Communication of Research
Role of the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH is a cumulative thing. It is cumulative not only as a library or a stamp collection which become more valuable as more units are added, but also in the sense that the 100th item of understanding or knowledge could not come into being without the pre-existence of at least 70 or 80 of the earlier items. You can buy 1,000 stamps or books each year for 10 years and have 10,000 units at the end of the decade. Or you can buy the 10,000 items on the first day of the first year. Scientific research is different in that it grows upon itself. You couldn’t get the 10,000 items the first year no matter what you spent.

From this it follows that the researcher must digest within his intellect the scientific research of his predecessors and of his contemporaries. If the field of research is new, if only a few people are working in the area, if the theoretical or subject matter concerned is sharply distinguishable from other theoretical and phenomenal subjects, then the amount of time and energy devoted to training and to familiarizing oneself with contemporary research need not be very great. With the enormous development of scientific research, however, the conditions which allowed brief training and small expenditures of time and energy for up-dating knowledge have disappeared.

Besides the problems of training researchers and the making available to them current research became front page news all over the United States. Little red spurtles created public interest in these internal problems of the scientific community. The problems had been there all along; now, chiefly because of fears invoked by expanding power, many persons quite outside the world of science became aware of them.

THE PROBLEM

Whether the subject matter was astronomy or chemistry or psychology, there had developed a great body of knowledge, of hypothesis, and above all of tested procedures, called methodology, which grew by geometric proportions. As each item of value was added it allowed from 2 to 30 new items to appear. Nor was this a nice orderly growth. Rather, tremendous growth for 10 years in one area might be followed by almost no activity in the same area for the next decade. New growth allowed still further growth, yes, but it might also require complete revision of earlier developments. As there were more researchers, new growth came at a faster and faster pace. A given field of scientific research might be creating sufficient new knowledge and sufficient revision of old knowledge to require 4 years of post-college training instead of 2 or 3, and to require new means for the communication of such knowledge between currently active researchers.

Complicating this training and communication is the matter of language. Italian, French, German and English researchers pretty well dominated the scientific fields prior to 1900 but by 2000 it seems clear that journals in Russian, Hindustani, some Chinese languages and undoubtedly others will be as important as those of Western European origin.

But even these complications were to be expanded in dramatic fashion. The nicely distinct (at least so they appear to us now) fields of scientific research of 1850 and 1900 began to cut across each other, both in methodologies and in the subjects studied. Studies in isotope may revolutionize geological and physiological research. Studies in psychology and sociology may help to resolve problems in pharmacology. And in most of these instances the development is not a one-way movement; the application of results from one discipline to another frequently is followed by advances in which are directly relevant back to X. Communication across such disciplinary lines is often as difficult as communication across language barriers. As many of you may be aware, some of the communication between American biochemists and American sociologists on the subject of alcoholism can hardly be included under the heading of communication.

Furthermore, scientific research does not exist in a vacuum. Although much of the time it must proceed in unnatural surroundings (as laboratories, experimental situations) and must be more than usually free of traditional, “common” sense, and socially “proper” controls of thought and action, nevertheless it must constantly return to the reality world and be deemed useful by that world if it is to continue its development. And so a whole new universe of communication is encountered—that between the various scientific researchers and the various segments of society. One part of this universe is communication between the layman
and the scientist on the subject of the latter’s specialty: the physiologist tells us to ignore the kidney or sleep at the bronchiole, termor girl or foster.

A second part of this universe is communication between the scientist and the representative of non-scientific intellectual disciplines: the phytologist tries to explain something of his domain to the lawyer or theologian. Unfortunately, this is a largely one-directional communication, which scientists, especially those of another sciences, and laymen are all communicating about a matter that can cross the interests, consequences, or even methods of the two. The non-scientist is usually fairly apparent in the matter of scientific power. And equally clearly apparent is the non-scientist’s lack of communication, and, biologically and non-specialists of all conceptual, age, sex, social, religious and other categories in all nations are material.

Assuming that wider, deeper and sharper understanding can be achieved through the accumulation, cross-fertilization and digestion of knowledge, another question, and methodological, a basic question: to be faced is that of equipping researchers with past and current research experience so that all others will be a remembrance, will not be increased, will be increased, will not be increased, will not be increased, will be increased, will not be increased, will not be increased, will not be increased, will not be increased, will not be increased, will not be increased, will not be increased, will not be increased, will not be increased, will not be increased, will not be increased, will not be increased.

I think we are all aware that in the field of health problems many studies and reports contain a lot of data and not much discussion. This is probably due to the same reasons as those problems faced by known and unknown inadequacy of medical data and discontinuity. It is not so easy to say those problems in other areas. Perhaps those of us interested in alcohol can readily see the potential problems which can occur in the fields of psychology or of scientific power. If problems are bad and bad, they can be catastrophic.

One of the center’s key strengths is the at-risk youth component. The group G in New Hampshire and all are aware of the work of the clinic. We are always on the alert for new problems that may appear since we are working together on the same problem in Monroe, as Zuck and Tumul and that are sharing their growing knowledge. But we are aware that there may be a large number of eyes on the alcohol question.
The above proposals were made in the form of a motion which was seconded by Robert R. Robinson, '54, public relations manager for Orkema Regius Ltd., of Toronto, discussed problems in communication and the relationship of the student to the school by a panel made up of two physicists, a statistician and a staff member of the Alumni Association.

Although in previous years an attempt had been made to have student participation in formulation of the Alumni Association's business, the earlier efforts were disappointing. Planning could not begin until student arrived in New Haven and the time for preparation was therefore inadequate. In 1958, seminar leaders were limited ahead of time. They came to New Haven 24 hours before the opening of the institute and planning conferences were held.

In order to achieve continuity and maturity in the group seminars, eight groups of questions for discussion were decided upon, as follows:

I. Alcoholism—The areas of social responsibility and the current status of our efforts to achieve (a) among professionals (b) among the general public (c) among alcoholics. What factors or stimuli might be important to other areas of the community, and what actions should the community be taking?

II. Alcoholism and the law—In the evening and the law—In the evening and the office hour. What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area? What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area?

III. Alcoholism and the self-help movement—In the evening and the law—In the evening and the office hour. What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area? What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area?

IV. Alcoholism and the media—In the evening and the law—In the evening and the office hour. What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area? What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area?

V. Alcoholism and the community—In the evening and the law—In the evening and the office hour. What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area? What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area?

VI. Alcoholism and the individual—In the evening and the law—In the evening and the office hour. What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area? What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area?

VII. Alcoholism and the family—In the evening and the law—In the evening and the office hour. What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area? What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area?

VIII. Alcoholism and the profession—In the evening and the law—In the evening and the office hour. What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area? What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area?

In general, the students felt that the seminar leaders had achieved (a) among professionals (b) among the general public (c) among alcoholics. What factors or stimuli might be important to other areas of the community, and what actions should the community be taking?

VI. Alcoholism and the law—In the evening and the law—In the evening and the office hour. What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area? What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area?

VII. Alcoholism and the community—In the evening and the law—In the evening and the office hour. What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area? What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area?

VIII. Alcoholism and the family—In the evening and the law—In the evening and the office hour. What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area? What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area?

IX. Alcoholism and the profession—In the evening and the law—In the evening and the office hour. What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area? What is the evidence that the courts are wise or at least not irresponsible in this area?

In general, the students felt that the seminar leaders had achieved (a) among professionals (b) among the general public (c) among alcoholics. What factors or stimuli might be important to other areas of the community, and what actions should the community be taking?
New Books in Print

New Jellinek Book

MORE PEOPLE working in this field have signed for a new book by E. J. Jellinek than for any other publication. The new book, under the title New Jellinek Book, will be distributed by the Publications Division of the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies at $6.00 per copy. You can order your copy right now.

Yale Center Monographs

TWO NEW MONOGRAPHS in the series, Monographs of the Section of Neurology of the New York Academy of Medicine: 'The Brain in General' and 'The Brain in Movement' are now available. They contain 124 pages and 24 illustrations, and are distributed by the Publications Division of the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies at $6.00 per copy.

National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States

THE CHURCH and Alcohol is the title of a pamphlet being distributed by the National Council which contains a statement of principles concerning alcoholism and alcoholism and the following prices: Nos. 1, 2, 3, Nos. 4 and 5, $2.00 each.

Alcoholic Mental Disorders

THE FOREMOST statistician of mental illness, Dr. Benjamin Malde, has completed the third of the trilogy of scientific studies of mental illness in alcoholics, based on the records of the New York State Mental Hospital System. His monograph, tentatively titled "Psychogenic and Psychopathological Disturbances of Mental Health," is scheduled for publication later this year by the Publications Division of the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies.

Alcohol and Intoxication

THE IMPORTANT new work of readings, Ruminating and Intoxication, by Raymond G. McCarthy, 43, associate director of the Sunflower House, has just come off the press. This 300-page volume, published jointly by the Publications Division of the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies and The Press, is a compendium from many sources of materials that bear directly on the problems of alcoholism and its treatment. It is divided into three parts: 'Alcoholism and Its Treatment,' 'The Effects of Alcohol,' and 'Alcoholism and the Law.' Each part contains a series of readings on specific topics, with each reading followed by a commentary by an expert in the field.

Research at the Center: Field and Laboratory

Physiological Research

FOR THE past few years alcohol after ingestion upon the absorption of alcohol in the stomach has had a number of workers, both in the laboratory and in the field, to consider the problem. Previous studies of the alcohol have dealt at least with some of the factors that influence the amount of alcohol absorbed from the stomach and the rate at which it is absorbed. The purpose of the present study is to investigate the effect of varying concentrations of alcohol on the absorption rate of alcohol from the stomach and the rate at which it is absorbed.

Acute alcoholization

A significant feature of the study was the finding that the rate of absorption of alcohol from the stomach is not a constant factor but varies with the concentration of alcohol in the stomach. The rate of absorption is greatest at low concentrations of alcohol and decreases as the concentration of alcohol increases. These findings indicate that the mechanism of absorption of alcohol from the stomach is influenced by the concentration of alcohol in the stomach. The results of this study are important in the field of alcoholism and in the understanding of the physiological effects of alcohol.

Interactions with other drugs

Another important finding of the study was the interaction of alcohol with other drugs. The rate of absorption of alcohol from the stomach is influenced by the presence of other drugs in the system. The presence of other drugs can alter the rate of absorption of alcohol from the stomach and can affect the mechanism of absorption.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the study has shown that the rate of absorption of alcohol from the stomach is influenced by the concentration of alcohol in the stomach and by the presence of other drugs in the system. These findings are important in the understanding of the physiological effects of alcohol and in the development of strategies for the prevention and treatment of alcoholism.

The Chronically Drunken Offender

PAST RESEARCH by Earl Rudigolos, Ph.D., on the chronic drunkenness offender centered on two questions: (1) What are the essential features of alcohol-related behavior and (2) how do these features differ from those of the normal offender? The current study, on the other hand, is concerned with the characteristics of the chronic drunkenness offender and the factors that contribute to his or her continued consumption of alcohol.

The current study involved the examination of a group of chronic drunkenness offenders who were admitted to a treatment center for alcohol-related problems. The offenders were divided into two groups: those who entered the treatment center voluntarily and those who entered the treatment center as a result of a court order.

The results of the study showed that the voluntary group had higher levels of alcohol consumption than the involuntary group. The voluntary group also had a higher rate of previous treatment for alcohol-related problems. These findings suggest that the voluntary group may be more motivated to change their behavior and that the involuntary group may be less motivated to change their behavior.

The results of the study also showed that the voluntary group had a higher level of alcohol-related problems than the involuntary group. The voluntary group also had a higher rate of previous treatment for alcohol-related problems. These findings suggest that the voluntary group may be more motivated to change their behavior and that the involuntary group may be less motivated to change their behavior.

The results of the study also showed that the voluntary group had a higher level of alcohol-related problems than the involuntary group. The voluntary group also had a higher rate of previous treatment for alcohol-related problems. These findings suggest that the voluntary group may be more motivated to change their behavior and that the involuntary group may be less motivated to change their behavior.
Alcoholism in Women

WORKING under a research grant from the Connecticut Association for Mental Health, Edith Litansky, Ph.D., is continuing the analysis of the clinical data on women patients which she collected as clinical psychologist for the Connecticut Commission on Alcoholism. The social histories of these women patients were presented in the article "Alcoholism in women: social and psychological connotations." 1. Social history data," which were published in the Quarterly Journal on Alcohol on April 15, 1957.

In order to avoid errors, it is essential that analysis of psychological data be done simultaneously with related clinical data. A theoretical framework of the experience is the first requirement which is necessary in order to arrange the categories of alcoholism. Dr. Litansky is therefore preparing a paper on the psychoanalytic evaluation of alcoholic women's reference frame. It will include concepts and some guesses about the ways in which the psychodynamics of women's alcoholism differs from men's. Analysis of the psychological test data obtained from men and women clients has just begun and this material will eventually be published.

Alcohol and Higher-Order Problem Solving

This essentially experimental work is aimed at pin-pointing the nature of the effects of alcohol in complex thinking patterns. It aims to detect social and psychological differences in men and women. The principal investigators are John A. Carpenter, Ph.D., Edith Litansky, and Louis J. Pliner, Ph.D., and the research has been supported by the National Institute of Mental Health since early 1957. Unpublished data obtained in the past two years from the University of Victoria, British Columbia, and Herbert Barry, Ph.D., will contribute in various ways to theoretical form, data collection and interpretation.

Evaluation of Public Attitudes

A STUDY authorized by the Connecticut Commission on Alcoholism was designed to explore general understanding and anti-alcohol sentiment with a high school student body. Two separate samples were drawn from six different communities. The first consisted of a number of professional people ages, judges, physicians and public health nurses who presumably are in a position to refer alcoholics to treatment services. The second represented a cross-section of the general population and was considered significant because of differences in occupation, income, and type of home. The research group in the public high school was made up of eight different social agencies and included confidential agencies, individual and group social agencies, parochial and private centers, physicians and public health nurses who seek to become skilled in treatment areas as professional counselors.

Alcohol and Higher-Order Problem Solving

This essentially experimental work is aimed at pin-pointing the nature of the effects of alcohol in complex thinking patterns. It aims to detect social and psychological differences in men and women. The principal investigators are John A. Carpenter, Ph.D., Edith Litansky, and Louis J. Pliner, Ph.D., and the research has been supported by the National Institute of Mental Health since early 1957. Unpublished data obtained in the past two years from the University of Victoria, British Columbia, and Herbert Barry, Ph.D., will contribute in various ways to theoretical form, data collection and interpretation.

Cross-cultural Study of Alcohol Consumption

THE MAJOR concern of this research is systematic study of cultural variations in drinking patterns as they may relate to persistent variations in the early socialization of dependence and in modes of existence in adult life. This project is being supported by the National Institute of Mental Health. Irvin Child, Ph.D., and Marguerite Bern, M.D. (on leave), are collaborating with Dr. Litansky. The work has been supported by the National Institute of Mental Health since 1957 and other data-collecting phases of the study are complete at the present time. The findings are now being analyzed and interpreted.

Clinic Follow-Up Studies

TWO FOLLOW-UP STUDIES of clinical treatment of alcoholics in an inpatient ward in a state hospital and of treatment of alcoholics in a state hospital are underway. The former, supported by the Connecticut Commission on Alcoholism, is being conducted under the direction of Dr. Litansky in the state hospital in Madison, Wisconsin. The two follow-up studies are being conducted in Madison, Wisconsin. The first is a two-year follow-up, ending in December 1958, and the second is a one-year follow-up, ending in December 1959. The latter is being conducted by 10 different treatment groups and is being evaluated by the Connecticut Commission on Alcoholism.

The Connecticut Commission on Alcoholism, at an annual meeting in July 1958, the officers were instructed to establish a Regional Alumni Groups. The commission recommended that the initiation of a regional alumni group should be the product of the student body or some alumni group, rather than a single individual. An interested individual interested in the establishment of a regional alumni group should be encouraged to contact several in his general area, and in turn, may be chosen chairman of the organizing committee. When possible, representation should be drawn from different disciplines and different years of the Summer School. President William Fergusson, '44, has already communicated this policy to two or three groups. It has been decided that it be publicized through the Alumni News. This is intended to encourage the interest and development of individual alumni, but refer to the issuance of a more or less consistent pattern of state or regional alumni groups around the country.

February 1, 1959

Dear Alumni:

Those of you who attended the Alumni Institute this past summer were planned and well rewarded. It was gratifying to note the enthusiasm manifested in the formation of a formal Alumni Association. Of all of us missed Lefty and were grati-

fied to learn that the Henderson Fellowship Fund in his memory, as of July 28, 1958, amounting to $1,031.94, which we hope that additional gifts from the alumni will increase this fund.

Mr. Becon reported that the alumni dues for the past year amounted to $1,031.94, which was a sizable increase over the previous year, but still left a deficit of $500 in printing and mailing of the Alumni News for the past year. The deficit will be covered in your dues of $2 so that the estimated balance of the Alumni News will be fully covered.

Shortly after the Institute was over we learned that the sudden death of our newly elected first vice president, M. L. W. Alston, was a great blow to the school and director of the North Carolina Alcoholism Rehabilitation Fund.

The alumni expressed the hope that in recognition of these great losses, the alumni of alumni several of them might get together to sponsor some type of program or memorial yearbook for the Alumni Institute and to assist in rais-

ing a memorial fund.

Best wishes to all.

Sincerely,

Wayne W. Wrenn, '43

Recording Secretary
1959

The 73rd session of the Summer School will be held from 26 June to 23 July 1959. Copies of the 1959 prospectus and application forms are available from the Registrar, Summer School of Alcohol Studies, 32 Hillhouse Avenue, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Around the U.S.A.

ALABAMA

Activities involving graduates of the Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies reached a high point when a meeting of the Alabama alumni was held in Birmingham on 1 October at the new clinic of the Alabama Commission on Alcoholism. The meeting was planned and organized by John L. Sanders, '58, educational director of the commission. At the meeting were the following: Louise L. Coty, '58; Montgomery; Ael F. DeWitt, '44; Florence; Robert E. Brown, '54; Asheville; James F. Flood, '32; Rolla; Rev. Richard P.-times, '58, Columbus; William J. Gerald, '55; Montgomery; Francis B. Good, '51; Birmingham; Paul Irwin, '50; Atlanta; Martha P. Lee, '58, Birmingham; Rev. Robert M. Min, '58; Beaumont; Ael P. Mound, '51; Birmingham; Thomas C. Perina, '54; Mobile; Dallis C. Powers, '32, Montgomery; Mary Proctor, '35; Montgomery; Joe Bandy, '50, Montgomery; Percy M. Sine, '51; Birmingham; Verna L. Telford, '58, Latex, Rev. Albert L. Vincent, '58, Enterprise; W. W. Young, '55, Birmingham.

These in turn decided to form a temporary Alabama Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies Alumni Association. Temporary officers were: Paul Irving, president; Rev. Robert M. Man, vice president; and

John L. Sanders, executive secretary. A permanent alumni association is expected to be formed soon as the financial situation permit.


Sponsors of the conference were the Alabama Commission on Alcoholism, the Arkansas Commission on Alcoholism, the Georgia Commission on Alcoholism, the Louisiana State Department of Hospitals, the Mississippi Department of Narcotics Education, the Tennessee Alcohol Commission, the Texas Commission on Alcoholism, the Utah State Board of Health, the Alabama [Georgia] Committee on Alcoholism, the Austin [Texas] Committee on Alcoholism, the Birmingham [Alabamian] Committee on Alcoholism, the Hawaii [Tahitian] Committee on Alcoholism, and the Jackson [Mississippi] Committee on Alcoholism.

The conference was attended by over 100 people.

Vernie L. Telford, '58, Beaumont; Louise L. Coty, '58, Birmingham; Elizabeth S. Kinnear, '38, Mobile; and Martha P. Lee, '58, Birmingham; Melvin M. McPherson, '58, Birmingham; George Lawrence, '58, of Atlanta, Ga. served as consultants in discussion at the State Mental Conference on Alcoholism held in Birmingham on 10-31 October. Percy J. Smith, '58, Beaumont; Birmingham; Robert E. Coty, '54; and Rev. Robert M. Man, '58, Beaumont, served as chairmen of a panel that discussed the therapeutic team and the alcoholic. The conference was planned by John L. Sanders, '58, Montgomery, together with leaders in the mining field.

CALIFORNIA

Alcoholics-Society's Responsibility was the theme of a workshop on alcoholism held at Pacific Grove on 13-17 October. The workshop was sponsored by the State Department of Public Health in cooperation with the University of California and various local committees on alcoholism.

George McWhirter, '30, Sacramento, was moderator of a panel discussion of Training Needs in the Field of Alcoholism. Miss. McWhirter said general recognition was given to the value of Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies training and he was impressed that some day there may be a "West Coast Yale." Alumni participating in the 5-day meeting were: William J. Whorton, '36, New York City and Mary C. Clark, '58, Carmel.

Rev. Norman W. Taylor, '45, South Gate, is chairman of the Temperance Committee of the Southern California-Idaho Conference of the Methodist Church, a member of the board of directors of the Los Angeles "Li'l Fellowship," for the recovery of alcoholics, and a member of the board of directors of the California Temperance Federation. He was di- rector of the Conference Youth School of Alcohol Studies at the Hollywood First Methodist Church held on 10-11 August.

K. R. Malden, '54, Hayward, is chairman of the Edes Committee on Alcoholism and works with various high schools on alcohol education in Alameda County.

Lena McCoy McWhirter, '30, Sacramento, has resigned as director of medical social service at Sacramento General Hospital after serving for 20 years. She plans to work in the field of public health.

George McWhirter, '30, Sacramento, is a social worker at the Mental Hygiene Clinic and in private practice. He is a member of the Advisory Committee to the Alcoholic Clinic of the State Department of Public Health.

Mrs. Mary C. Clark, '58, executive secretary of the Monterey Peninsula Committee on Alcoholism, reports that a residence has been purchased by the committee for a rehabilitation home for alcoholics. The com- mittee in cooperation with the Methodist Society and County Health Department, sponsored a 3-months program on alcoholism at Carmel.

James A. McWhirter, '36, for the past six years a social worker with the Detroit-Alcohol Clinic, is now with the Men's Service Clinic of the Volunteers of America in Los Angeles. Rev. Enoch B. L. Jones, '36, is the chaplain counselor.

Dr. David G. Zagolich, '36, Oakland, is director of the Alameda County Clinic, one of the six California alcohol rehabilitation pilot clinics.

The California Council of Local Committees held their annual meeting in Pasadena in February 1959. Mary C. Clark, '58, Carmel, Mildred H.
Henderson Fellowship Fund

A F EDERAL memorial was established jointly by the Yale School of Alcohol Studies, his family and his friends. The memorial is a full-stime in the School of Alcohol Studies with stipend and qualification to attend qualified candidates for admission to the University of California in San Francisco.

The first fellowship was awarded to Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California in Berkeley, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.

Edward M. Carpenter's interests are primarily in the field of alcoholism in industry. On February 1, 1975 the fellowship awarded Edward M. Carpenter, a graduate student in the Department of Social Psychology and Social Institutions at the University of California, for the academic year 1975.
North American Association of Alcoholism Programs

A RESEARCH INSTITUTE on Problems of Alcohol and Aco

stolism was sponsored by the North American Association of Alcoholism Programs and supported by a grant of $30,000 from the Department of Mental Health and Welfare. It brought together people from many professional fields for an exchange of ideas on drinking problems of young and old, and for a better understanding of the causes, factors, evaluation of treatment, and modern preventive education.

The eighth annual meeting of the N.A.A.A.P. was held in Detroit, Michigan, in January and February. The keynote address by Leonard J. Dubin, M.D., psychiatrist in the Professional Services Branch of the National Institute of Mental Health, was on "Alcoholism and Human Ecology-A New Look." Addressing the meeting and participating in its program included: J. David Archibald, Jr., Tokyo; Ronald R. VanDyke, M.D., Michigan; Harold W. Demore, Jr., M.S., Massachusetts—all officers of the association; and J. George Streichen, ’30, Albertson; and Harry J. Walters, ’36, Louisville. There were 75 others in attendance.

Among the participants were: D. W. Crandall Gifford, London, Ontario; S. J. Karsh, Vienna, Austria; H. W. Ewen, Stockholm, Sweden; D. B. Keith Carson, chairman of the Division of Medical Services of the National Academy of Sciences; and Dr. Paul H. Stevensen, former chairman of the Medical Section of the National Mental Health were among the distinguished visitors and participants at the meeting.

The program chairman of Ralph W. Dunkle, a particularly interesting and informative program chairman for the 1961 meeting was arranged. Four sessions were sponsored: Alcohol Education in the Schools, by the Michigan Education Association; Alcoholism and the La ad, by the Michigan State Medical Society; and Alcoholism and Social Work, by the Michigan State Council on Alcoholism and Social Workers. Separate session meetings were arranged for instructors, board members, educators, and therapists.

On Friday, August 17, 1968, at the August meeting of the N.A.A.A.P., the following officers were elected for the year 1963–1964: President, H. David Archibald, Jr., Free; vice president, J. George Streichen, Albertson; secretary, Harry J. Walters, Louisville; and treasurer, L. A. B. Jones, Texas.

At the business meeting of the association the members voted to accept the Association's invitation to hold the 1963 meeting in the Boston and Albertson's invitation to hold the 1964 meeting in the Boston-Jasper National Park area.

Omar A. D'Andrea, ’57, Portland, has recently been appointed to the membership committee of the Massachusetts Alcohol Commission. Dr. J. Willis B. Simpson, ’57, Portland, director of the Salvation Army's Social Service Council, has developed a formal rehabilitation program for homosexuals at the center with the services of a full-time social worker and an educational worker. He also conducted a course on alcoholism and the military service.

Quentin S. Ungar, ’57, Gardiner, director of the police and public health education division, department of alcohol and drug education, has completed his first year of service.

Richard H. Whittaker, ’57, chairman of the State Alcohol Counseling Committee, has completed his first year of service and was re-elected to serve a second year.

The annual conference of the Boston Commission on Alcoholism was held on 6 May. The theme of the conference was Alcoholism's Unfriendliness with Society.

The report to the A Survey of Bridgeway, an Institution for the Chronically Mentally Ill, was made by Dr. Adele S. H. Davis, ’58, Head, Department of Alcohol Education with the Institute for the Chronically Mentally Ill, of the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health, and the Office of the Commissioner of Mental Health. Dr. Davis and her assistants conducted a survey of alcoholism education programs in Massachusetts for the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health, and the Office of the Commissioner of Mental Health. The survey, conducted as a part of a larger study of alcohol education programs in the United States, was funded by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Dr. James B. Molinsky, ’57, director of the Division of Alcoholism of the Department of Public Health, is responsible for the alcoholism education programs in the state of Massachusetts.

The Council of Alcoholism of the United States, Inc., is responsible for the alcoholism education programs in the state of Massachusetts.

The Council of Alcoholism of the United States, Inc., is responsible for the alcoholism education programs in the state of Massachusetts.

The Council of Alcoholism of the United States, Inc., is responsible for the alcoholism education programs in the state of Massachusetts.

The Council of Alcoholism of the United States, Inc., is responsible for the alcoholism education programs in the state of Massachusetts.

The Council of Alcoholism of the United States, Inc., is responsible for the alcoholism education programs in the state of Massachusetts.

The Council of Alcoholism of the United States, Inc., is responsible for the alcoholism education programs in the state of Massachusetts.

The Council of Alcoholism of the United States, Inc., is responsible for the alcoholism education programs in the state of Massachusetts.

The Council of Alcoholism of the United States, Inc., is responsible for the alcoholism education programs in the state of Massachusetts.

The Council of Alcoholism of the United States, Inc., is responsible for the alcoholism education programs in the state of Massachusetts.

The Council of Alcoholism of the United States, Inc., is responsible for the alcoholism education programs in the state of Massachusetts.

The Council of Alcoholism of the United States, Inc., is responsible for the alcoholism education programs in the state of Massachusetts.

The Council of Alcoholism of the United States, Inc., is responsible for the alcoholism education programs in the state of Massachusetts.