which was called a Refresher Course, was held in 1955 with 120 graduates in attendance. Annual refreshers had been offered every year prior to that except in 1954.

Graduates have a right to expect to hear stimulating reports and ideas when they travel long distances at considerable expense to attend an Alumni Institute. They should have an opportunity to raise questions that have emerged during their regular duties. Frequently an exchange of experiences will provide answers to many of the questions. In order to ensure such a stimulating session, the School requires previous information concerning (a) who will be present, (b) the general area of greatest interest, (c) the sort of questions or discussion most favored. With this information it will be possible to develop balanced groups, obtain adequate resource people and leaders and where necessary provide relevant materials for reference.

The question of whether to hold meetings biennially or every three
years was submitted to the alumni by post card ballot. The majority indicated that they would be most likely to attend sessions scheduled every three years. An Interim Alumni Committee accepted this directive and the Program Committee was named.

The Committee has set up three main objectives for the 1958 Institute:

I. Small group sessions will be encouraged to consider broader concepts underlying alcohol and alcoholism questions. These issues should be significant for representatives of all disciplines. They will be of such a nature that some plan of action will emerge as a result of group discussion.

II. Four or five presentations before the total student body will be arranged. Speakers will be selected who are competent to present a synthesis of fundamental concepts relating to alcohol problems. Emphasis will be on ideas that cut across the several disciplines and are pertinent for all.

III. In order to achieve unity and some degree of coherence in the program, the Committee has recommended the following theme: Facts and Factors Influencing Public Attitudes Toward Alcohol and Alcoholsm, 1948-1958.

**TENTATIVE SCHEDULE**

**Sunday, July 27**

10-6 P.M. Registration.

7:30 P.M. Opening Session—Greetings from the Staff; Orientation.

8:30 P.M. Reception.

**Monday, July 28**

9:00 A.M. Group sessions: Clinical Therapy, Education, Clergy, Administration, The Homeless Man and others. Each group will consider the following questions: (1) Employing a nationwide perspective (United States and Canada), what changes have occurred in resolving alcohol and alcoholism issues in the last decade? (2) What factors have inhibited or blocked constructive developments? (3) What steps should be undertaken to reduce the blocks and stimulate further progress?

The Committee anticipates that each group will develop the issues systematically and in depth. Undocumented generalizations should be challenged. A secretary or recorder should be named in each group to serve for the entire session. Group leaders will be invited to meet jointly on Sunday, July 27, in order to clarify aims and procedures.


2 P.M. Group sessions. The implications of the lecture material for the issues raised in daily group sessions should be considered critically.

4 P.M. Miscellaneous film showings for small groups. Film lists will be posted.

**Tuesday, July 29**

9 A.M. Group sessions.

11 A.M. Speaker—General theme: Drinking Patterns and Their Impact on Problems and Attitudes in Western Europe. Question period.

2 P.M. Group sessions.

4 P.M. Film showings. Conferences with the staff by appointment.

**Wednesday, July 30**

9 A.M. Group sessions.


4 P.M. Film showings. Conferences with staff by appointment.

7:30 P.M. Alumni meeting.

**Thursday, July 31**

9 A.M. Speaker—General theme: Problems in Communication in Alcohol Education.

10 A.M. Summation of recorders' notes with recommendations. Closing remarks.

The effectiveness of this program will depend upon the skills of the group leaders, the degree of constructive participation by individual group members and the competence of the recorders. If suitable, the summary of the recorders' notes will be made available in mimeograph form to participants.

It is anticipated that a Northeast Regional Meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Instruction about Alcohol and Narcotics will be in session at Yale paralleling the Institute. The Association will be responsible for a general session on Tuesday, July 29 at 7:30 P.M., open to all members of the Institute.

A fee of $90 will be charged which includes room, 11 meals (Monday breakfast through Thursday lunch) and the reception.

**1958**

The 16th regular session of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies will be held at Yale University from June 22 to July 24, 1958. Copies of the 1958 prospectus are available from the Registrar.

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**Report on Request for Funds for Alumni News**

In November 1957 the following letter was sent to graduates of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies:

Greetings:

For several years, as you know, a few graduates have attempted to maintain an alumni organization with Wayne W. Womer, '44, as secretary. For a time, a mimeographed bulletin was issued which carried an appeal for payment of annual dues of one dollar ($1). Occasional meetings were arranged.

The School has been in session each summer for a period of fifteen years. Our alumni body now numbers 2,463 graduates.

During the 1957 session, students and a number of alumni who were participating as staff held a meeting to consider the need for a more formally structured alumni organization. In a report to the group, it was pointed out that the 16-page printed Alumni News you have been receiving is produced at a cost of $800 plus postage and is underwritten almost entirely by the School. Dues collected during 1955-1956 amounted to $176; during 1956-1957, $127.

The group went on record as approving the development of a strong Alumni Association to be supported by membership dues of one dollar ($1). The Alumni News will be continued. A committee was named to submit recommendations for a formally organized alumni structure to be acted upon during an Alumni Institute (previously called a Refresher) scheduled for July 27-31, 1958. A second committee is preparing the Institute program.

It was the vote of the 1957 meeting that a request for payment of annual dues be mailed to every graduate. Your compliance with this request will be evidence to the committee of your approval and support of their recommendations. You will have an additional opportunity to participate in planning during the 1958 Alumni Institute.

Kindly use the enclosed envelope which requires no postage. Remittance should be made out to the order of Yale University.

Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND G. MCCARTHY, '43
Associate Director
For the Alumni Committee

November 1, 1957

This letter was sent to the 2,462 living alumni for whom the School has current addresses. By January 15, 1958, the School had replies from 638 alumni and $783.35 had been received. The response by classes was, for 1943, 19 replies; for 1944, 30; for 1945, 31; for 1946, 24; for 1947, 24; for 1948, 39; for 1949, 26; for 1950, 36; for 1951, 34; for 1952, 28; for 1953, 51; for 1954, 40; for 1955, 65; for 1956, 88; and for 1957, 114. If any of you have not sent your dues for 1957, please do so in the envelope enclosed for your convenience.
New Rehabilitation Center for Florida

Florida's new $400,000 Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center at Avon Park has received the plaudits of two national architectural magazines as an example of the best in health buildings. An award citation was given the Center by Progressive Architecture in 1955 while the Center was still on the architect's drawing board. The magazine noted the excellent use of free space around the building to provide a non-institutional look. The July 1957 issue of Architectural Forum carried a three-page pictorial essay on the Center, and praised the structure's "therapeutic campus community" motif.

Realizing the importance of surroundings in the rehabilitative process, the designers did the building's interiors in cheerful, relaxing colors. The Center's entire 150 acres of ground eventually will be landscaped to harmonize with the surrounding natural growth.

Architectural Forum said this about the building: "... this Center is most carefully designed to foster community life... The generous number of gathering rooms—used both for therapy and casual sociability—are shrewdly placed for maximum convenience and use... Moreover, the arrangement of the separate building units, with their covered walks, forms a rather tightly-knit, inward-facing village. But not too tight, because it is also vital for patients, all of whom come voluntarily, not to feel they have been trapped or confined."

The Center was designed by Charles M. Kelley in consultation with Ernest A. Shepherd, '44, administrator of the Florida Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program.

The Center, which has a capacity of 90 residential patients, went into operation in December 1956. The building also provides headquarters for the Florida Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program, and will eventually house an outpatient clinic.

Research at the Center—Field and Laboratory

Alcohol and Tension

In a previous issue of the Alamine News it was reported that the Laboratory of Applied Biodynamics was conducting experimental work dealing with the effects of small and moderate amounts of alcohol on emotional tension states as measured by basal skin conductance and galvanic skin response. This work was inspired by the fundamental question which a researcher in the field of alcohol studies would ask, and whose answer might serve as an effective first step toward a better insight and understanding of why some drink excessively.

The use of alcoholic beverages of one kind or another has had an exceedingly long and universal history, and the large preponderance of this use has been in moderation and not in excess. It is a basic concept of social science that no use persists or survives unless it fulfills some need or function. The fundamental question is: what need or function might the use of alcoholic beverages satisfy? A possible answer lies in the sedating action of alcohol and the relief it may afford from the tensions resulting from the physical and social stresses of man's ordinary daily life. Our research was designed to test the possible answer initially on the simplest level, namely, to test whether alcohol in small and moderate amounts does affect tension states.

In this initial work the effects of various amounts of alcohol on both the basal level of emotional activation—the steady state of tension associated with a particular activity—and the galvanic skin response—the emotional response to a sudden stress—were studied in individual subjects. The experimental techniques used, the beverages used and the results obtained have been described in a recent issue of the Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol (Vol. 18, No. 2, pp. 199-204, June 1957). The largest amounts of alcohol used, equivalent to about 3 ounces of whisky, markedly diminished the basal level of emotional activation; the smallest amount used, equivalent to about 1/2 ounce of whisky, caused a moderate decrease. The sharp emotional response to a sudden stress was significantly diminished by the largest amount of alcohol and unaffected by the smallest amount. The largest amounts of alcohol used in these tests did not produce any perceptible signs of intoxication and did not cause any diminished efficiency in the performance of a routine clerical task used as part of the experimental design.

With the completion of these experiments we proceed with and are presently conducting a larger-scale study. In this, instead of testing the individual subjects in the artificial context of the isolated laboratory atmosphere, with the many physical and social variables of the ordinary environment uniformized or removed, and with the potentialities of apprehension and self-consciousness presented by such an environment, we are testing groups of subjects. In each test session 10 subjects are handled simultaneously so that they may converse, play or otherwise socialize with each other at will. In each subject and for the entire group, skin conductance measurements are continuously recorded. During each session, measurements are made both of the general levels of tension and the acute emotional responses to alarm stimuli suddenly and unexpectedly introduced. It is planned in this study to include approximately 1,000 subjects and the results will ultimately be published.

Researchers participating in these experiments are Leon A. Greenberg, Ph.D., David Lester, Ph.D. and John A. Carpenter, Ph.D.

The Chronic Drunkenness Offender

Research over the past year and a half at the Compass Club, a half-way house operated by the Connecticut Commission on Alcoholism, has centered around two basic questions: (1) What are the distinctive differences between men who stay only a short time in this facility for chronic drunkenness offenders, and long-term members? (2) What are the essential features of the Skid Row culture? These two basic questions, which in turn generate a number of others, are not unrelated, for as it turns out, answers to one require answers to the other.

The working hypothesis guiding this research has been that men participate differently in Skid Row culture and that these differences lea...
to different membership careers in the Compass Club. The greatest benefits of half-way house membership appear to accrue more often to long-term members than to short-term members. This is, of course, consistent with the whole treatment philosophy of the half-way house. Most of the men who have continued their sobriety for long periods of time after leaving the Club have been long-term members. These men who appear to have capitalized on greater potentials for social rehabilitation seem to have been marginal participants in Skid Row culture. Once given an opportunity to sever their ties with this way of life, they are more apt to make a successful break since their Skid Row ties were relatively weak at the outset.

In the coming year, the same working hypothesis will continue to guide this study. The researchers hope to be able to specify in greater detail and more precisely the nature of the relationship between Skid Row participation and half-way house careers. In addition, a census of the number of chronic drunkenness offenders in the New Haven area is planned. This census should provide answers to such questions as: How many offenders circulate in New Haven in a given year? How much does it cost different community agencies to handle them? What kind of impact do offenders have on the community? And what is the community’s reaction to offenders?

Offenders are distributed throughout the city in a number of different places. Research may show that the ways in which they use such urban facilities as missions, flop-houses, rooming-houses, hotels, hospital, bars, restaurants, employment services, the Connecticut Commission on Alcoholism Clinic and Alcoholics Anonymous, is determined by their place in Skid Row society.

This research is under the direction of Earl Rubington, Ph.D., research assistant in sociology at the Center of Alcohol Studies.

Alcoholic Women

RESULTS of a research project designed to shed the light of factual data into the almost-neglected area of alcoholism in women were recently reported in the QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL (Vol. 18, No. 4, pp. 588–623, 1947) by Edith S. Lisansky, Ph.D., lecturer in psychology at the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies.

The subjects of this study were 46 alcoholic women and 53 alcoholic men who came as voluntary patients to outpatient clinics for alcoholics in Connecticut and who had at least two contacts with the clinic; and 37 alcoholic women committed to a State Farm for various legal offenses, including drunkenness. In general social characteristics the male subjects were reasonably similar to alcoholic male patients who have had at least two outpatient clinic contacts in larger samples. Alcoholism in women is seen as a complex sociopsychological problem and the present study attempted to sift through the information available in case records on social background factors and drinking behavior.

The results of comparison indicate that the alcoholic outpatient clinic is drawing patients of both sexes from approximately the same social classes in the population. In age, educational achievement, occupational classification, father’s occupation and religious and ethnic backgrounds, there are no significant differences between the men and women alcoholics. Alcoholism, or problem drinking, occurs more often in a parent, sibling or spouse of the women. Marital disruption is common and present to a similar extent in both sexes.

The alcoholic women begin to drink later and lose control of their drinking at a later age than do the men. They come to the clinics with a briefer history of alcoholism than the men. They tend to drink alone more often than the men, more of the women prefer wine, and fewer of them have been arrested or hospitalized in a mental hospital. The findings demonstrate the existence of a group of women alcoholics who manifest a relatively good degree of social integration. It is possible, though not demonstrated, that these “respectable” women constitute the largest group in the total population of alcoholic women.

Striking differences in social background appear in a comparison of the outpatient and the State Farm women alcoholics. The State Farm women are younger. In educational achievement, occupational classification, and father’s and husband’s occupational classifications, there are significant differences, indicating that those two groups are drawn largely from different socioeconomic classes.

The early histories of the State Farm women are more deprived, and alcoholism or problem drinking occurs more frequently in a parent, sibling or husband of these women than of the outpatient women. Marital disruption is more marked among the State Farm women, and significantly fewer of them attempt to raise their own children. More of them have been patients in mental hospitals. The trend of the evidence suggests that the group of State Farm women alcoholics is marked by more psychopathology than the outpatient women.

The findings suggest that a differentiation needs to be made between different groups of women alcoholics, analogous perhaps to the differentiation made between addictive drinkers and nonaddictive pathological drinkers among male alcoholics.

The report reviews the literature on the woman alcoholic and discusses the bearing of the data presented on ideas concerning this subject.

Cost of Excessive Drinking

A RESEARCH project currently being sponsored by the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies is bringing up to date Benson Y. Landis’ original study of the costs of excessive drinking. It will be recalled that in 1943 Dr. Landis reported on “Certain Expenditures on Account of Intemperance,” which was published in the QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL (Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 59–101, 1943). The study was actually based on statistics for the year 1939. It is obvious that developments since that time such as inflation, postwar prosperity, population growth and the apparent rise in alcoholism rates have affected the dollar expenditures with regard to both alcohol consumption and the consequences of excessive drinking. To bring these figures up to date, the Center has been able to engage the same economist who conducted the first study, Benson Y. Landis, now editor of research publications of the Bureau of Research and Survey of the National Council of Churches. In addition to bringing cost estimates up to date as far as possible, Dr. Landis will make an evaluation of the sources of available data and suggest areas which need further investigation. This study is to be completed by midyear 1958.

Another study under way at the Center has its focus on the problem of identifying the alcoholic in industry. This is being conducted by Milton A. Maxwell, Ph.D., ’39, professor of sociology at Washington State College, who is spending a sabbatical leave at the Center. In view of the growing evidence that the majority of the estimated 4,500,000 alcoholics are still able to present a picture of considerable social, marital and occupational stability, it is logical to focus more attention on the early symptoms. With perhaps half of all alcoholics employed in business and industry, and with the growing readiness of industries to take a rehabilitative attitude toward their problem drinkers, it is equally desirable to give research attention to the early on-the-job symptoms with the practical aim of facilitating earlier identification and earlier rehabilitative measures.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS

Again, many thanks to the many alumni who sent holiday greetings to the staff of the School and Center. We cannot thank each of you separately, but we do wish all of you a Happy New Year.
Alumni Provide Leadership for A.A.I.A.N.

ELECTION of officers to direct the Association for the Advanced
ment of Instruction about Alcohol and Narcotics for the two-year
period beginning January 1958 resulted in the re-election of John J.
Pascoli, ’31, as President; George G. Nimmo, ’33, 1st Vice-President;
John L. Miller, ’31, Secretary-Treasurer; and Raymond G. McCarthy, ’43,
Executive Secretary. Emma Ruth Corban, ’31, was elected 2nd Vice-
President, an office which was created this year. Graduates elected to
the Executive Committee included: William Waeco, ’36; Dr. Robert
K. Evans, ’32; Laura Passmore, ’36; and Knight Kerri, ’31.

Membership in the Association has risen steadily since its founding
in 1950. During 1957 an experiment in arranging regional meetings was
undertaken. In October a Northeast Regional Conference was held at
Manchester, Vt. Commissioners of education in the New England
states and in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania cooperated by
naming representatives from their staffs to participate. A Mid-West
Regional Conference and Annual Meeting was arranged by George
Nimmo with the cooperation of the Michigan State Board of Alcohol-
ism. The session was held at Haven Hill, Milford, Mich., a state forest
recreational reservation. Meeting jointly with the A.A.I.A.N. was the
Michigan Education Committee, a group named by the Michigan State
superintendent of instruction to develop practices and procedures in
alcohol education for the Michigan schools.

The Association anticipates a West Coast regional session during 1958.
A Southeastern meeting will be held in Jackson, Miss., in October 1958.
A further development is reflected in the expanded A.A.I.A.N. news-
letter of 32 pages published three times annually.

Hot Off the Press

Understanding Alcoholism

THE January 1958 issue of The Annuals of the American Academy of
Political and Social Science is a special issue entitled “Understanding
Alcoholism” and is entirely devoted to this topic. Edited by Selden D.
Bacon, director of the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies, this book-size
issue contains articles by specialists on every phase of the problem of
alcoholism. An up-to-date review of the field, it will serve as a reference
source for professionals and scholars and as a means of acquainting edu-
cated laymen with the problems of alcoholism and its treatment.

The contents include articles on alcoholism from the social, psycho-
logical, medical and psychiatric points of view. Other articles deal with
the alcoholic woman, the chronic drunkenness offender, the family of
the alcoholic and the therapeutic roles of the doctor and the social
worker. Each topic is handled by an authority in the special field under
consideration. The authors include Mark Keller, Raymond G. McCarthy,
Lena A. Greenberg, John J. Crumley, John D. Armstrong, Albert D.
Ullman, Selden D. Bacon, Earl Rubington, Edith S. Lisinsky, Jean
Markham, Joan K.Jackson, Sidney Vogel, Harrison M. Trice, Robert
Straus, Jean V. Sapir and Ernest Shepherd.

Copies of this valuable issue may be ordered from the Publications
Division, Yale Center of Alcohol Studies, 2162 Yale Station, New
Haven, Conn., at $2 each. Quantity discounts for orders of 10 or more
will be given on request.

Tools for Prevention

APPROXIMATELY 15,000 copies of the 32-page illustrated brochure,
“Alcoholism, a Disease of the Young,” prepared by Raymond G.
McCarthy, ’43, were distributed without charge during 1957. After the
initial printing was exhausted, distribution of the book was assumed
by the Publications Division of the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies and
copies are now offered for sale. Preliminary work is under way on a
motion picture script which will have for its theme “Prevention of
Alcoholism.” It is anticipated that the film and the booklet will become
useful tools in a broad-scale program of prevention of the social disorder
of uncontrolled drinking.

Film on Adolescents

A TWO-REEL film, “Kid Brother,” produced by the Mental Health
Film Board of New York, deals with a social situation in which
an adolescent does some drinking and creates something of a distur-
Bance. Alumni who served as consultants to the film include Ralph Daniel, ’32,
Michigan; William Harris, ’33, New Jersey; and Raymond G. Mc-

New Monograph Series

THE Publications Division of the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies
has announced the launching of a new series of book-length mono-
graphs, to be known as the Monographs of the Yale Center of Alcohol
Studies. Works in this series will report the results of original research
in any of the scientific disciplines, whether carried out at Yale or else-
where. The series will be published in collaboration with The Free Press of Glencoe, Ill.

Charles R. Snyder, Ph.D., assistant professor in the Department of
Sociology at Yale, whose talents as a lecturer will be remembered by many
alumni of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies, is the author of the
first book in the new series, “Alcohol and the Jews: A Cultural Study of
Drinking and Sobriety.” This study explores the influence of cultural
norms on patterns of drinking behavior. The findings are based on inter-
views with a random sample of adult Jewish men and on the results of a
questionnaire study of the drinking practices of college students of
various religious denominations.

Two more titles, to be published in the next few months are: “Re-
viving Door: A Study of the Chronic Police Case Inebriate,” by David
J. Pirman, and C. Wayne Gordon, both on the faculty of Rochester
University; and “Drink, Diet and Sobriety,” by Giorgio Loti, Emilio
Serianni, Grace M. Golder and Pierpaulo Luzzato-Fegizz.

Social Progress: Issue on Alcohol

THE November 1957 issue of Social Progress is devoted to “The
Problems of Alcohol—Facts and Fancies.” Rev. Clifford Earle, ’48,
the head of the Department of Social Education and Action of the Presby-
terian Church in the U.S.A., which publishes Social Progress. A chapter
entitled “What Yale Has Accomplished” is included, together with the
General Assembly Pronouncements, 1945-1957. Copies may be pur-
blished for 15 cents at 839 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7,
Pennsylvania. Group rates will be given on request.

Readings on Drinking and Intoxication

A TEXTBOOK of selected readings will be published during 1958
under the title “Alcohol Intoxication; Social Attitudes and Con-
A

trols,” according to Raymond G. McCarthy. The materials comprise
an overview of drinking practices and attempts at control of intoxica-
tion from earliest times to the present, and are intended as a basic refer-
ence source for college students in sociology, social psychology and
anthropology. The layman interested in attempts at controls of in-
toxication will also find this a useful reference.
Recent Trends in Alcohol Education

RAYMOND G. McCARTHY

The following article is based on an address delivered by Mr. McCarthy at the Midwest Workshop and Annual Business Meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Instruction about Alcohol in Milford, Michigan, in November 1957. Its historical review of the changing emphases and attitudes at the Summer School and its discussion of the current needs in the field of alcohol education give it timeliness and pertinence to the interests of all alumni.

The 21st Amendment became law in December 1933. In the majority of states, little preparation had been undertaken to establish machinery for regulating the manufacture and distribution of alcoholic beverages. Similarly, in state and local departments of education, no consideration had been given to developing a program of education which would incorporate some of the social and cultural changes in attitudes toward drinking which had emerged during the thirteen years of Prohibition. Most of the states reprinted the teachers' manuals which had been in use before 1920. Others confined their activity to conforming to the legislation in effect for many years requiring instruction about alcohol.

There was a revival of activity among temperance organizations. Many of the state divisions of the Anti-Saloon League were reactivated, although usually with a change in the name of the organization. Pressure was brought to bear on a number of state school officers to increase emphasis on instruction about alcohol in the classroom. Pamphlet materials were prepared, along with films and filmstrips. Although most of the temperance organizations recognized a need for renewed alcohol education, their programs consisted mainly of an extension of the kind of information and teaching techniques which had been in effect before Prohibition.

I have selected 1943 as a baseline because of certain developments which occurred about this period. It was in that year that the Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol carried the complete report of a survey conducted by Dr. Anne Roe entitled "A Survey of Alcohol Education in the United States." This was the first comprehensive analysis of teaching materials and techniques conducted in this country since the Committee of Fifty report in the 1890's. Dr. Roe analyzed factual material concerning alcohol appearing in textbooks distributed by the school book publishers. She listed legal requirements and secured statements of policy from most of the state departments of education. The programs of a number of temperance organizations, and of some of the churches, were similarly reviewed. I shall not comment further on the report because most of you are acquainted with it.

In July 1943 the first Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies was held. This was a period of rising publicity about Alcoholics Anonymous, a period in which the program of AA was being publicized widely in popular journals. In February 1944 two Yale Plan Clinics were opened. Again publicity on a national basis resulted. In October of the same year, the National Committee for Education on Alcoholism was established under the auspices of Yale but with headquarters in New York City. Thus, within a period of twenty-four months a shift in emphasis took place, away from the traditional politically oriented temperance activity toward a more socio-medical consideration of the nature of alcoholism and the role of alcohol in our society.

I should like to devote a short time to describe some of the developments during the early years of the Yale School of Alcohol Studies because I believe that this program represents a kind of barometer of activity.

During the 1943 School there were 68 students in attendance. Of this number, 29 represented temperance organizations of one kind or another, including three people from the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The executive director of Allied Youth was also in attendance. Educators per se consisted of two college professors; Department of Education supervisors of narcotics education from Florida, Mississippi, and Ohio; two secondary school principals; and three elementary school teachers. Thus, of 68 students in attendance, only ten could be considered educators with formal training and specific classroom or supervisory responsibilities.

The lecture schedule in 1943 was a full one, lasting six weeks with classes held morning, afternoon, and most of the evenings. Only one lecture referred to education. This was the talk given by Dr. Haven Emerson, formerly health officer of New York City. There was no seminar program, although informal meetings were held. One was devoted to a summary by Anne Roe of her study. The chairman was a temperance leader from a Canadian province.

During the 1944 School, the number of educators remained relatively small in proportion to the student body. A single lecture session was devoted to education. This consisted of a panel, made up of Dr. Howard Haggard, Dr. Anne Roe, and Miss Winnie Buckles, who at the time was supervisor of narcotics education in the Mississippi State Department of Education.

In 1945, Dwight Anderson, public relations officer for the New York State Medical Society, gave a single lecture on "Education as a Control Measure." He commented somewhat critically on some of the statements about alcohol made in the temperance literature prepared for schools, but he specifically stated that he was not an educator and was concerned solely with the validity of the data.

In 1946, for the first time, an educator, a secondary school principal, was invited to appear on the platform. His topic was "A Critique of Temperance Education in Public Schools." There is evidence that informal seminars began to be held on a systematic basis, although the number of teachers specifically interested in classroom techniques was relatively small. However, in 1947 the education lecture was given by Mrs. Marry Mann, executive director of the National Committee for Education on Alcoholism, and her topic was "Education on Alcoholism." In 1948 the pendulum swung back, and Dr. Lawrence Vredevoe of the University of Michigan discussed "Control through Formal Education."

It is apparent, after reviewing the schedule of lectures in these early years, that the concept of education related almost entirely to modification of adult attitudes at the community level. The focus was on alcoholism, on changing attitudes among professional people toward treatability of the alcoholic and on the development of a climate of opinion which would lead to the establishment of treatment resources.

By 1950 approximately forty educators were in attendance at each session. This represented one-quarter of the total student body. It then became imperative to formulate a program that would not only meet their needs but also attract other school people. The first formal workshops for teachers were organized in this year. They were in session only five afternoons, or a total of approximately ten hours. This constituted a beginning which, within a year or two, led to expansion of seminar time to more than double the number of hours offered in 1950. It was also apparent that many teachers interested in instruction about alcohol found it impossible to attend the Yale School unless some academic credit could be earned. Credit was a requirement in many school systems for professional advancement. Other students sought work toward an advanced degree. In 1953 academic credit was made available to a selected number of teachers through the Yale Department of Education. The number of educators in attendance has remained constant, approximately forty each year.

The 1944 prospectus of the Yale Summer School contained the following statement: "The prevention of inebrity through civic activities has been seriously hampered in the past by the lack of a sufficiently large number of persons who have a broad and scientific understanding of the problems of alcohol and who could qualify as leaders in their communities. Education of such leaders is believed to be essential in preparing the way for the prevention of inebrity. The aim of the School is to furnish a thorough grounding in all the problems of alcohol—not merely the.
teaching of the physiologic effects of alcohol to students of the type indicated. It is logical, then, to examine developments outside of New Haven which may or may not have been a result of the Yale program and which could be expected to contribute to the prevention of inebriety.

In 1943, the Oregon Alcohol Education Committee was established. This was an official state agency, financed by funds from the Liquor Control Board and empowered to develop treatment and educational services. Dr. W. K. Ferrier was one of the pioneers in the organization of extension courses on alcohol education for teachers in Oregon. Since 1945 he has conducted courses in all parts of the state, courses sponsored under the Oregon System of Higher Education, and carrying a certain amount of academic credit. In addition, Oregon held short summer courses for three or four years. In 1954, a group devoted two weeks to the preparation of a manual for teachers, drawing upon the resources of professional educators within the state.

In 1949 Alabama sent a number of students to the Yale School, which was held that year at Texas Christian University, at Fort Worth. On their return from the Texas school, these educators then conducted an intensive two-weeks' course for a number of other Alabama teachers who had not been able to go to Texas. It was estimated in 1952 that more than 10,000 teachers in Alabama had received some degree of instruction in preparation for a more intensive approach to alcohol education in the classroom.

A number of short summer courses began to be offered in various states—for example Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon, Wisconsin, and Utah. Though the emphasis in each of these schools was on alcoholism, a certain number of teachers were in attendance and provision was made for one or two lectures and a few hours of seminar time devoted directly to teaching about alcohol in the classroom.

A development which sparked the summer conferences was the remarkable surge of interest in state legislatures in creating specialized treatment services for alcoholics. By 1952 more than a dozen states had such programs, and the legislation in some placed responsibility for education on the new programs. It was assumed a certain amount of attention should be given to the school as a vehicle of prevention of alcoholism, and a comparable emphasis should be given to the community aspects of alcoholism. In addition to the state programs, a number of local committees on alcoholism were established under the leadership of what was then called the National Committee for Education on Alcoholism. It is probable that at no time in the present century has as much sustained information about alcohol and alcoholism been presented to the public through the various mass media and short institutes as during this period of 1950 to 1955.

As attention began to be directed toward alcohol questions in the classroom, certain temperance organizations established a number of one- or two-week summer courses in which total abstinence as a way of life for all was advanced as a basic philosophy, with attention directed to the excesses of alcoholism and the economic waste attributable to alcohol consumption. Among these schools might be mentioned the Pennsylvania School of Alcohol Studies at Juniata and the Loma Linda program in California.

Both the temperance groups and the state agencies began to produce a tremendous amount of printed material. Much of this material was intended for use in classrooms. In addition, filmstrips and films and materials for radio and television broadcasts were prepared. For some time there had been complaint on the part of teachers that effective teaching tools were not available to them. This condition was being corrected, and as new state programs were established even more brochures and resource materials were issued. Textbook publishers also became aware of the trend, and revised editions of the standard texts in biology and the social sciences included new material on alcohol.

I think we must concede that remarkable progress has been made during the past decade. Alcoholism is now in the popular vocabulary and to a certain degree, at least intellectually, there has been a reduction of the stigma associated with it. Motion pictures, popular magazines and digests, television and radio, dozens of novels— these and other forms of mass media have taken up the story of the alcoholic and dramatized it for a receptive public. The Association for the Advancement of Instruction about Alcohol and Narcotics has distributed materials and a Newsletter since 1931. Our professional organizations have finally conceded they have some responsibility for resolving this problem and have created sub-committees to explore these possibilities. A number of states have produced new teaching manuals—for example New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Oregon, to mention only a few. There have been three major research studies undertaken by a private foundation which explored adolescent attitudes and practices with respect to the use of alcohol and another research study has been carried out in Michigan. In the teachers colleges some rather well developed alcohol education programs exist.

As I look over the scene, I am impressed by the extent to which progress in a given area is the result of the work of a few interested and qualified individuals. It may be a staff member of a teachers college, the director of educational activities of a state alcoholism program, or a supervisor of alcohol education attached to a state department of education. These men and women have carried on under considerable difficulty, having been forced to contend against a strong public demand for more attention on the problem of alcoholism while little popular interest has been directed toward the needs of young people.

I am sure you will agree with me that tremendous progress has been made. However, I frankly doubt that the effect of our work to date, admirable though it is, has been as extensive as we would hope, or as productive. We have been dealing at a surface level, producing materials, exploring techniques, and encouraging the application of materials and techniques in teaching situations. This is a necessary and important introductory phase. But I think it is time for us to consider seriously the limitations of this approach and direct attention to a somewhat deeper level of action.

Someone has said, "If one wishes to help a community improve its health, one must learn to think like the people of that community. Before teaching people new health habits, it is wise to learn the existing habits, how these are linked one to another, what functions they perform, and what they mean to those who practice them." Patterned ways of behavior are learned, and because they have been learned, they can be modified. The behavior patterns which are emotionally charged, which are sanctioned by the group, are likely to resist criticism, to reject approaches which are in conflict with those which have been practiced by the group for a long period of time.

I believe most of us here recognize these principles and would agree with them. The question is how far the average teacher in the average classroom has had an opportunity to think through these concepts and to develop an approach to teaching appropriate to the principles outlined. The limitations in overemphasizing factual information, in developing a psychology of fear approach with young people, in integrating alcohol instruction at the level of adolescent interests and needs—these are ideas which have been recognized for a half century. Yet until very recently they have either not been understood or have willfully been ignored. Certainly they have not been incorporated in our teacher training programs.

Let me summarize briefly my understanding of the present situation. A half century ago drinking was associated with two class levels in our society—namely the so-called upper class and the lower class. The bulk of American life was presumed to lie within the middle-class group, that group which, inspired by the Protestant ethic, esteemed highly hard work, frugality, conservatism, personal responsibility for the future by taking care of the present. Alcohol, gambling, frivolous behavior were definitely frowned upon. Parental responsibility for control of children and the spiritual welfare of all members of the family led to an authoritarian approach sanctioned by the church and by the civil body.

Whether or not one can project this rather idealistic picture throughout the entire middle class may be questioned. But definite changes have occurred with the passage of time. A great influx of people from Europ
representing different standards of life, the development of the philosophy of cultural determinism which dominated many of our educational institutions, the expansion of churches in which total abstinence was not a basic principle of the good life, industrialization, changing patterns in cultural life as well as in urbanization—these and other social forces made for distinct shifts in our culture.

The school has not been able to respond to the cultural changes that have influenced most communities. Moreover, teachers, recruited to a great extent from the middle class, have either maintained the traditional points of view or have been in conflict over alcohol use between their personal standards and those which school law has imposed upon them insofar as classroom teaching is concerned. When you consider that there has been for seventy-five years an organized temperance group strongly supported by many of the churches which have sought to preserve the Protestant ethic with respect to alcohol, it is understandable that school administrators and faculties have been reluctant to become involved in a controversial area in which they have not felt secure and in which they have chosen to play the part of discretion rather than valor.

Alcohol use has persisted in our society because it serves a function. Whether this is a good, bad, or indifferent function is beside the point. Patterns of behavior disappear when they cease to serve a function, but until then they persist notwithstanding criticism, as in the case of alcohol use. Alcohol use apparently serves various functions in a society as heterogeneous as ours, a society with a number of subcultures. It is naive to assume that a logical factual approach based on drinking as a threat to personal integrity or to physical health will have any significance to millions of people who reject this concept because it is at variance with group practice and group experience.

A second and more difficult situation to describe relates to changing patterns of behavior among adolescents. Fifty years ago alcohol use was defined as moral or immoral according to church membership. The line of demarcation has shifted rather significantly in the last twenty years. Social drinking is practiced even among members of some churches traditionally opposed to alcohol use. Drinking that in the past has been associated with saloons or with men’s clubs has given way in part to social drinking in the family, at mixed parties, and even among women’s social groups. How then has this affected the adolescent who sees alcohol used in his home and among associates of his family whom he respects?

What preparation has the average teacher received for considering the socio-cultural implications of drinking in our society? What opportunity do traditional education courses offer for exploring these issues? And what can we expect from the teacher in discharge of the kinds of responsibilities we would place upon him? It is my opinion that we are expecting a great deal of both administrators and teachers when we ask them to implement a program of alcohol education. They risk the criticism that will unquestionably emanate from some segments of the community, while at the same time we fail to arouse the support they need from those segments which are in sympathy with a philosophy of objectivity.

I sincerely believe that in the last decade we have come a long way toward formulating the first step in a program of alcohol education. I also believe that we must face the responsibility of exploring and implementing the second stage. But there are hurdles—obstacles which must be identified and surmounted.

There are forty-nine relatively autonomous systems of public education in this country. Among them exist wide differences in pupil population and in economic and socio-cultural characteristics. Unlike the physician, the clergyman, the labor unionist, and the businessman, the teacher has no national organization to speak for him or through which he may be reached. Obviously, the National Educational Association, with its several departments, as well as the state education associations, performs some of these functions, but they do not stand in the same relationship of authority, status, and loyalty as does, for example, the American Medical Association to physicians. Public school educators exist in a type of occupational stratification consisting of supervisors, administrators, boards of education, PTA influences, and state regulations concerning certification and curriculum.

How do we reach these classroom people, these supervisors and administrators? People are motivated to learn and to act upon those things which concern them personally. How can we generate individual and staff motivation to a degree that alcohol education will receive the professional scrutiny and evaluation that other subject matter has been given? Vermont has been able to do it, although the Commissioner has stated publicly that he was extremely resistant in the early stages but has now become enthusiastic. Apparently Mississippi has made progress. Does this imply that a specialist must be assigned to the work? Many states will not accept this approach! Michigan is seeking a solution through an officially appointed Advisory Board. Their activity will be watched carefully during the coming months. Possibly they will demonstrate that this is an effective technique.

How do we secure the active cooperation of the presidents of the 236 teacher training institutions throughout the nation? And is pre-service training the ultimate answer?

Frankly I do not have an answer and I doubt that anyone has at present. But there would appear to be alternatives which ought to be explored.

Is it not possible to bring together a group of competent people representing several disciplines who will devote whatever time is necessary to formulating a set of principles? This group should be of such stature that its report would justify wide publicity and receive official sanction from a majority of departments of education.

I would expect the group to consider the following questions, among others: (1) What minimal essentials, documented by scientific evidence, should be made available to every student? (2) What background of information is necessary in order that the average teacher may feel confident and comfortable in conducting a class discussion on alcohol questions? (3) What means can be employed to influence the administrator so that he can justify an objective approach to alcohol education by the teachers under his supervision? (4) How can these goals be achieved in a variety of communities which reflect different attitudes toward alcohol use and abuse? (5) How can we evaluate both process and outcomes of such a program?

Some of you may recall the chapter in Alcohol, Science and Society in which Dwight Anderson chides the temperance people for talking to each other and making no impression on the “man in the bleachers” i.e., the general public. I suspect we have been using a similar tactic. We have been talking and writing for each other—those already convinced of the importance of alcohol education. We have missed our “man in the bleachers”—the average teacher. And we have done this by preparing complicated and excessive manuals, bristling with historical, biochemical, and psychological data. We have frightened the teacher and administrator by dissertations on integration versus the special course, alcohol as a food versus alcohol as a poison, facts concerning metabolism and blood alcohol concentration on the one hand with billions of gallons consumed and dollars expended, on the other. For some teachers, this is magic; for others, a new subject area which belongs in some one else’s department.

I am not suggesting that we so oversimplify that our product becomes as anemic as bilgewater. The committee of specialists I have in mind will explore thoroughly all the areas involved. But they will formulate for the average classroom teacher a crystallization of information which will be adequate at the minimal level. The interested and enthusiastic teacher will have available a comprehensive source to draw upon in preparing a program appropriate for the most mature group of students. I have no idea how such a plan can be financed. Possibly some foundation might furnish support. In any event it will not be an inconsiderable undertaking. But if we are to capitalize on the effort expended and the progress achieved during the last decade, we have a responsibility to take the initiative and push ahead. The time is ripe; the circumstances appropriate. Our major need is leadership.
the A.A. Grapevine at San Quentin and is largely responsible for the success of the group, which numbers more than 200.

J. George Strachan, '30, executive director of the Alcoholism Foundation of Alberta, was also a conference speaker.

Selden D. Bacon, director of the Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies spoke at a meeting of the Subcommittee on Alcoholism of the American Medical Association in San Francisco on September 28, 1957.

Rev. Fordyce C. Eastburn, '33, San Francisco, is now chaplain at St. Luke's Hospital. He is also on the Diocesan Committee on Alcoholism of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mary C. Clark, '36, executive secretary of the Monterey Peninsula Committee on Alcoholism, has been appointed as California representative on the staff of the National Council on Alcoholism. Mrs. Clark will assist in setting up local committees on alcoholism in California.

COLORADO

From McCambridge, '32, director of the Colorado Commission on Alcoholism, and Josephine Urquhart, '57, field representative for the commission, have organized alcoholism information centers for the commission during the past year.

In February 1957 an institute on alcoholism was held in Denver. The institute was sponsored by the Colorado Commission on Alcoholism, the State Department of Public Health, the University of Colorado Medical Center and the United States Public Health Service. More than 300 were in attendance. Marry Mann, '44, New York City, was the featured speaker.

CONNECTICUT

Raymond G. McCarthy, '43, New Haven, has been named director of a study to determine the effectiveness of Connecticut's alcoholism clinics in reaching and treating the state's estimated 90,000 alcoholics. Two New York University research consultants will assist him in the study.

The Center of Alcohol Studies has received a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to measure the results of the treatment of alcoholism in outpatient clinics.

Eighteen alumni will participate as lecturers, seminar leaders or on the administrative staff of the 16th session of the Yale Summer School of Alcohol studies in 1958.

Mary Elizabeth Tennant, New Haven, associate professor of nursing at Yale University, was presented with the Order of the Rose at the Founders Day luncheon of the New Haven Delta Gamma Alumni Association in May 1957. The special award was given to her for her outstanding contribution in setting up public health service all over the world. Miss Tennant was consultant in public health nursing for the Rockefeller Foundation before coming to Yale. She has been in charge of the nurses seminar at the School for the past two years.

Kathleen Crowley, '43, Waterbury, who retired as chief probation officer of New Haven County in 1956, is now organizing a community recreation center in Waterbury.

Raymond Byrne, '55, New Haven, director of the Compass Club of the Connecticut Commission on Alcoholism, spoke at the 50th Anniversary of the Yale Hope Mission on November 20, 1957 in New Haven. His topic was "The Compass Club—the Problems of Alcohol Among Transients."

FLORIDA

Barton K. Johns, '54, Tampa, is now executive secretary of the Florida Osteopathic Medical Association. He was formerly educational director for the State Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program.

Ernest A. Shephard, '44, Avon Park, is author of a handbook entitled "Alcoholism—A Family Guide to Understanding the Illness and What to Do about It" which is one of the popular pamphlets distributed by the education department. Another pamphlet recently revised is entitled "Florida Public Health Program on Alcoholism."

Dr. Lorant Forintos, '51, and Dorothy Johnson, '56, were speakers at a meeting attended by 35 public health nurses at Avon Park on November 19, 1957.

GEORGIA

Theodora A. Floyd, '36, Atlanta, director of the Division of Public Health Nursing of the Department of Public Health, writes: "I appreciate so much the opportunity of having attended the School last summer and..."
it has been a great help to me in planning in-service education programs for our public health nurses, particularly those on the state level. It will be very helpful to us if more of our nurses can get the kind of course that only the Yale School of Alcohol Studies can give."

**ILLINOIS**

The National Council on Alcoholism held its annual meeting at the LaSalle Hotel, March 27-29, 1957. An institute on the homeless man and institutional alcoholic, an institute for public health nurses and a workshop for alcoholism program directors and board members were held in conjunction with the meeting. Alumni participating in the various programs and institutes were Mary Mann, '44, New York City; John M. Murtagh, '53, New York City; Clyde Goodenough, '51, Salt Lake City; Utah: William J. Plunkert, '56, New York City; Frances Robertson, '48, Houston, Texas; J. Arthur Hinchcliffe, '52, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. Joseph T. Mangan, '34, Mundelein; R. Brinkley Smithers, '56, New York City; and Patrick Butler, '51, St. Paul, Minn.

A clergy conference on alcohol and the problem drinker, sponsored by the Protestant Episcopal Church, was held at the McLaren Foundation in Syracrue, October 14-16, 1957. The conference was the culmination of a series of smaller conferences for clergymen held in the last spring. The program aimed at acquainting the clergy with the situation in Illinois. One of the speakers at the October conference was Rev. Thomas J. M. Davis, '56, rector of the Church of the Good Samaritan in Oak Park.

Rev. Charles G. Chakerian, '51, who was formerly professor of social ethics at Hartford Seminary Foundation in Connecticut, is now chairman of the department of church and community at the McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago, Illinois.

A Midwest seminar on alcoholism for pastors was held January 28-29, 1958, in Dwight. The seminar was sponsored by the pastors of Dwight, the Keesee Institute and the newly created Alcoholism Division of the State Department of Public Welfare. The aim of the seminar was to assist pastors in understanding what they can do through their pastoral work to help alcoholics and their families. Eighty clergymen of all denominations attended the meeting. Edward S. Sand, '53, New York City, was on one of the panels.

**IOWA**

Roy Harrison, '45, Des Moines, was the subject of an article in Look magazine, February 5, 1957. Judge Harrison of the Des Moines Municipal Court is noted for his work in the rehabilitation of alcoholics who have appeared before him.

**KENTUCKY**

Robert Strass, who was formerly on the staff at the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies and who lectured at the School for several years, is now professor of medical sociology at the new College of Medicine of the University of Kentucky in Lexington.

**LOUISIANA**

Harry J. Walters, '56, Baton Rouge, chief of the Alcoholism Section of the Mental Health Division of the State Department of Hospitals, announces that a Louisiana Conference on Alcoholism will be held on April 28-29, 1958 on the campus of Louisiana State University. Five state agencies are sponsoring this conference in conjunction with the School of Social Welfare and the State Department of Hospitals. Dr. Selden D. Bacon, director of the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies, will be one of the three key leaders of the conference.

Mr. Walters reports that the five one-day conferences on the problem drinker in business and industry held in Louisiana in 1957 have proven successful and about 450 have attended including both leaders in business and industry and representatives of social agencies. R. M. Henderson, '47, industrial consultant of the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies, participated as the key speaker for the conferences. Some interest has been shown by the larger industrial plants of Louisiana in taking steps to put the "Yale Plan" into operation within their plants.

Charles W. Anderson, '56, Jackson, a psychologist at East Louisiana State Hospital, is the coordinator of a new program for alcoholics. A special ward for alcoholics is expected to be in full operation in the hospital by the spring of 1958.

Dr. Harrison A. Dobbs, '56, Baton Rouge, professor at the School of Social Welfare at Louisiana State University, participated in the industrial conference on the problem drinker which was held in February, 1957 in New Orleans.

R. Harmon Drew, '57, Minden, chairman of the Louisiana Commission on Alcoholism, is doing part-time consultant work with the Alcoholism Service of the Mental Health Division of the State Department of Hospitals, in the area of problem drinking in business and industry. He participated in two industrial conferences on the problem drinker during October, 1957.

Gerald J. Fisher, '55, Pineville, a psychologist at Central Louisiana State Hospital, is doing regular group work with alcoholics and serves as an advisor to the Alcoholics Anonymous group in the hospital.

Dr. Erle W. Harris, Jr., '56, Shreveport, psychiatrist and consultant at the Confederate Memorial Hospital, made speeches on alcoholism at the February conference on the problem drinker in business and industry and also at the institute on the problem drinker held at Centenary College in April, 1957. Dr. Harris takes an active part in the treatment of alcoholics on a private basis as well as in the program for alcoholics at the Confederate Memorial Hospital.

Dr. James A. Knight, '56, New Orleans, psychiatrist at the Charity Hospital of Louisiana, served on a panel discussion for the February conference on the problem drinker in business and industry. Dr. Knight will complete his residency training in psychiatry at the Tulane Medical School in June, 1958, and is considering entering the field of alcoholism on a full-time basis.

W. Findley Raymond, '47, director of public information for the Tuberculosis Association of Greater New Orleans, served as a member of the conference planning committee for the February conference on the problem drinker in business and industry that was held in New Orleans.

Percy M. Sessions, '49, Mandeville, psychiatric social work supervisor at the Southeast Louisiana Hospital, served on a panel for the February conference on the problem drinker in business and industry. Mr. Sessions' article on alcoholism entitled "Ego Religion and Superego Religion in

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**WHEN IS A FELLOW NOT A FELLOW?**

A few students who have attended the Summer School, after returning to their home territories, have assumed the honorary title of Fellow, Yale School of Alcohol Studies. This often appears on letterheads and in signed articles following the name of the individual.

The legitimate title of Fellow is always granted in accordance with prescribed responsibilities and limitations. For example, a trustee or member of the corporation in some educational institutions becomes a Fellow. In England, one of a society of scholars forming a college or university may use the title. Members of an incorporated scientific or literary society may become Fellows by meeting specified standards of professional training and experience, and after demonstrating a high level of leadership in the field, e.g., a Fellow of the American Public Health Association. More commonly observed is the graduate student receiving a stipend or fellowship. This terminates after a number of months or semesters during which the degree or a particular academic project is completed.

In Yale University, a group of faculty members are designated by the President as Fellows attached to one of the ten residential colleges. These men serve in an advisory and consulting role to students and in general affairs of the residential college. Some Fellows maintain residence in the college. A graduate of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies holds no privilege in the University beyond those described in the certificate of attendance or the transcript of academic credit. The use of the term Fellow is not only without justification but often leads to misunderstanding and at times embarrassment both for the student and for the Summer School of Alcohol Studies.
Helen C. Yergin

Since the School started in 1943, nearly 700 Protestant ministers of 17 denominations have attended its 15 sessions. The applications of most of these ministers have cleared through and been approved by the Department of Pastoral Services of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. During the 15 years 4 men have headed this department. They say that back of each successful man is a woman. In this case, there were not four women, but one—Miss Helen C. Yergin. Her patient, painstaking and ever reliable work has been of inestimable service to the staff of the School. Miss Yergin has handled, on a voluntary basis, all of the myriad details. She has sent thousands of letters and application blanks to clergymen and has sent a complete file to the School each year.

At the end of December Miss Yergin retired from her position with the National Council with a record of thirty-one years of devoted service to the churches.

All of us here at the School and the many clergymen she has assisted in attending the School wish her every joy in her retirement. We shall miss her very much. She has sent all of her records to the School for its permanent file and will help unofficially whenever we need her.

Thank you, Helen Yergin, for all you have done to make the School the success it is.

Alcoholics" appeared in the March 1957 issue of the QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL.

Judge Randell Whitmeyer, '37, Shreveport, municipal city judge and a member of the Louisiana Commission on Alcoholism, served as chairman for one of the sessions at each of the five conferences on the problem drinker in business and industry that were held in 1957. Judge Whitmeyer is using Alcoholics Anonymous as a referral resource for some of the court cases who come before him.

MAINE

Richard A. Whitemore, '37, is in charge of a new counseling center for alcoholics which opened in Brewer in October. It is the second full-time center to be opened. One in Portland began work in September. These centers are an expansion of the one-day-a-week service which has been maintained during the past two years; the expansion was made possible by an increased appropriation from the legislature.

Rev. Ellis J. Holt, '30, Auburn, has been called to a new church in Pittsfield, Mass., and has therefore resigned from the Governor's advisory committee on alcoholic rehabilitation.

Rev. John Fenney, '37, Lewiston, has been appointed a member of the Governor's advisory committee on alcoholic rehabilitation.

Dr. Glennon Soule, '34, Rockland, has been appointed chairman of the Committee on Alcoholism of the Maine Medical Association. He is presently acting as one of the prime movers in the formation of a state society for group psychotherapy, to be affiliated with the American Group Psychotherapy Association.

Howard Richardson, '34, Gardiner, state director of driver's training education, has been appointed to the Commission on driver's training education's Liaison Committee on Alcohol Education in the Schools. Ruth Clough, '37, Damariscotta, health educator for the Department of Health and Welfare, has also been appointed to serve on this committee.

Sgt. William Hancock, '34, Cape Neddick, the commanding officer of the State Police Training School at Augusta, has introduced into the training curriculum a lecture course on alcoholism and alcoholic rehabilitation as it might involve and concern the State police officers.

Howard Hastings, Jr., '35, Augusta, assistant director of the Division of Alcoholic Rehabilitation of the State Department of Health and Welfare, has been temporarily acting as counselor in the State's two part-time alcoholism counseling centers located at Auburn and Presque Isle.

Dr. Rudolph Tones, '36, Kittery, chairman of the Maine Osteopathic Association's Committee on Alcoholic Rehabilitation, has recently completed a survey of the members of his profession in preparation for a formalized program, to be generally supported by the association, with special emphasis on treatment.

Rev. A.son Williams, '36, Bar Mills, continues to serve the York County Committee on Alcohol Education as its president. He has been instrumental in helping to establish several community committees, which in turn are developing programs of their own community levels.

Maj. James Simpson, '57, Portland, of the Salvation Army, has sponsored an A.A. group that meets weekly in the Salvation Army Building at 88 Preble Street. The major has also been active in several area clergy conferences that have been slanted at the problems of alcohol and alcoholism.

Quentin Unger, '37, Gardiner, director of health and physical education in the State Department of Education, has been appointed to the department's Liaison Committee on Alcohol Education in the Schools. He represented the State commissioner of education at a joint conference of the commissioners of the eight eastern states in the first federal health district, and the Association for the Advancement of Instruction about Alcohol and Narcotics, which was held at Manchester, N.H., in October 1957.

Olive Kirkby, '37, Portland, has been engaged as a full-time counselor for the State Division of Alcoholic Rehabilitation and since September 1957, has maintained an office in Room 306, the Congress Building, 615 Congress-142 High Streets, Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS

Rev. Raymond M. Bedard, O.P., '43, Fall River, celebrated his silver anniversary of priesthood in February 1957.

Harold W. Demone, Jr., '35, Boston, State commissioner on alcoholism, was on the staff of the North Conway Institute on Alcoholism, the North Conway Seminar and the Janusia School of Alcohol Studies. Mr. Demone, with officers of tuberculosis agencies, is planning a survey of the relationship of tuberculosis to alcoholism. There are plans for a pilot alcoholism clinic at the Rutland State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. Mr. Demone is also working with the Department of Correction on plans for a half-way house for chronic drunkenness offenders. With the State Department of Mental Health, the commissioner has worked out an in-service training program at three state hospitals. The office of the commissioner, in conjunction with the State police, has initiated a teaching program in the State and Local Police Officer's School. In January the commissioner's office, in cooperation with the Public Health Council, broadcast a half-hour television show. Additional programs on tuberculosis.
losis and alcoholism and on the activities of the office of the commissioner will appear early in the year.

Mr. Demone was co-author of an article, “Some Social Characteristics of Middemenants,” which appeared in the June 1957 issue of The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science.

**MICHIGAN**

The Midwest Institute on Alcohol Studies, sponsored by the University of Wisconsin, the Michigan State Board of Alcoholism, the Wisconsin Council on Alcoholism and Western Michigan University met June 24-28, 1957 in Kalamazoo.

Yale staff and alumni participating in the institute were Selden D. Bacon, New Haven; John L. Miller, ’51, Madison, Wis.; Ralph W. Daniels, ’52, Lansing; Dr. Paul H. Stevenson, ’50, Bethesda, Md.; Ruth A. J. Segall, ’55, Ypsilanti; George Nimmo, ’55, Lansing; Edward S. Sanford, ’53, New York City; Mark R. Klip, ’51, Madison, Wis.; Morris Barrett, ’54, Grand Rapids; George C. Root, ’53, Detroit; Margaret Large, ’56, Kalamazoo; Joseph Carkner, ’53, Mt. Clemens; Jack K. Rogers, ’56, Detroit; Rev. Frederick J. Maynard, ’55, Saginaw; and Margaret Stuck, ’55, Kalamazoo.

James Wilkins, ’56, institutional A.A. sponsor at Southern Michigan State Prison, has inaugurated a post-release plan for parolees which he describes in the November 1957 issue of Michigan Alcoholism Review.

Robert H. Scott, ’53, Lansing, assistant director in charge of the youth division of the Department of Corrections, writes that one of the committees in Michigan has sparked a plan for the education of young probationers in the public schools during the summer vacation. The pilot project was supported by both the Department of Corrections and the Department of Public Instruction. It emphasized vocational training. The project was so successful that the appropriation was doubled for 1957.

**MINNESOTA**

The Fourth Annual Report (1956-57) of the Minnesota Advisory Board on Alcoholism submitted to the Governor of Minnesota includes the following statement:

“Training grants are needed to provide scholarships to the Yale University Summer School of Alcohol Studies or to similar courses held each summer in Utah or at Michigan for physicians, nurses, social workers, clergymen, educators and judges and other law enforcement officials. Some examples of the tremendous contribution that may be made by persons with this training may be found in our own state. A Minneapolis minister who attended the Yale School in its early years has since counseled over one thousand alcoholics in addition to his other church responsibilities. Another person, representing a large social agency which provides assistance for many alcoholics, returned after attending the Yale School to establish a department for alcoholics at his agency. He was also instrumental in the establishment of a community committee on alcoholism. Many other examples may be drawn from Minnesota and other states of persons whose attendance at the Yale School has contributed immeasurably to the alcoholism programs of their own states and the nation as well.

“Several states have been conducting intensive training programs of this type for a number of years. As a result they have developed a nucleus of persons throughout their states with an excellent understanding of alcoholism and who are in a position to make a real contribution to their state programs.”

Minnesota alumni on the board are Patrick Butler, ’51, St. Paul and Robert Stevenson, ’56, Minneapolis. Franklin Petrie, ’47, Minneapolis, who was a member, died last winter. William Ferguson, ’54, Minneapolis, is consultant to the board.

May 1957 featured four meetings on the problems of alcohol in which several alumni participated:

The Hazelden Foundation whose president is Patrick Butler, ’51, sponsored a pastors institute at Center City. Speakers were Rev. John C. Ford, SJ., ’48, Weston, Mass. and Rev. Forrest L. Richeson, ’45, Minneapolis.

The Upper Midwest-West Foundation, together with the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Men’s Social Service Center of the Salvation Army had its fifth annual forum for business and industry on problem drinking. Among the speakers were Charles R. Snyder, New Haven, on the staff at the Center, and Rev. John C. Ford, SJ., ’48, of Weston, Mass.

A seminar on alcoholism for social workers and county attorneys was held at Sandstone State Hospital. Leon A. Greenberg and Selden D. Bacon, both on the staff at the Center; Rev. Forrest L. Richeson, ’45, Minneapolis; and Dr. K. W. Douglas, ’56, Sandstone, were speakers.

A symposium on alcoholism for physicians was held at the University of Minnesota. Alumni participants were Dr. Loren Forisz, ’51, clinical director of the Florida Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program; William Ferguson, ’54, Minneapolis; and Dr. Lloyd A. Smith, ’57, Willmar.

A two-day institute on alcoholism was jointly sponsored by the State Department of Health and the University of Minnesota on October 17-18. The institute was for social workers. Gladys M. Price, director of social services at Washingtonian Hospital in Boston was the leader. Miss Price has conducted the social workers seminar at the Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies for the past three years. Alumni participating were Daniel Anderson, ’54, psychologist at Willmar State Hospital; William R. McGee, ’52, psychiatric social worker at the Twin Cities Mental Health Clinic, Minneapolis and William Ferguson, ’54.

Rev. Philip C. B. Blackburn, ’57, St. Paul, was the featured speaker at the third anniversary program of the A.A. prison group in Stillwater.

Warren Tangen, ’46, St. Paul, who helped found the group and W. D. McKenna, ’56, Sandstone, also participated in the anniversary.

A conference on alcoholism in industry was held in Duluth on November 22, 1957. The conference was jointly sponsored by the Duluth Citizens Committee on Alcoholism and the Minnesota Department of Health. William Ferguson, ’54, consultant on alcoholism for the department, spoke on “Alcoholism in Minnesota Today.” He was also a member of a panel whose topic was “Getting the Industrial Program Started.”

Mary J. Ladd, ’46, has been appointed to the Minnesota Advisory Board on Problems of Alcoholism.

Daniel J. Anderson, ’54, has returned to Willmar State Hospital after receiving his doctorate in clinical psychology from the University of Ottawa.

Rev. Forrest L. Richeson, ’45, Minneapolis, who served as chairman of the Minnesota Interim Commission on Alcoholism, recently returned from a trip around the world. Also serving on the commission were Bernard Troje, ’50, St. Paul, and Rev. Francis Curtin, ’57, St. Paul.

Dr. R. W. Douglas, ’56, Sandstone, and Dr. Lorant Forisz, ’51, clinical director of the Florida Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program, were speakers at a physicians conference on alcoholism, May 23-24, at Sandstone State Hospital.

Clarence N. Dufek, ’44, Jordan, regional representative of Licensed Beverage Industries, Inc., was named public relations man of the year by the Ed Budge Newsletter, originator of the annual “Edgar” achievement awards.

Rev. John Keller, ’56, of the Lutheran Welfare League of Minnesota is devoting full time to work with Lutheran clergymen on the problem of alcoholism.

Bernard Troje, ’50, is executive secretary of the Detention and Workhouse Facility Commission, St. Paul and Ramsey County.

**MISSISSIPPI**

Ralph M. Henderson, ’47, New Haven, Conn., addressed the 13th annual session of the Gulf States Industrial Conference on Human Relations and Industry at Biloxi, April 25, 1957. His topic was “Alcoholism in Industry.”

Trugen Beard, ’45, Hattiesburg, is instructor of health and alcohol studies at Hawkins Junior High School.

Ruth Breen, ’46, Jackson, is executive secretary of the Council on Alcoholism and operates the Jackson Alcoholism Information Center.

Rev. James S. Conner, ’55, and Rev. C. M. Day, ’54, both of Jackson, are co-executive secretaries of the Mississippi Church Council on Alcohol Education.

Hubert D. Gilmour, ’55, is chairman of the Jackson Council on Alcoholism.

**WHAT'S NEW ??**

There are no crystal balls at 52 Hillhouse Avenue. Everything you see in this Alumni News is what you have written to us. We want to know where you are, what you're doing and what you're planning to do. So drop us a note or a postcard, won't you?
The eighth annual meeting of the North American Association of Alcoholism Programs met October 28–31, 1957 at the Claremont Hotel in Berkeley, Calif. The highlight of the meeting was a banquet address by Dr. E. M. Jellinek, secretary-general of the International Institute for Research on Problems of Alcohol and former director of the Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies. Alumni participating in the program were Dudley P. Miller, '43, Conn., President; H. David Archibald, '48, Toronto, First Vice-President; Ralph W. Daniel, '52, Mich., Second Vice-President; S. Kinion Proctor, '50, N.C., Member-at-Large; and Harold W. Demone, Jr., '55, Mass., Secretary-Treasurer. Alumni speakers and discussion leaders were J. George Strachan, '50, Alabama; Harry J. Walters, '30, La.; Clyde Gooderham, '31, Utah; Dr. Robert E. Thomas, '36, Md.; James R. Jones, '52, Calif.; and Mary C. Clark, '56, Calif. In addition about thirty alumni attended the sessions. The next meeting is scheduled to be held in Michigan with the city to be announced later.

There are now 37 states that have alcoholism programs authorized by their legislatures. Six Canadian provinces also have alcoholism programs.

Prof. Elbert S. Wallace, '30, Jackson, is chairman of the committee in charge of the monthly television programs on the problems of alcohol. Accredited college courses on alcohol studies are under the direction of the following alumni:

- Mabel Walker Anderson, '31, Mississippi Vocational College, Itta Bena;
- Ethel Cain, '47, Delta State College, Cleveland; Emma Ruth Corbin, '31, Junior College, Meridian; Prof. S. Bond Fleming,'41, J. B. Price, '48 and E. S. Wallace, '50, Millsaps College, Jackson; Prof. R. R. Pearson, '47, Mississippi College, Clinton; Prof. James F. Walker, '46, Mississippi Southern College, Hattiesburg; and Prof. David Wilburn, Junior College, Natchez.
- Vashti Ishie Cain, '46, lectured at the Utah Summer School of Alcohol Studies in 1957. She also published the Alcohol Education Handbook.
- Lella B. Clark, '44, is treasurer of the Jackson Council on Alcoholism.
- Lucy G. Westbrook, '32, is chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Jackson Council on Alcoholism.

The following alumni served on the staff of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies at Jackson, July 29–August 2, 1957: Ruth Green, '46; Vashti Ishie Cain, '46; Lella B. Clark, '44; James S. Conner, '53; S. Bond Fleming, '51; David S. Pankratz, '65; Joseph B. Price, '48; Percy M. Sessions, '49; Elbert S. Wallace, '50; and Lucy Westbrook, '32.

NEBRASKA

Rev. Samuel W. Jensen, '56, pastor of the First Lutheran Church of South Sioux City, has spoken to thirty groups since his attendance at the Annual summer School. The groups included colleges, welfare associations, churches, town meetings and leaders of the Winnebago Indian reservation. He has also addressed the American Association of University Women in Sioux City, Iowa.

The seventh annual Intercollegiate School of Alcohol Studies met at Nebraska Wesleyan University the last week in September 1957. Alumni speakers were Rev. Wayne W. Womser, '43, Richmond, Va.; and Rev. John Linton, '45, Toronto, Ont. Harry S. Wayne, '43, Columbus, Ohio, who has been in the field of alcohol education for 30 years, helped organize the School.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

About 75 clergymen met in North Conway at the North Conway Foundation June 17–19 to attend an institute, the topic of which was "The Church and Social Drinking." Rev. David A. Works, '31, North Conway, is president of the foundation and Rev. John C. Ford, S.J., '48, Weston, Mass., is a member of the executive committee. Other alumni appearing on the program were Rev. Donald Kuhn, '57, Westminster College, D.C.; John J. Pastore, '31, Plainfield, Vt.; Harold W. Demone, '55, Boston, Mass.; and Harry V. McNell, '36, New York City. Members of 13 religious groups, representing Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths, were in attendance.

During the past year the states of Alabama, Illinois, South Carolina and Washington have enacted legislation.

In Alabama the legislature authorized the Commission on Education with Respect to Alcoholism to establish outpatient clinics for the care and treatment of alcoholics and appropriated $500,000 for the biennium. Inez Ruch, '47, has been the information specialist for the past ten years and will continue to work with the Commission. The new administrator is Winifred T. Frazer.

In Illinois, $300,000 was appropriated to the Department of Public Welfare for the use of the Division of Alcoholism. The division is to provide for the rehabilitation, care and treatment of alcoholics and conduct a program of research and education. The new executive director is Alfred Sizer.

The South Carolina legislature passed a bill initiating a program of alcoholism rehabilitation. The director has not been chosen.

The legislature in Washington appropriated $250,000 for a state-wide alcoholism control program. The director has not been chosen.

NEW JERSEY

R. Joan Guilmartin, '35, Princeton, psychiatric social worker, is participating in the Middlesex County alcoholism program at Perth Amboy General Hospital.

Ann Callaghan, '54, Camden, was co-author of a paper, "An Outpatient Treatment of the Acute Alcoholic," read at the 8th annual meeting of the North American Association of Alcoholism Programs.


Henry T. Tesh, '32, of the Alcoholism Control Program of the State Department of Health, spoke to the New Jersey Tuberculosis and Health Association on "Tuberculosis and Alcoholism" at Princeton, October 30, 1957.

NEW YORK

Carla Waller, '55, New York City, is director of the research division of the American Society for the Prevention of Blindness, and is in charge of the L.B.I.'s complete of the Classified Abstract Archive of the Alcohol Literature.
An industrial mental health conference on "The Problem Drinker at Work" was held at New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University, Ithaca, May 13-14, 1957. R. M. Henderson, '47, New Haven, Conn., was a speaker as well as a discussion leader.

Judge John M. Murtagh, '53, chief city magistrate of New York City, is co-author of Cast the First Stone, which describes the world of prostitution in New York today. The New York Times said in part, "This book is a moving plea for us to understand the problem of prostitution as a psychological and social one and to stop punishing women for an emotional disease." On April 30 Judge Murtagh was interviewed by Mike Wallace on the television show, Night Beat. He was also a guest on several other programs following the publication of his book.

Patrolman William J. (Axe) Guilloud, '47, Rochester, retired in April 1957 from the police force. The local paper headlined the story, "Skid Row Misses Its Best Friend." City Court Judge Lorenzo said from the court bench, "You have opened the door for people to walk in the sun. You have a tremendous heart for fellow human beings. I am truly sorry you are leaving... the courts and the county need you."

A university course for social workers on the problems of alcoholism is being given this year by the Fordham University School of Social Service. Denis McGlynn, '48, executive director of the New York City Alcoholism Information Center is coordinator of the course. Alumni lecturing to the students are William Plunkett, '50, New York City; Rev. John C. Ford, S.J., '48, Westwood, Mass.; and Chief City Magistrate John M. Murtagh, '53, New York City.

Fifty representatives of professional and citizens groups in Harlem held an institute on November 16 to deal with materialization of resources in upper Manhattan for handling the problem of alcoholism. Denis McGlynn, '48, addressed the institute. One of the alumni of the Yale Summer School who attended was Varrice Durham, '55, executive director of the Upper Manhattan Committee on Alcoholism, which was established three years ago.

Friedrich Feibel, '54, Buffalo, conducts a course in education on alcoholism at the University of Buffalo.

John J. Whalen, '54, formerly of Rochester, has been made chief of detectives at the Buffalo Police Department. He is the youngest man to hold this position in any major city in the country. He is continuing his work with alcoholics. Alumnus Ray S. Conroy, '52, probation officer at the Erie County Probation Department, works with Chief Whalen.

**NORTH CAROLINA**

The North Carolina Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program sponsored courses in four teachers colleges during the summer of 1957. The courses were entitled "Facts About Alcohol." Alumini participating were S. Kinion Proctor, '50, executive director of the program; Norbert L. Kelly, '53, vocational director of the program; and W. H. Gamble, '53, the dean of men at Agricultural and Technical College in Greensboro.

The program sponsored two institutes for nurses in cooperation with the North Carolina State Nurses Association, the North Carolina League of Nursing and the State Board of Health. The institutes met in Greenville on April 24 and in Asheville on April 26. Dr. John A. Ewing, '52, of the Department of Psychiatry at Memorial Hospital in Chapel Hill, addressed both sessions.

In conjunction with the North Carolina Caseworkers Association district meetings were held in ten cities in North Carolina. The theme of the meetings was the caseworker's role with alcoholics. Alumini participating were Rev. Roy B. Barham, '54, chaplain at Butner State Hospital and Arthur J. Fabrich, '53, chief psychologist at the Asheville Mental Health Clinic.

An employers workshop was held in Greensboro the topic of which was the relation between A.A. and employees. B. Worth Williams, '53, executive director of the Greensboro Citizens Committee on Alcoholism, was in charge of the meeting.

The new editor of Inventory is George H. Adams, Jr., '55. He succeeds Horace M. Champine, '54.

The 1957 Institute for Social Workers and Public Health Nurses was held on September 16 at Wilmington. Norbert Kelly, '53, conducted a session on the personality of the alcoholic and medical problems associated with alcoholism.

S. Kinion Proctor, '50, director of the North Carolina Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program announced that there is a directory of treatment centers for alcoholics in North Carolina. The directory is of particular interest to ministers, physicians and others working in the field of alcoholism.

Mr. Proctor also announced that the North Carolina State Prison Association has a full-time supervisor of alcoholic rehabilitation to work with alcoholic inmates.

**NORTH DAKOTA**

Rev. Clarence C. Putnam, '55, Lakota, was ordained a minister in the Presbyterian Episcopal Church on June 1, 1957. He is chaplain and counselor at the State hospital in Jamestown and in February conducted orientation courses in the problems of alcohol for ministers at the hospital. Two hundred and thirty-six ministers attended the courses.

Ida and Lee Phillips, '53, counselors at the State hospital, had many speaking engagements throughout North Dakota. They described the program for treatment of alcoholism at the hospital. Ida Phillips participated in a panel discussion October 19, 1957, in Regina, Saskatchewan, and was a banquet speaker. She told of the treatment program at the State hospital.

A seminar on alcoholism was held in Jamestown April 27-28, 1957. In addition to the staff, Fred Eiden, '55, counselor on alcoholism at the Minnesota State Hospital at Willmar, lectured to the group.

**OHIO**

Rev. John Compton, '56, Cincinnati, of the Disciples of Christ, was author of "A Minister's Approach to Alcoholism" which appeared in the Cincinnati Bulletin on Alcoholism in January, 1957.

Judge John M. Murtagh, '53, chief city magistrate of New York City, was the featured speaker at the annual meeting of the Cincinnati Committee on Alcoholism on June 7. He discussed New York's approach to the problem of Skid Row alcoholics.

**OREGON**

Rev. Titus A. Frazee, '43, Portland, is executive director of the Oregon Temperance League which unifies the alcohol education program for 33 religious denominations in Oregon. The league provides guest speakers and instructors for the public schools of Oregon. Dr. Frazee is also editor of the Oregon Temperance Advocate, conducts a weekly radio broadcast, does personal counseling with the alcoholic and lectures to conventions and conferences in Oregon and neighboring states.

**PENNSYLVANIA**

Rev. James L. Harley, S.J., '49, formerly of Loyola College in Baltimore is now on the faculty of the University of Scranton.

Paul W. Stoddard, '48, principal of the Houstonville Valley Regional High School at Falls Village, Conn., was educational director of the national conference of Alcoholism. The three-day conference held at Bucks Falls was attended by 450 teen-agers representing 20,000 members of Allied Youth in this country and Nova Scotia.

Benjamin C. Martin, '54, Butler, is community organization representative for the Division of Addictive Diseases of the State Department of Health.

Marion C. Wettrick, '47, Williamsport, is a regional health consultant for.

**OBITUARY**

Melvin E. Brandes, '56, Willmar, Minn.

Phillip S. Canfield, '54, Alton, Ill.

Blanche E. O. Graham, '55, Trenton, N.J.

William B. Harrison, '48, Youngstown, Ohio

David J. Kelleher, '44, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Reverend Dr. George A. Little, '43, Toronto, Canada

William L. Miller, '47, San Diego, Calif.

Franklin Petrie, '47, Minneapolis, Minn.

Senior Captain Don Pitt, '48, San Francisco, Calif.

Alice C. Scott, '53, Glendale, Calif.

Joy Anthony Sullivan, '43, Los Angeles, Calif.

Warren A. Tangen, '46, St. Paul, Minn.

News from Canada

ALBERTA

Hanna Christofferson Lewis, '32, has been appointed director of educational services for the Alcoholism Foundation of Alberta in Edmonton. Prior to her appointment Mrs. Lewis was a counselor at the foundation.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Bettrice K. Wilson, '35, Vancouver, is completing a social work course with emphasis on the problems of alcohol and plans to work in that field.

The Canadian Council on Alcoholism held its third annual meeting in Vancouver, November 4-5, 1957. H. David Archibald, '48, is president of the council. The members agreed unanimously to coordinate and foster a more formal and cohesive national organization. E. D. McRae, '34, executive director of the Alcoholism Foundation of British Columbia, was host to the council.

ONTARIO

Raymond G. McCarthy, '43, New Haven, Conn., addressed the 27th annual convention of the Ontario Educational Association in Toronto, April 24, 1957. His topic was the role of the public health worker in meeting the problems of alcohol.

R. Margaret Cork, '52, chief psychiatric social worker of the Alcoholism Research Foundation, is the author of "Alcoholism and Nursing," which was published in the Canadian Journal of Public Health in September 1957.

with the State Department of Health. Miss Wettrick recently received her M.P.H. at Chapel Hill, N.C.

Paul Whittmoyer, '34, was on the staff at the Pennsylvania School of Alcoholic Studies at Juniata College in June 1957.

Lucille Alex, '36, has been appointed director of nurses at the Butler County Health Department.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Lynne M. Fort, '32, has returned to live in Spearfish Canyon near Lead after several years in Samoa. After leaving Samoa, Mr. Fort took a trip around the world. Since his return he has spoken to groups of teachers and service clubs all over the country.

TEXAS


R. M. Henderson, '47, New Haven, Conn., spoke to a seminar on the problem drinker in business and industry sponsored by the Orange Committee on Alcoholism and the Orange Chamber of Commerce on October 18, 1957. Other alumni on the program were H. J. Walkers, '56, chief of the Division of Alcoholism, Baton Rouge, La.; W. J. Barnes, '37, Houston, member of the Texas Commission on Alcoholism; and J. Nelson Brown, '52, Austin, executive director of the Texas Commission on Alcoholism. Sixty-five people attended the meeting.

Mr. Henderson also spoke at the 1957 annual conference of the Texas Personnel and Management Association in Austin on October 23. His topic was problem drinking in business and industry. The meeting was sponsored by the Texas Commission on Alcoholism.

News from Abroad

FRANCE

Dr. Pierre Bensoussan, '35, Paris, writes that he is working hard on the problems of alcoholism despite many obstacles, mainly political and economic, but that the idea grows each day. He is now head of a 250-bed section in Sainte Anne Hospital, which is the main psychiatric center in France. He is introducing modern treatment, starting group and individual psychotherapy, promoting social work and training medical and nursing personnel. Dr. Bensoussan works with A.A. groups, has started a news bulletin and is preparing a booklet on new trends and treatments in alcoholism. He hopes to attend the Alumni Institute in 1958.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA


THAILAND

Dr. Prasop Ratnakorn, '53, Bangkok, addressed the Second International Congress for Psychiatry in Zurich in September 1957. Two thousand psychiatrists from 58 nations attended the congress. Dr. Ratnakorn's picture appeared in Time Magazine, September 16, 1957, with an account of the meeting.

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UTAH

The sixth annual session of the Utah School of Alcohol Studies met June 16-22 at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City. There were 165 in attendance. Yale alumni participating as lecturers and staff members were Clyde W. Goodenham, '31; Ellis T. Dentons, '30; Yvollin Gardner, '38, New York City; washi Ike Cohn, '44, Jackson, Miss.; Knight B. Kerr, '51; Grant B. Harris, '53; Jennings G. Wilson, '52; Arthur A. Sather, '50; and N. Blaine Winters, '48.

Rev. C. Sumpter Logan, '48, of Ogden was co-author of two articles which appeared in the Christian Century in October 1956. The articles told of the part played by the ministerial association in Henderson and Sturgis, Ky., during the first week of integration in the public schools.

VERMONT

Joseph P. Verder t, '51, executive director of the State Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program, announces a telephone recording service to provide information for alcoholics. It is similar to services which give time and weather information. A different one-minute message each day in the week gives the caller factual information on alcoholism.

John J. Pisciottci, '31, supervisor of alcohol education in the State Department of Education, has recently prepared several bulletins on alcohol education in the State of Vermont. No. 1 is entitled "With Focus on Youth"; No. II: "The Role of the Parents in Alcohol Problems"; No. III: "The Role of the Elementary School in Alcohol Education." The bulletins are free to citizens of Vermont.

VIRGINIA

Rev. Wayne W. Worner, '43, Richmond, the first student to attend the Summer School of Alcohol Studies and its present alumni secretary, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on March 27, 1957 by the president of Philadeth College, London, Ont., Canada. The degree was conferred in a special service at Revelle Methodist Church in Richmond. Dr. Worner is executive secretary of the Virginia Church Temperance Council.

WASHINGTON


WISCONSIN