Yale ... and Beyond ...

1. THE PAST

Two announcements concerning Yale University's intention to sever its relation to the Laboratory and Center of Alcohol Studies were issued on November 28-29, 1960 to many organizations and individuals having various relationships with the Laboratory, Center, School, or Journal. It was not possible to send individual copies to every alumnus. As it turned out, leading newspapers picked up the story before even the first letter was mailed.

The two statements are combined as follows:

The Yale Center of Alcohol Studies and Laboratory of Applied Biodynamics have announced the decision of the University that, valuable though the work of this department has been during the past 40 years and promises to be in the future, its continuation as a part of Yale University is inappropriate.

The reasons for the University's decision, reported to have been made with considerable reluctance, are given as follows: The diversity of academic disciplines represented within the Center's research program, and the applied rather than purely academic nature of some of its responsibilities and activities, have made it difficult to integrate the organization within any of the traditional departments at Yale under its current educational policy; furthermore, the University has been unable to increase its contribution to the expanding financial needs of the Center's program.

The Yale Corporation has pledged continued support to the Center for a reasonable period to allow, first, completion of current research programs and, second, development of steps to facilitate orderly continuation, in a setting other than Yale, of its documentation, publication, educational and other activities.

The projected 19th annual session of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies, and the Alumni Institute already announced to its 3,300 graduates, both scheduled for July 23, 1961, are to be held at Yale University as planned.

The offices of the Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, the Classified Abstract Archive of the Alcohol Literature, the Alcoholism Treatment Digest, and other documentation and publication activities, will continue until further notice at their present address.

To many of the alumni, to complete strangers who wrote to us, and to several newspaper editorial writers, the explanation of the University's action given in the above statement, the essence of which was approved by the President and the Provost, was not too informative about the immediate act of severance and rather puzzling in its implications about appropriate functions for American universities.

We are confident that few alumni would assume that any member of our staff would believe that basic interdisciplinary research, or that functional relationships between such research and sincere, responsible action programs in the society, might be inappropriate. That the action programs concerned happened to relate to judicial, religious, medical, educational and similar fields, most of which are official structures of any university, makes such an assumption even more incongruous.

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Alumni Institute to be Held in 1961

The triennial Alumni Institute of the Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies will be in session from Sunday, July 23, to Thursday, July 27, 1961. Registration (for men at Silliman College and women at Hadley Hall) will be held from noon to 5 P.M. on Sunday, with an opening session and reception in the evening. The Institute will close with lunch on Thursday.

Because of the change in the status of the Yale Center and the fact that this will be the last Alumni Institute to meet in New Haven, it is anticipated that a large number of alumni will make an effort to attend. In order to allow time for the staff to complete administrative arrangements, applications should be in the office of the registrar by May 15. Use the form on the back of this issue of the Alumni News and send in your application as soon as possible.

The total cost of the session will be $10. This includes registration, room, and 11 meals, Monday through Thursday luncheon. No meals will be served in the dining hall on Sunday. Alumnae will be accommodated in Hadley Hall, the new women's dormitory on Temple Street. Wives of alumni may also be accommodated there and be served in the Silliman dining hall on payment of the $10 fee.

In past years a number of alumni indicated their intention to attend but failed to appear during the session. Obviously this complicates our commitments to the dining hall staff and involves unnecessary expense on the part of the School. To avoid this type of situation in 1961, alumni are asked to send an advance payment of $5 with each application. This amount will be applied against the total fee. It will not be returnable.

The staff has given considerable thought to development of a challenging program. The range of backgrounds, interests, experience in the field, and professional responsibilities of our alumni makes it difficult to decide the content and organization of this program.

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Yale and Beyond

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It would also be fallacious to suppose that Yale took this action because three or four influential personalities in the University had been bitterly attacking the Laboratory and Center for decades.

Was it, then, entirely or primarily a matter of money? To our knowledge, this was little more than a minor factor. It certainly was a minor budget.

Perhaps, after all, the move is only to be explained in terms of a series of such departures from the University, both of individuals and of departments, in the past decade. It must be assumed that in the policy shaping Yale’s future, a Center of Alcohol Studies is expendable.

2. THE PRESENT

This statement is being prepared just before the deadline of the Alumni News January 10, 1961, about seven weeks after the University’s decision was made. What is happening? We have received many letters and phone calls and have read various newspaper stories and editorials which deplore the decision, which often suggest that perhaps Yale will reconsider, and which unanimously assume or declare that if it does not stay at Yale the Center will “of course” be established elsewhere.

This is more easily said than done. Today the Center is an organization of researchers and teachers from many disciplines, is a unit which integrates academic studies with a great variety of social action programs, e.g., religion, education, health, community organization, industry, courts, welfare, police, and is a group with personal relationships and services extending not only throughout this country but also to many other parts of the world. The Laboratory and Center evolved over many years, with roots extending from many situations, persons and events, some within the University, some without. And in the process of growth it affected other situations, persons and events, also both within and without the University. To remove this complex, slowly developing, and multi-organization-related unit by one surgical swipe is perhaps not too difficult, but to implant such an excited unit within a new body is a far more complicated undertaking, difficult for the organism being moved and difficult for the potential host.

There are problems of money (not just for 1961 or 1963, but for the many years for which this or that academic department appoints a man of associate or full professorial rank). There are problems of professional positioning of staff which may require the agreement of as many as five academic departments in two or three different schools of a university. There are problems of space—in these days of enormous expansion a matter of almost crucial importance to many universities. And there is the awful pressure of time. How long can our individual staff members wait before accepting offers to go here or there, offers which do not involve the Center as a whole?

During the past several weeks, various universities and health centers have been sufficiently interested to explore possibilities, with exchanges of visits by staffs. Nothing final can be stated about any of these possibilities; and others are developing.

One organization has made a concrete offer to take over the Journal and Archive. Another group is primarily interested in the Summer School. Both are quite aware of the far greater utility of maintaining the reality of the Center rather than some of its parts, but are unable to finance or in appropriate fashion locate the whole; also, they fear that before such a desirable conclusion could be achieved, the entire organization might wither away. Several senior members of the staff have already received significant offers from other institutions as individuals. But as of the first weeks of the New Year, no final action has occurred.

3. THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

Gazing into a crystal ball and announcing future events which will already be history by the time the communication is broadcast requires more courage or more foolhardiness than is readily available. However, a few negative probabilities can be stated. First, it seems most unlikely that the administration of Yale University will seriously reconsider its action. Particularly to the members of the class of 1959, who heard the Secretary of the University Corporation announce to them (a) the high esteem with which that body regarded the Center, (b) its plan to place the Center more effectively within the University; and (c) its accomplishment of increasing the Center’s budget, it might seem that there must be such extraordinary ambivalence at Yale about the Center, that reconsideration would be quite possible. To those within the University, however, the die would seem irrevocably cast.

Second, it would seem certain that the Center and Laboratory, even if moved successfully to another setting, would necessarily present a different appearance from that known to the School’s alumni. The Yale name, in all likelihood a symbol carrying different meanings to different people, has played a significant role, perhaps more obvious in the life of the School than in any other part of the organization. Even if no other change occurred, the loss of the Yale relationship would by itself result in a new image. As many persons have pointed out, the very fact that the researchers and educators dealing with the many problems related to alcohol were at Yale, rather than at a teacher’s college of local fame or a recently established municipal college, helped remove the stigma from serious consideration of these problems; in fact, the name of Yale allowed a dignity and a position of non-self-interest which were sorely needed in this field. Whether the administration at Yale had any perception of this phenomenon or, indeed, of the very functions, nature and goals of the Laboratory and Center, is quite irrelevant to the fact that the symbol of “Yale” asked the development of serious, scientific, broadly comprehensive and relevant education and research about this bewildering complex of problems. Some have declared that the Center and Laboratory also aided the public image of Yale. Be that as it may, the relationship is to be ended and, whatever may or may not be substituted, a relocated Center of Alcohol Studies will not be the same.

Consequently, just because it will not be the same, the future will look dark to some friends of the Center. But is the future necessarily dark...
...cause the past and present will not persist in forms which may currently be pleasing to this or that viewer of the scene?

There is a larger and much more broadly significant point of view from which to assess the future. It includes an evaluation of the past and an analysis of function in terms of needs, assets and liabilities of both society and individuals. And from this viewpoint, the future, though temporarily darkened by the "surgical swipe," is really one of great promise. The Laboratory and Center are to be seen, not as a goal or an end in themselves, but as means toward far more significant goals and ends. Not are these goals and ends to be viewed merely as of the spring of 1961. What was the situation in 1936, just before the Laboratory of Applied Physiology entered the field of alcohol studies in its multi-functional and multi-disciplinary fashion? And what is that situation today?

No history of the problems of alcohol and of the many attempts to meet these problems can be presented here, but it takes no vivid imagination, no weighty tomes of footnoted data, to perceive that something like a revolution has occurred in these 35 years. Three factors stand out in that development. The first is the mammoth and basic phenomenon of the problems themselves—-the inadequacy and even conflict-producing nature of the policy and procedure of organized religion, courts, jails, hospitals, social agencies and researchers, of the beverage industries and of the temperance organizations and, more dramatically obvious, the direct manifestations of abuse of alcohol, the accidents and losses, the hatreds and distortions, the drunkards and alcoholics, the sickness and deteriorations.

The second factor consists of new modes of response to these problems, and here two names stand out, although many others could be listed. One is Alcoholics Anonymous and the other the Center of Alco hol Studies at Yale.

And the third factor has been the readiness of the public, of many "publics," to listen, to learn, and to act so that new understanding, new knowledge and new procedure could be introduced, given the chance to be proved, and be adopted if found worthwhile.

And many changes have occurred, changes which cannot be excised no matter what may happen to this individual or to that group, to this law or to that institution. Major changes have occurred in this past quarter century, not only in services, in knowledge, in activities, and in organizations, but—-including and transcending these measurable concrete events—there has been a major change in attitudes.

In relation to alcoholism, the National Council on Alcoholism adopted in 1944 as its basic charter the concepts that (a) alcoholism is a disease, (b) it is a public health problem, and (c) something could and something should be done about it. These were radical propositions only 16 short years ago. Today, for large segments of the population, they are almost of the order of the known, the accepted, almost the commonplace. And on a broader level a similar development has occurred in relation to all the problems related to alcohol: they are recognized as problems; they affect the entire society; and they are amenable to rational, practical attack. This does not mean that the "answers" are known. Quite to the contrary. It means that more and more Americans are coming to recognize that there are problems and that more and more Americans will no longer accept any of the three propositions which for decades effectively blocked all rational understanding and all rational action: (1) that there are no problems (or, if there are, they should be hidden, denied, mislabeled, or laughed away); (2) that there probably are such problems but it is hopeless to try to do anything; and (3) that there is near at hand a simple, single solution (not too remote from what might be called a "gimmick"), sometimes legal, sometimes chemical, sometimes spiritual, sometimes psychic, occasionally fiscal or pedagogic, which will solve all the problems.

Displacing the negativism, the simple pessimisms, and the ignorance or narrow scope underlying these attitudes, there has arisen a more mature, a more realistic, perhaps above all a more humble approach to recognition of problems and to development of meaningful, testable and practical measures for successful attack. The primary role of the Yale Center may be seen as twofold: one, research into the varied factors which are involved, posing questions and developing methods for seeking answers which will allow new orientation, new light, and new evidence; two, communicating findings in orderly, objective and relevant fashion to other researchers, to other teachers, to the many types of interest and action groups concerned and, indirectly, to the public at large.

And now, in 1961, the Center is about to change, perhaps even disappear. Does this mean a return to the negativism, the sterile battles, the narrow emotionalism, the popular ignorance, the few and segmented researches, and the aura of stigma and pessimism of earlier years? It means nothing of the sort. And one outstanding reason for this conclusion is the fact of between 3,000 and 4,000 graduates of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies. And stemming from those thousands are, literally, many more thousands; for these graduates did not hide their talent in some secret spot. Read the notes of this and previous issues of the Alumni News. It forms an amazing history. The schools, the conferences, the committees, the commissions, the studies and reports and articles and books, the clinics, college and school courses, the seminars, motion pictures, the often unrecorded work with alcoholics in industry, on Skid Row, in social agencies, hospitals, missions, police stations, mental hospitals, the presentation of ideas, of action, of organization, formally and informally, recorded and unrecorded—-these actions of the alumni and the actions in turn of those who have stimulated have played an enormous role in changing, yes, in revolutionizing the setting in which answers to the problems will develop. We will not go back to 1906 or to 1916 or to 1936, if for no other reason merely because we cannot. A great change has occurred, one in which the Center at Yale has played a leading part. The important point, however, is not the role of any individual or group but the change itself.

The dramatic measurable changes are known to all of you. The school texts of 1936-1935 dealing with alcohol and its use are on the shelves for you to see—they are museum pieces. In 1943 there was not a single state bureau, not a single voluntary community group dealing with alcoholism. Since 1936 almost every major religious body in the United States has revitalized if not revived its entire program on alcohol and its problems. In medical groups, in traffic departments, in public health education, in courts and tuberculosis sanitariums, in plays, books, and magazine articles, in films and comic strips, in legislative committees and service clubs, the changes have occurred. And the School through its alumni has played a dynamic role in these changes.

One last change should be mentioned—in one way the most striking of them all. As the alumni are well aware, the Center of Alcohol Studies has for more than 20 years received almost unanimous approval, at least in public statements, from all manner of organizations and individuals—almost unanimous but not quite. Two groups have persistently and strongly attacked. They might be termed the core groups of the old Wet and Dry contestants. Yet, since the news of Yale University's action was announced, representatives of both groups have of their own accord not only called to express their shocked surprise, but have requested permission to aid in relocation of the Center at some other university. This does not mean they now enthusiastically endorse the points of view or personalities which to them may represent the image of the Center. It means they realize the value of the functions served and do not wish a vacuum to appear. They know that 1936 will not reappear, would not want it even if this were possible. They, along with all the others, know that great changes have occurred, know that they too have changed.

In his recent book, The Good Years, Walter Lord describes some part of the suffragette movement, especially the parades in New York City in 1910, 1911 and 1912, the last emerging as a triumphant sign that the battle was to result in a great victory for woman's suffrage. Mr. Lord describes the hopes, the fears, the mistakes, the successes which marked that fateful day. It culminates with an incredible and awe-inspiring event: Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont joined the parade. For the sake of a possibly irrelevant analogy, let us presume that just the opposite had occurred: imagine that the socially prestigious and devastatingly autocratic Mrs. Belmont had been a leader of the movement and of the parade, and then, at that same dramatic moment, for some unknown reason, had refused to march and publicly withdrawn from the movement. Would
the 19th Amendment have never been. Despite the social majesty of Mrs. Belmont, despite the lofty appeal of an earlier glittering tower, despite the plunge into temporary gloom which many acolytes might have suffered, it is hardly imaginable that the course of history would have been much changed. In fact, such a threat or loss might well have resulted in a surge of suffragette activity by (a) many who just didn't like Mrs. Belmont and (b) many who had thought that their efforts were not needed since Mrs. Belmont would take care of everything. “What would have happened if” is at best an amusing game and probably nothing else at all.

Whether the Center and Laboratory change or move or fade away, whether Yale is involved or not, whether individuals here or groups there are upset or nostalgic or merely unaware, the reality would seem to be that the goals of those who would sincerely and humbly and persistently attack the problems related to the use of alcoholic beverages are far, far closer to achievement than ever 10 or 5 years ago. There is more recognition, more research, more education, more action. The approach is more mature, more related to the surrounding world, more capable of growth, more able and willing to make contribution not only to the solution of problems of alcohol but also to the many other problems of our times. The stigma is dissipating; tools for research, for communication and for effective action are increasingly available; and, despite this surprising setback, the meaningful integration of disciplined academic research from many fields, the mutually rewarding development of their cooperation with individuals and groups involved in responsible services to the community—this sort of approach is almost certainly stronger than ever before. It is strong for many reasons, one of them particularly influential with most Americans—it works.

And so, although the future of the Laboratory and Center is at the moment uncertain, the future for more effective attack and emerging solution of the problems related to alcohol is clear and certain. A far better groundwork than was ever before available is at hand. Many able and dedicated persons are ready. The environment for action, for education, and for research is more favorable than perhaps any of us suspected; the almost unanimous reaction to the news from Yale from so many varied sources was literally amazing in that regard. And that future in many, many ways belongs to the very core of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies, its graduates.

Selden D. Bacon
Director

1961 Alumni Institute
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cult to plan a 3-day conference that will meet the needs of all groups. One of the reasons for discontinuing the annual alumni meetings and replacing them with a conference every three years was to provide an opportunity to report on progress in the various areas of alcohol problems and alcoholism treatment. To discuss developments every year is unrealistic, because to a considerable extent changes occur slowly in public attitudes, in clinical practice, and in research involving human behavior. Therefore the three-year schedule is being followed.

Preliminary conversations have been held with alumni officers and a decision has been reached to build a program around the theme: Alcohol, Science, and Society: 1945-1960. This decade and a half represents a period of tremendous activity in the field. Old concepts have been reviewed and revised; new or modified principles have been advanced. While systematic research on a nation-wide basis is only just beginning to develop, there has been considerable activity in several institutions. It will be the function of speakers and discussion leaders during the Institute to summarize developments, to analyze them critically from the viewpoints of different disciplines, and to submit their observations to the discussion groups.

Sunday, July 23
Noon to 5 P.M.
7:30 P.M.
8:45 P.M.
Monday, July 24
9:00 A.M.
9:30 A.M.
10:45 A.M.
11:30 P.M.
2:45 P.M.
4:00 P.M.
7:30 P.M.
Tuesday, July 25
9:00 A.M.
10:45 A.M.
11:30 P.M.
2:00 P.M.
4:00 P.M.
7:30 P.M.
Wednesday, July 26
9:00 A.M.
10:30 A.M.
1:30 P.M.
2:45 P.M.
4:00 P.M.
7:30 P.M.
Thursday, July 27
9:00 A.M.
10:15 A.M.
11:45 A.M.
Tentative Program of the 1961 Alumni Institute

Registration.
Welcome: Selden D. Bacon; E. M. Jellinek; William F. Ferguson, President, Alumni Association.
Address: The Future of the Center of Alcohol Studies. Bacon.
Reception.

Orientation to the Institute.
Organization of Discussion Groups.
Discussion Group Sessions.
Film Showings.
Alumni Association Meeting.

Changing Concepts in Alcoholism Causation and Treatment.
a. Physiological.
b. Psychodynamic.
c. Sociological.
Discussion Group Sessions.
Group Picture.
Modification of Attitudes through Education.
a. In the Community.
b. In the Classroom.
Discussion Group Sessions. (Film showings on request.)
Alcoholics Anonymous: Recent Developments.
Reception.

Progress and Challenges in Official and Voluntary Agencies.
2. Association for the Advancement of Instruction about Alcohol and Narcotics.
Standards and Criteria for Program Evaluation.
Discussion Group Sessions or special subject seminars, according to alumni request, e.g., Tuberculosis and Alcoholism, the Chronic Drunkenness Offender, Epidemiological Research.
1. Annual meeting of AAAN.
2. Other special group meetings to be arranged.

The Future of Specialized Alcohol Schools.
Alumni Association Meeting.
A Critique of the 1961 Alumni Institute.

Speakers invited to participate may be drawn from the alumni, the staff of the Yale Center, and in some cases from outside our group. Each will be requested to present a critical review of developments within his particular area, to summarize gaps in understanding or practice, and to suggest improvements. In particular, each will be asked to indicate how a more effective interdisciplinary approach to specific areas can be generated.

At previous Institutes, discussion groups have been organized according to special interests or disciplines. In the 1961 Institute it is tentatively planned to have alumni select the group they wish to enter at different sessions, depending upon the topic and the speaker. Opportunity to challenge some of the speakers may be provided by moving the discussion from the auditorium to one of the larger classrooms. No attempt will be made to assign recorders or to have reports from the groups. The emphasis will be on an exchange between alumni and speakers rather than on development of a systematic group approach to issues.

The film schedule is tentative and will be determined by the number of available films produced within the past year or two which have not been seen by those in attendance.
Social and Cultural Factors in Control of Alcoholism

IN DEVELOPING THIS ARTICLE, I have made the following assumptions: first, alcoholism is a severe and widespread illness which may be characterized as a behavioral disorder; second, the behavioral disorder of alcoholism is a product of individual and social learning and theoretically is amenable to a process of individual and social relearning and change; third, because of the extent and seriousness of alcoholism, it constitutes a public health problem and should be approached with techniques appropriate for control of a public health illness. In formulating these assumptions I have not discounted the possibility of physiological, biochemical, or psychological factors in etiology. However, I will focus major attention on social and cultural elements contributory to the development of alcoholism.

My material is presented in three parts. First, certain social and cultural aspects of traditional public health diseases are reviewed. Next, some social and cultural aspects of alcoholism are discussed. Finally, a recommendation which I believe is important for the achievement of a perspective which may lead to the control of alcoholism is offered.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH DISEASES

In his Principles of Public Health Administration, Dr. John J. Hanlon comments: "It is strange that while the term 'public health' has been used for several generations, significance of the fact that it consists of two words has only recently been fully appreciated. It should always be realized that we are dealing here with both a product, health, and the recipient, the public, and that the most complete knowledge and understanding of the one is pointless without corresponding information and consideration of the other."

Hanlon quotes Dr. Leavell of the Harvard School of Public Health, who reiterates the same concept as follows:

"Two major types of changes with which public health must deal are going on in the modern world: 'public' changes and 'health' changes. Our professional training helps us most with the health changes. Our knowledge of biology, chemistry, and physics and their medical sub-specialties helps us find and use the proper immunizing agents to prevent disease, the right kinds of food to eat, the best sprays to kill mosquitoes, and so on. We can usually adjust rather readily to rapid changes demanded as a result of research which provides better tools with which to combat health problems. The public changes that are so important in public health work are in many respects more difficult for us to appreciate. Most of us have limited backgrounds in the basic social sciences—sociology, anthropology, psychology, economics, and political science—that might help us understand better the people with whom we must work. Yet public changes are often of even greater importance than health changes... We need a great deal more research to be able to translate the findings of biological investigation into social application. When we meet a health problem, we must recognize that two kinds of diagnosis and treatment are necessary. We must understand and deal with the health problem. We must also understand and treat the social or public part of the situation. Our pharmacopoeia in both fields must be strong. It is no longer sufficient to prescribe drugs and neglect the social factors in a given case."

Medicine is generally looked upon as a social as well as a biological science. Yet success in control of infectious diseases, particularly through the development of antibiotics and expanded clinical and hospital resources, has resulted in focusing attention on the patient as an organism with symptoms rather than as an integral part of a social system. It has been said that..."
Analysis of the data revealed that 20 per cent of the women who considered themselves overweight were actually overweight according to medical standards. They were mainly middle-aged, lower-middle-class women whose standards concerning weight were rather lax. A second group which considered themselves overweight were nearly normal. These were upper-middle-class young women who watch their weight and appearance carefully. A third, smaller group consisted of women who were overweight but who considered themselves to be of right. They were mostly older lower-class women who had no interest in dieting unless they had been ordered to do so by a physician. And finally, there was a group of women normal in weight who considered themselves normal. Their eating habits were adjusted to their activity levels and they did not have to give much thought to what they ate. Because they were in a somewhat younger group, it is possible that they might have weight problems as they grow older.

The research people were not satisfied with these data alone. They further explored the significances of food and overweight among their sample. They noted that standards of weight are changing and that standards of attractiveness today apply not only to young women but also to most married women, almost without regard for age. Occupations of housewives are more sedentary than formerly, which means that a lower calorie intake is required to maintain weight. For some women, eating can be interpreted to be a gratification beyond that of any nutritional value. Some people eat to compensate for feelings of loneliness; others use food as a substitute for love. Elaborate display and consumption of food have certain status implications and may be evidence of social acceptance. In other words, the way people classify food in their scale of values determines use. To encourage dieting to reduce weight among women for whom overweight has little or no meaning, or for those who eat for some psychological gratification, it is likely to be futile.

It seems to me that the market research analysts are applying effective techniques to sell their products, are developing insights into consumer needs and the techniques for gratifying them, and that we in the field of alcoholism might well examine these techniques. Certainly they are analyzing social and cultural factors in identifying consumer needs which can be gratified by a marketable product. Can we justify doing less in the public health disorder of alcoholism?

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOLISM

Alcoholism represents a public health condition which illustrates in reverse some of the things I have been discussing with you. That it is a medical problem is obvious, but our current knowledge of how to treat this medical condition is far less advanced than our knowledge of the social and cultural forces that contribute to it.

A century ago uncontrolled drinking was looked upon as a willful, moral deviation. When one or two physicians suggested the value of a specialized hospital for treatment of "the drunkard," their colleagues protested that no drug could be effective in the correction of what was essentially a spiritual defect in the individual. Recently we have begun to hear about alcoholism as a disease, but this was first publicized nearly two hundred years ago by a physician in England. It is true that the medical profession has effectively treated the results of the toxic action of large amounts of alcohol on various organs and systems. Treatment of acute inebriation has been offered in metropolitan psychopathic wards for a number of years, with little effort to diagnose and treat the underlying conditions of which drinking is the expression.

Generally throughout the country, notwithstanding the rise of state-supported treatment programs, hospital administrators and medical superintendents of voluntary hospitals have been resistant to the admission of the alcoholic as a patient. The rationalization for this policy has been the lack of beds, the amount of nursing and attendant care required, and the disturbances which the acutely intoxicated individual is likely to create on a ward. With the availability of new drugs which rapidly reduce the agitated state of the patient, as well as with demonstrable experience in a few hospitals that certain types of alcoholics can be handled quite effectively in the general ward, the rationalizations advanced for so many years tend to disintegrate. Nevertheless, the arguments are still offered and continue to provide the basis for hospital admission policy. Convincingly or unconsciously, it would appear that health personnel are projecting toward alcoholism the outmoded 19th century attitudes and judgments which still prevail in many segments of our society.

Social scientists—sociologists, cultural anthropologists, and social psychologists—have contributed substantially to our understanding of the social and cultural factors which enter into the condition labeled alcohol addiction. Evidence derived from observation of primitive peoples, studies of different ethnic and religious groups, field surveys of drinking practices and attitudes, control of drinking through legislative action, and the persistence of drinking customs throughout the centuries—notwithstanding the attempts to reduce and eliminate them—these furnish convincing evidence that alcohol use serves a function. Until medicine and public health personnel recognize the functional role of alcohol in our society, until the conflicting attitudes are examined which reflect the arbitrary position of various social groups toward use and non-use, until we explore this public health problem at a level deeper than that of the action of alcohol upon tissue, we shall make limited progress in prevention and treatment.

No public health illness was ever resolved by treatment of the individual or groups of individuals. This is not to say that we should not have treatment facilities, both inpatient and outpatient, for those people whose pathological use of alcohol arises from some internal conflict. We have an ethical, a humanitarian responsibility. From experience in treatment we can learn about etiology. But treatment must consider not only the individual and his symptom, i.e., uncontrolled drinking, but also the constellation of factors—social, psychological, cultural—which in our society sanctions the use of alcohol while rejecting the abuse of it.

We must understand better the motivations of the individual who continues to drink in spite of rejection by his group. This social deviance in alcohol use constitutes pathology as much as or perhaps more than the overt behavior of an individual drinker. It is my impression that reduction in rates of alcoholism, which means prevention, will come about only through the interdisciplinary exploration of all the facets of our drinking culture.

It has been said that people will seek to attain and maintain health, providing there are no conflicting individual and cultural forces. I would distinguish the act of social drinking from the drinking culture—the poorly defined but pervasive system of ideas, sentiments, and values attached to the use of alcoholic beverages which characterizes the American scene. From a public generally, I believe the most serious block to our understanding of alcoholism and the emergence of a program of prevention centers is our failure to recognize the significance of the drinking culture of our society.

For some time I have been interested in the absence of an image of the typical drinker in America, contrasted with the stereotype of the English workman in his pub, the Frenchman at the sidewalk café, or the German accompanied by his family seated at a table in a beer garden. These stereotypes connote drinking in pleasant situations. They suggest relaxation, stimulating conversation, the satisfactions of food and sociability, often shared by a family group. Where is the stereotype of the American drinker? We have the cocktail party habitué and he reflects a limited segment of our people. We also have the disheveled stupor drunk in the gutter or face down on the table. He—and it usually is a male—arouses feelings of scorn, rejection, and hostility. For the millions of drinkers who will never reach this level of social deviation, he represents someone completely dissociated from their daily interests, someone who is of little or no concern except as a public nuisance.

The beverage industry has sought to create the "man of distinction" and the image of beer in the family setting, but I doubt that our society has consciously acknowledged and identified with these ready-made stereotypes, although they are intended to arouse pleasurable connotations. The stereotype I have reference to emerges from the social perceptions of the people themselves. It cannot be artificially superimposed.
The absence of an easily identified American drinker type suggests either that there are numerous types, one of which is universally acknowledged, or that public attitudes toward drinking are so differentiated and so emotionally charged that the concept of pleasurable satisfactions cannot be publicly conceded. The weight of evidence suggests the second alternative.

Although there is no readily identified stereotype of the American drinker, alcohol usage is closely interwoven in our culture. Harold Demone has commented on this as follows:

"One of the first things that 'alcoholists' learn as they attempt to develop programs is the impact of alcohol on American culture. This doesn't imply a judgment on our part, but merely a facing of reality. About two out of three of our adults use alcoholic beverages. In general the movies, television, theatre, literature, radio, all of the mass media, directly and by implication, sanction and approve the moderate use of alcoholic beverages in every day life. Forty-nine of the fifty states have laws which provide for the legal sale and consumption of beverages of alcohol by certain people in certain areas. The other state, Mississippi, allows the sale of beer and tobacco to illegal or bootlegged liquor (receiving approximately one million dollars a year). Of the 100 million church members in the United States, the majority belong to small groups which approve the controlled use of alcohol. In any single year, Americans spend about 5 per cent of the federal budget for alcoholic beverages; in terms of individual purchases, this is usually exceeded only by food, clothing, and housing."

"If you remember the phonetic code of the United States armed forces, words chosen because they're familiar words, you know that the word that begins with 'W' is whisky. It is claimed that as a subject of conversation, alcohol follows only sex, politics, and religion, and I suppose it is well intermingled with those three, too. Only one amendment to our constitution has ever been repealed—the Prohibition Amendment. The brewer of Rheingold beer claims that the number of votes cast each year for Mrs. Rheingold is second only to one other—the presidential election, I presume."

Now they are advertising tooth paste and throat gargarises with Scotch, rye, and bourbon flavors. I think you'll agree that Lawrence Welk's music is oriented toward the conservative taste of older people, yet he has his Champagne Music, his Champagne Lady, and the bubbles go up and down all through the program. Think of all the American songs that carry reference to alcohol, alcoholic beverages, or drinking—'Lips of Wine,' 'Cocktails for Two,' 'Rum and Coca-Cola,' and 'The Night They Invented Champagne,' in which Maurice Chevalier sings of one of mankind's most joyful discoveries. Then there are the college drinking songs: 'Fill the Steins for Dear Old Maine,' 'Drink a Highball at Nightfall for Pennsyl-van-I-a,' or 'To the Tables Down at Morry's.'

When you launch a boat, you don't use coffee or Coca-Cola, but champagne. Do you know that every single major league baseball club has a beer sponsor—the great American sport? When a woman puts on a dress for after 5:00 P.M., she calls it a 'cocktail dress.'"

The whimsical character of these remarks cannot hide the degree of covert as well as overt acceptance of social drinking customs among major segments of the American population.

The American frontier has long since disappeared, but some of the characteristics of frontier drinking remain. This may be observed in the drinking jargon and the anticipated effects of one or more drinks. What are the implications of referring to a drink of whisky as a shot, a slug, or a belt? A popular drink is the boilermaker—whisky with a beer chaser. What are the implications of the Bloody Mary or the Screwdriver? Apparently the purpose in drinking is to experience a rapid and dramatic shift in feeling tone. Many Americans anticipate and achieve an explosive response to a few drinks.

Someone has said that in Europe people come together and drink, whereas in America we come together to drink. Apparently this coming together of drinkers is not entirely divorced from implications of a disreputable act. To refuse to drink with an individual or a group is often interpreted as an indication of disapproval, which implies that the drinkers feel uneasy about their pastime. This does not arise at a coffee break! Perhaps this uneasiness explains the remarkable sales increase of vodka, publicized as leaving little or no odor on the breath, and also the availability of "breath fresheners" recommended to eliminate the odor of onions or of alcohol. Why should an alcohol breath be cause for suspicion? Why is it important to drink while covering up the external evidence? This practice is not observable in Western Europe.

It would be an oversimplification to assert that all Americans who drink are defensive about the practice. It is reasonably clear, however, that we are passing through a cultural stage in which social drinking, for a considerable number of people, is practiced but has not been incorporated in the group culture to an extent that permits the person to drink without some subtle repercussions of self-repression. Probably this is a reminder of the Protestant ethic regarding alcohol which dominated much of the American culture for generations.

Bales has identified three patterns of drinking: the ritual, the convivial, and the utilitarian. He ascribes to the Jew, for example, a ritual pattern of use of alcohol incorporated in the religious practices of the culture. In addition, Jews participate extensively in social drinking which is convivial in content, symbolizing social unity or solidarity. The Irish-American on the other hand, reflects the utilitarian attitude toward drinking, calculated to further self-interest and personal satisfaction. According to Bales, it is possible to derive convivial and utilitarian purposes in a group and with group approval. But the purpose primarily is personal and self-interested rather than social and expressive.

American drinking generally is a mixture of the convivial and the utilitarian. The convivial probably predominates, but no statistics are available. Yet because of the poorly defined role of social drinking in our society, extreme utilitarian drinking may pose a threat to the group. Since the group already feels some uneasiness about drinking, when its unity is threatened, rejection of the individual whose drinking has become primarily self-directed rather than group-directed is imperative.

**PREVENTION OF ALCOHOLISM BY SOCIAL CONTROL**

The World Health Organization's field personnel in underdeveloped countries have noted:

"People are interested in doing those things which seem to help them to achieve something they want, or to cope with their own specific problems. The health education worker who recognizes this characteristic of learning will not ask 'how can I motivate people to learn about health and to change their health practices?' Instead, he will be concerned with the goals and purposes of the people; how can he help them to attain their goals and perhaps to see a relationship between some of their goals and improved health practices.'"

It seems to me that we must recognize that both the social drinker and the incipient alcoholic have acceptable goals and purposes. But the alcoholic gets into difficulty in seeking to achieve the same goals as his non-alcoholic drinking companions—i.e., sociability, relaxation, group acceptance by conforming to drinking customs, status as a host, and so on.

When the alcoholic first suspects that his reaction to alcohol is not that of his friends, he recasts the folklore about drinking and insanity, lack of character, defects in will power, physical deterioration—erroneous concepts handed down from one generation to another through the group. He has observed rejection of the 'drunkard' by the community, and this is especially vivid in his mind if he is a member of the upper middle class. He is compelled psychologically to deny that his drinking is deviant, and has no alternative except to demonstrate this to his friends—an achievement that is impossible for him. As his lack of control over alcohol increases, his situation becomes more critical. Convivial drinking is impossible for him; extreme utilitarian drinking becomes imperative. Unless some constructive developments intervene, he seeks other drinking companions with whom excessive drinking and intoxication do not generate negative sanctions.

It is at this point that prevention of alcoholism might well arise. This will require a new popular orientation concerning the action of alcohol on the body and the nature of alcoholism contrasted with social drinking. It is unlikely that this information can be publicized by alcoholism
specialists, who for some time to come will remain identified with the traditional concepts of alcoholism. However, medical and public health personnel, whose primary function is to improve the health of the community, may provide a logical source.

Dissemination of information will not be enough. Logical argument rarely changes emotionally charged attitudes. New concepts must be incorporated in the beliefs and sentiments of a considerable segment of the drinking public. They alone can communicate effectively with the incipient alcoholic who is still part of the group. Both they and the individual must learn to recognize as danger signals the early symptoms of uncontrolled drinking. Frequent intoxication followed by physical hangover and depression, and inability to limit the amount consumed are just as much symptoms of illness as chronic gastric distress or a persistent cough. Unfortunately, in many groups such behavior is not taken seriously but is considered humorous rather than dangerous.

The group must learn, however, that their communications with the incipient alcoholic must be constructive, not condemnatory. The group must provide social sanction for non-drinking, and must modify the current image of the non-drinker at present is viewed suspiciously as being either a prohibitionist or an alcoholic—identifications which are completely abhorrent. In order to achieve the degree of objectivity which will permit the group to modify its views in this direction, social drinking must receive overt acceptance with elimination of the measles which is the residue of guilt and recrimination which has been attached to it for generations.

The goal of medical science is the prevention and control of illness. This goal is sought through clinical observation, laboratory experiment, and epidemiological analysis. In the field of alcoholism today, we have certain limited resources for clinical observation—limited in proportion to the extent of the illness. Laboratory studies are in progress but they are tragically inadequate in scope and depth. At present we have practically no epidemiology.

We need to define the natural history of the disorder. We need to know more about the significance of early stage drinking and intoxication at different social class levels. We need to understand the characteristics and the frequency with which convivial as contrasted with utilitarian drinking exists and the factors that determine the development of these patterns. There is need for expanded clinical and laboratory work, but the emphasis in the long run must be on the development of techniques which will constructively influence large masses of our population.

There is evidence that some adults are concerned about intoxication and uncontrolled drinking and are receptive to information that may help them achieve a better understanding of these behaviors. Social change occurs slowly but it does occur, as indicated by the changed public acceptance of tuberculosis as a treatable illness. There are signs that mental illness is becoming less of a stigma. It is not unrealistic to assume that a concerted effort by many groups might enable our society to identify and to acknowledge the early symptoms of alcoholism and encourage the establishment of diagnostic measures before the condition becomes acute.

You will recall one of my assumptions to the effect that alcoholism is a product of individual and social learning and is therefore amenable to a process of individual and social re-learning and change. Certainly some alcoholics exhibit severe personality disorganization, psychiatric and physiological pathologies, and other personality limitations. I am not assuming that these individuals are capable of responding to the type of social learning I have outlined. I believe, however, that there is a large segment within the alcoholic population of men and women who have marked personal assets, characterized by constructive social needs and drives, who can lead productive lives provided they learn adequate techniques before alcoholism becomes deeply rooted. The development and dissemination of these techniques is a responsibility not only of the medical profession but of society at large. It is unrealistic to expect that this social change will take place overnight, but it is a goal worth striving for, considering the failure of other attempts to resolve the public health problem of alcoholism.

RAYMOND G. MCCARTHY, '43

1. Adapted from a paper presented at the New York City Medical Society on Alcoholism, September 1960.
8. World Health Organization, op. cit.

Occupational Hazards of Research and Clinical Work in Alcoholism

There is a certain degree of risk in most occupations and professions. One kind of hazard is physical injury, the risk taken by a worker in mechanized farming, transportation, construction, and heavy industry in general. In many such industries, safety directors and safety programs are consistently maintained for the protection of the individual.

The white-collar worker, the business executive, the professional individual, is also exposed to job risks which relate less to accidents and physical injury than to emotional disorders arising from psychological stress. The occupational hazard is a kind of "battle fatigue." Popular attention has been given to one stereotype, the Madison Avenue executive. The picture is that of a tense, high-strung individual, under constant threat of ulcers, harried by competitive pressure and a jungle-like struggle for survival. In this picture, the executive is drinking too much (something in which we take a cool professional interest), his family life in suburbia is falling to pieces, his younger and ambitious assistant is out for his job. Anyone who has ever seen a one-hour TV melodrama knows the plot. It may even be true that life on Madison Avenue simulates art. It is true that we professionals suffer from "battle fatigue" at times, and there is an ironic circularity in much psychotherapeutic and psychoanalytic activity: the therapist or analyst is likely to be working with someone like himself and the people in his milieu, a mirror image so to speak.

But I am not speaking here of the occupational hazards mentioned above. I am concerned here with an occupational risk which seems to be inherent in the professional work of the representatives of those disciplines who have a major interest in alcohol problems—including the social worker, the psychologist, the sociologist, the physician, and the physiologist. This occupational risk is an intellectual one—which might be called, perhaps, a risk of the Weltanschauung.

Let us distinguish first between the research and the clinical workers. Research workers in every field tend to acquire an intense focus on a specific problem area.

The intense-focus-on-specific-problem-area syndrome is, of course, observable among those engaged in alcohol research to the same extent as among other research workers. Its outstanding characteristic is the strongly held feeling that all the major problems in alcohol will be solved by research in biochemistry (if you are a biochemist), or by research in psychology (if you are a psychologist), or by research in psychodynamics (if you are a psychodynamicist), and so on. Of course you concede that research in the other disciplines must go on, but the real "break through," the Rosetta stone, lies in your province. There is a Seig cartoon captioned "Who are all those others?" which is the perfect expression of this syndrome.

This kind of professional ethnocentrism is not as frequently observed among those who labor in the alcoholism clinic, mental hospital, or treatment agency, where the therapeutic intent and goal give the clinical worker a perspective about other professions often lacking in the laboratories or in Academia. Generally, clinical workers are quite aware of
The roles played by other professions. At times, they are likely to wax as enthusiastic as cheerleaders about the “team approach.” For the members of this team—the social worker, the psychologist, the physician, the nurse, the occupational therapist, and the clinic secretary who run interference for the others—the occupational hazard is a form of “tunnel vision” which blinds the clinical worker to the great world outside of alcoholism. Alcohol problems and alcoholism become the core of human knowledge, of psychopathology, of human relations. I am aware that such a limiting consequence of well-meaning dedication occurs among individuals in other fields, but it seems to be endemic among those working with alcoholic patients.

Let me illustrate with a few examples. There is something Alice-in-Wonderlandish in the way many of us talk about “the alcoholic marriage.” Actually, to be blunt about it, how much do we know about marriage in general? Consider shifting sexual roles and changing sexual mores. What are the major sources of tension in non-alcoholic marriages? What is the impact of physical mobility, the working mother, the reduction of living in the clan to living in the nuclear family, and changing family structure in general? Does it make sense to talk about the “types” of women who marry alcoholic men when we do not know very much about the “types” who marry any other men? When Doctor Kinsey started asking questions a decade or so ago about a relatively limited aspect of the marital interaction (I am not disparaging sex but only suggesting that marital relationships are more complicated than that), it turned out that we had been entertaining some rather unrealistic illusions about how people behave sexually. There are many gaps in our knowledge of human behavior, and in filling these vacuums we tend to mythologize. I think we have been guilty of mythologizing about “the alcoholic marriage.” If, for one, do not know whether mothering women or smothering women or any other special kind of women marry alcoholics.

One question which has troubled me from the beginning is this: When these harried wives are studied, should not we perhaps distinguish between the woman who married an active, practicing alcoholic and the woman who married her young man only to have him, 10 or 15 or 20 years later, lose control of his drinking?

Another example: We speak of the alcoholism problem in industry. In reality, we know little about the discontent and loss of identity of the industrial worker in the modern automated factory. There is some interest in the declining sense of skill, mastery, and craftsmanship. The nature and goals of the trade unions are different from what they were a generation ago. How does the industrial worker identify himself? How does he cope with his tensions? How does this relate to time lost from the job, to inefficiency in production, and waste of materials among workers, alcoholic or non-alcoholic? How realistic are we in our reports of inefficiency on the job resulting from alcoholism?

I am not suggesting that we turn our attention away from alcoholism. I am saying only that we must beware of a narrowing of interest which would narrow us as human beings and therefore limit our ability to help the alcoholic.

Clinical workers in alcoholism need not isolate themselves from the mainstream of clinical work and research in psychopathology and in human behavior generally. Many theoretical and empirical revolutions are going on in the behavioral sciences. Psychoanalytic theory is changing, with increasing emphasis on ego functioning, the self-concept, learned drives, and interactional behavior. The early psychoanalytic writing about alcoholism stressed “orality.” Such “orality” assigned a significance to the hunger drive. This concept needs reexamination in the light of experimental and clinical study which indicates that a need for bodily closeness, interhuman stimulation, and exploration of the world about him are primary needs of young infants. And the Oedipal dynamics of early family life—are they an appropriate description of American families with shifting sexual roles and changing definitions of what is masculine and what is feminine?

A whole new area of problems has arisen under the rubric of social psychiatry. Questions are being raised about the family interacting as a unit of society, about the social structures of communities, and the relationship of class membership and ethnic background to mental illness.

Indeed, we are beginning to face the challenging question, what is normality, what is mental health?

A major effort is being made by many workers in psychotherapy and counseling to determine whether one professional really is more effective with his techniques than others to whom people take their troubles. When we do help people, why does it work? Does it not apparently have a great deal to do with what the person and the therapist bring with them into the interaction? Fundamental questions are being raised concerning the process and content of communication between human beings. Because the psychotherapy situation is available to us as a situation for study, the interaction and communication that go on between patient and therapist are frequently studied.

But the interest in communication is broader than that, and one of the most interesting outcomes of this interest is the hypothesis of the “double bind.” The “double bind”* is . . . a situation in which no matter what a person does, he ‘can not win.’ Within some families, there is a persistent kind of parent-child interaction in which a parent’s communication to the child is of such a nature as to put the child in an impossible dilemma. The parent is anxious and hostile in intimate contact with the child, but denies these feelings by overtly “loving behavior” which demands appropriate response from the child. Whether the child responds to the parent’s real feeling or to the overt behavior, the end is punitive. It is hypothesized that persistent, unsolvable “double bind” situations in family life are a significant etiological variable in schizophrenia. One might define the schizophrenic reaction, thought of in these terms, as a kind of “going out of the field” in the face of impossible, intolerable frustrations.

I have mentioned only a few directions in which the study of psychopathology is broadening its base. It is obviously impossible in the fast-moving, fast-expanding world of the behavioral sciences to keep up with everything. But the occupational hazard of “tunnel vision” is a real risk in working as a researcher or clinician in alcohol and alcoholism. Alcoholism and the use of alcohol are not to be seen as phenomena isolated from psychopathology, child development, societal problems—from the behavioral sciences.

Two safety programs to head off this narrowing of the vision are: (1) interdisciplinary research centers, (2) conferences and seminars for the exchange not only of data but of theory and of advances in the thinking of each field. In the last analysis, however, no center or conference or seminar can do what each individual struggles to do for himself: to add continually to what he knows and to maintain, along with his ideas and principles, a flexibility of mind which allows for growth beyond childhood and adolescence through the adult years.

Edith S. Liskansky, Ph.D.


“The origin of the phrase “double bind” is suggested by the definition of a “bind” in the Dictionary of American Slang as follows: “bind n. A predicament, as caused by conflicting obligations . . .”

Catalog

The new catalog of the Publications Division of the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies is just off the press. Write for your copy to 32 Hillhouse Ave., New Haven, Conn.
A number of specially selected students were invited to participate in the School's first Research Methods Seminar during the 1960 session. In past years there have always been one or two students with specific research interests who were encouraged to develop their projects with faculty consultation during the session. With the growth of research interest, particularly in the state and provincial alcoholism programs, a sufficient number of students expressed interest before the opening of the School for the formal organization of a small seminar that would focus entirely on research problems and methodology in alcohol education and the alcoholism field. Such a seminar was organized, with nine members, under the direction of Tyrus G. Fain, M.A., research assistant in sociology on the Center staff.

The first two sessions of the seminar were spent in selecting a unifying focus for the students' interests and needs. Three approaches were considered: (1) a critique of survey research problems in alcoholism and alcohol education, including experimental design, questionnaire construction, the use of pretests, sampling, etc.; (2) joint development of a hypothetical research program as a complement to a state program in clinical service and alcohol education; (3) each student would outline a research problem of concern to him and receive the comments and criticisms of the other members. The latter was finally followed.

Each member of the seminar presented a 1-hour oral report on his topic for critical review by the seminar. Thus specific assistance was derived from a group representing a variety of research backgrounds. In addition, certain sessions were led by visiting researchers. These were Robert J. Gibbins, '51, of the Ontario Alcoholism Research Foundation, and Dr. Wendell R. Lipscomb, assistant chief of the Division of Alcohol Rehabilitation of the California Department of Public Health, who also reported on some of their own research projects.

During the course of the seminar, members analyzed a variety of research problems. The following are approximate titles of the reports presented by students: Attraction and recidivism among alcoholic mental patients in Illinois by Robert D. Williams, research analyst, Illinois Division of Alcohol Problems; Research needs of a state program of education about alcoholism by Morris F. Stamm, health educator, Ohio State Department of Health; Some problems in developing a questionnaire to study attitudes and beliefs about alcoholism in a small community by Alan Marcus, social psychologist, Alcoholism Research Foundation, Toronto; Prevalence of illegal manufacture of distilled spirits by Virgil Gant, research economist, Licensed Beverage Industries; Planning a study of the personality structure of wives of alcoholics by Lucile M. Backus, social worker, District of Columbia Alcoholism Clinic; Problems and prospects for the use of the MMPI in predicting the onset of alcoholism by Edward Nicholson, assistant instructor in psychology, East Carolina College; Developing techniques for a study of drinking practices of high school students by Gilbert Shimmel, assistant professor of health education, Stanford University; A research program for a community alcoholism guidance clinic by William Shea, director of social service department, New Jersey State Hospital.

In the opinion of the participants, the seminar was an outstanding success. However, questions were raised about alternative structuring in the 1961 School. It is recognized that the direction such a specialized seminar will take must be determined by the composition of its members. Similarities in training and background facilitate exploration and discussion of various topics. Where there is homogeneity, problems arise, not only because of different understandings of the language of social research but also because the criteria for determining the theoretical or practical relevance of a given study differ from one professional group to another. Yet these problems also serve as an asset by directing attention to the problems of interdisciplinary research, allowing students to come to grips with problems they will face when working on research projects with members of various professional disciplines. The administration of the School envisages placing major emphasis on the Research Seminar in future years and encouraging qualified individuals to apply for admission to the seminar in advance of the opening of the session.

One-Point Films Developed in Toronto

The Alcoholism Research Foundation of Ontario has been experimenting in Toronto this past summer in the production of short (1-to 6-minute) dramatic films each dealing with a single aspect of an alcohol problem which lends itself to this treatment. To date five such one-point films have been produced—two underwritten directly by the Alcoholism Research Foundation and three by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation as a public service. Others are contemplated.

The five films were previewed by delegates to the meeting of the North American Association of Alcoholism Programs in Banff last September, and they have since been screened by a number of alcoholism control organizations in the United States and Canada. In the Toronto area, Foundation educational personnel have used all five films in discussions with a variety of groups, both alcoholic and non-alcoholic, and they are currently being shown over the CBC's regional and national television networks as scheduling permits.

"The original concept of these one-point films came from two sources," stated Robert R. Robinson, '44, director of education for the Foundation. "One day I read a bit of Graphic Communication and the Crisis in Education, compiled by Neal E. Miller of Yale, and the next day Jim Swackhammer, an experienced motion picture director with whom we had done some previous work, happened to drop into my office. I was convinced that we needed top quality, short films that could punch home a single idea—in addition to the more ambitious, longer films which are also very useful on appropriate occasions. Together, Jim and I worked through the rough stages of this approach, and then our associates caught fire too."

According to Miller, an experiment by Lumsdaine in 1955 indicated that "the amount learned from a finished film in color which cost $28,000 was apparently no greater than the amount learned by comparable groups from a black and white 'pencil test running reel' of the same film which cost only about $1,500 to produce. Expensive production techniques are not always useless, but a better selectivity among them should allow a greater number of effective educational pictures to be produced more cheaply. . . ."

The range of population and problems confronting anti-alcoholism educators is so immense, and the budgets of alcoholism control organizations generally are so limited, that the appeal of accomplishing more for less money is irresistible.

It is dangerous to offer any rule of thumb on motion picture production costs because so many variables are involved in different stories; but roughly one might consider $1,000 per minute of finished film as a general base point. This being so, it is clear that one could expect to produce something like ten 3-minute films for the price of one half-hour show. That is an oversimplification, of course; but the cost of producing in the United States a film comparable with one of the Foundation's new series, running between three and six minutes in length, would be between $5,000 and $6,000. Additional prints are priced on a straight footage basis, so the savings of a 3-minute over a 30-minute film are obvious and substantial.

"Important as it is, economy was really not our strongest motive in doing these one-point films," Mr. Robinson emphasized. "My chief concern in our education work was to have a device for involving the
A personal feeling of the various kinds of groups we are called upon to reach, and to leave them with a strong impression, a single idea which would give us a common starting point for our discussion period.

"Secondarily, I wanted to develop short, dramatic television pieces which would be good enough to earn themselves a place on the networks, which would fit available time slots, and which would do something to and for the casual viewer."

The first five films seem to be achieving their stated objectives. Their production cost and additional print costs are modest, they have earned valuable network television time, and they do stimulate viewer response and encourage discussion, according to Foundation personnel who have used them for this purpose. Also, brisk business is developing in the sale of additional prints in both Canada and the United States.

In scripting the first five films, a conscious effort was made to put different kinds of people from different backgrounds on the screen so that various audiences can easily identify with one or another of them.

"This has been effective, but it has also let us in for a bit of unwarranted criticism," Mr. Robinson pointed out. "Many of the people who have seen our film on the social drinker are middle-class, medium-income men who readily see themselves pouring a drink in their own recreation room. That is fine, the message gets across to them. But these same middle-class, medium-income men are affronted at the sight of our beer-guzzling TV baseball fan in 'Hospitality.' As a matter of fact, this illustrates one of the shortcomings of much of our anti-alcoholism propaganda of the past—we have tended to address all to people like ourselves who speak our kind of language and are stimulated by our kind of motivation. So we have had something for some of the people and very little for others, unless they were already so interested in alcoholism that they struggled over the communication barriers which we inadvertently set up. No film can be all things to all people, so we need a whole arsenal full of different kinds of ammunition."

Mr. Robinson described the film mentioned above, dealing with the social drinker, as follows: "It opens on the young executive, relaxing in his recreation room, with his friends, and for the arrival of a new friend. He pours himself a quick one and toasts it down. A voice from off-camera politely asks him some questions about this and other parts of the drinking pattern he admits to in the ensuing conversation. The pattern points toward the development of problem drinking, touching on behavior with which some in the audience can easily identify. The film closes with the off-camera actor replacing the drinker behind the bar and underlining the warning signs for the audience. A lot of information is conveyed in 3½ minutes."

The five one-point films produced to date by Swackhammer-Gordon, Limited, in Toronto and New York are: "Margin for Safety" (4 min., 15 sec.), "Hospitality" (6 min., 28 sec.), "The Social Drinker" (3 min., 30 sec.), "The Alcoholic Wife" (3 min., 20 sec.), "Alcoholism in Industry" (3 min.). The first two were written by the Foundation, the last three by the CBC.

Information about borrowing or buying prints in 16 mm. can be obtained from the Alcoholism Research Foundation, 17 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto 5, Canada.

Highlights of the 1960 School

Although preliminary announcements for the 1960 School set the limit of enrollment at 275, it was not surprising to anyone familiar with the background of the School to learn that there were 360 students in attendance. Several official agencies, committees on alcoholism, and church councils requested reservations for more applicants than in previous years. States and provinces that made use of the package plan for the first time included the Massachusetts Division of Tuberculosis Control, the Ohio Department of Health, and the Province of Quebec.

Enrollment in the Corrections and Community Health Education seminars exceeded that of any preceding session. A third section in Rehabilitation was arranged, with Daniel J. Anderson, M.A., '54, clinical psychologist at Willmar State Hospital, Minnesota, as leader. For the second year a Public Health Seminar was scheduled, this time under the direction of Dr. Joseph Adleste, director of the Division of Behavioral Problems of the Pennsylvania Department of Health. A new Research Methods Seminar, of limited enrollment, was also offered.

A major change was introduced for students interested in working for academic credit. Two types of credit programs were offered, one leading to 2 semester hours and the other 4 hours. Forty-two students completed the requirements for the 2-hour program, which included a special reading list, a series of discussions based on the reading, and a final examination. Only a few students followed through on the 4-hour program which, in addition to meeting all the requirements for 2 semester hours, involved preparation of a research design for a project to be carried out after leaving New Haven.

The trend toward enrollment in the School by individuals with professional background, particularly those participating in alcoholism programs, continued. During 1960 approximately 80 per cent of students were members of a professional discipline.

Students were again given an opportunity to express their reactions to seminars and lectures. The anticipated conflict of opinions emerged: "More time should be allowed for seminars," "The length of the School should be reduced," "There should be more interdisciplinary seminars," "We need more time to develop our own field," "There are too many courses," "Why don't you schedule lectures on the role of the nurse, the social worker, etc., etc." Probably the divergent points of view and needs of the student body represent a major asset. Administratively it would be impossible to meet all the requests for modifications of the program. However, identification and expression of needs by students provide opportunity to interpret to them the philosophy of the School. This usually produces a stimulating climate for study and cross-fertilization of ideas.

In recent years, with the increased number of students, there have been reports of difficulty in securing copies of references in the lecture reading list. In order to overcome this problem in 1960, 50 copies of the January 1968 issue of The Annals and a similar number of copies of the reader Drunking and Intoxication were placed on reserve. To the extent possible, lecturers were urged to include on their bibliographies one or more articles from these two sources. The customary number of references to standard textbooks and technical journals was also included.

During the 1959 School, both students and staff had expressed some dissatisfaction with the organization of the discussion groups. The function of the discussion sessions is to provide opportunity for questions based on a series of related lectures. There has long been agreement that a discussion period in the auditorium following a lecture is desirable both theoretically, but ineffective functionally. During 1960, the number of formally organized discussion sessions was reduced. When possible, a sequence of lectures was followed by a question period in the auditorium, with provision made for the collection of written questions submitted by students in advance of the session. In this manner, questions not pertinent to the specific lecture sequence could be deferred until the subject matter was covered in a subsequent lecture. Within the time allotted, questions could be distributed equitably among the three or four lecturers whose material was under discussion. This plan was not entirely satisfactory because of the size of the lecture hall, but as a compromise it appeared to be more effective than inviting questions from the floor.

With the addition of the extra seminar sessions already mentioned, it is the opinion of the administration that an enrollment of 300 students can be accommodated. This number of admissions has been announced for the 1961 School.
The John L. Sanders Award

The first John L. Sanders Community Action Award, given by the Alabama Commission on Alcoholism, was awarded on July 15, 1966, to Thomas C. Pettus, ’54. The award, to be presented each year, is given to a layman making an outstanding contribution in alcoholism community action. Mr. Pettus has worked actively on behalf of the alcoholic for many years and was one of those primarily responsible for pointing out the need for the Decatur Clinic. The award was presented at the opening of that Clinic.

The award was created in memory of John L. Sanders, ’38, Birmingham, former education and research director of the Commission, who died suddenly in 1959. He was succeeded by A. H. Hewlett, ’60.

NIMH Technical Assistance Projects

The purpose of the National Institute of Mental Health in alcoholism program development is reflected in the consultation and technical assistance services of its Community Services Branch during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966. Regional mental health consultants in the several offices have taken an active role in the development of Technical Assistance Projects in the form of conferences, in association with state mental health authorities and other state agencies. Project conferences during the past year include: Planning for alcohol education, California; Multidisciplinary programming in alcoholism investigations, California; Processing the alcoholic offender, Colorado; Education about alcohol, conducted jointly by Kansas and Missouri; Alcohol education in secondary schools, Mississippi; Alcoholism education as a part of the physical education curriculum, New Jersey; The secondary school in the prevention of alcoholism, New Mexico; The role of the clergy in understanding and counseling the alcoholic and the family, North Dakota; What a teacher should know to teach alcohol education, Vermont.

The content of these conferences is intended to be educational and informational in nature. Resource persons communicate new knowledge through group techniques and methods. Proceedings of the conferences are published in limited quantities, under agreement with the N.I.M.H., and are made available to participants and to training institutions.

Alumni may be interested in the materials listed below. Single copies are available without charge upon request to the Publications and Reports Section, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda 14, Md. If quantities are desired, they may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at the prices shown:

Alcoholism, PHS Publication No. 709, Health Information Series No. 97, price 10 cents; National Institute of Mental Health, PHS Publication No. 20 (revised 1960), price 15 cents; The National Mental Health Program and the States, PHS Publication No. 629, price 10 cents; Opportunities through Mental Health Project Grants—A Program of the National Institute of Mental Health, PHS Publication No. 643, price 15 cents.

NAAAP Annual Meeting

The 11th Annual Meeting of NAAAP was held September 15, 15, 66, at the Banff School of Fine Arts and Continuing Education, Banff, Alberta, Canada. The host agency was the Alcoholism Foundation of Alberta. J. George Strachan, ’50, executive director of the Foundation, was program chairman and E. M. Jellinek was honorary program chairman. The theme of the conference was centered about administration and the problems of training and developing personnel within the agencies. Other alumni who participated in the program included H. David Archibald, ’48, Dr. John D. Armstrong, ’51, R. Margaret Cork, ’52, the Reverend John A. Linton, ’44, William J. Waco, ’55, Ontario, Frank B. Campbell, ’59, Texas; Allon W. Fraser, ’54, Milford A. Maxwell, ’50, William E. Wilby, ’56, Alberta; Norbert L. Kelly, ’51, North Carolina; Bernard Larsen, ’55, North Dakota; William J. McCord, ’58, South Carolina; Ernest A. Shepherd, ’44, Florida; R. Brinkley Smithers, ’56, New York; Harry J. Walser, ’56, Louisiana.


There were 125 members in attendance, representing 27 states and five provinces.

The 12th annual meeting will be held in New Orleans, La., with headquarters at the Sheraton–Charles Hotel, November 6, 1961.

The NAAAP was established in 1950 as the National States’ Conferences on Alcoholism. Any government-supported agency or unit of government in North America concerned with alcoholism may join.
January 2, 1961

Dear Alumni:

I have put the dates of July 25-27, 1961 on my calendar to attend the triennial Alumni Institute. I trust you have done the same. I feel sure that the Alumni Institute will be most worthwhile as many important developments in the field of research and rehabilitation have taken place in the past years.

It was good to learn that, for the first time in our existence, the cost of producing and mailing the Alumni News had been met from membership fees. I do hope that this will be true from now on and trust that you will send in your yearly dues of $1 or more, so that the entire cost of the Alumni News can be met.

I will look forward with keen anticipation to seeing many of you at the Alumni Institute.

Best wishes to all,

Sincerely,

Wayne W. Womer, ’43
Recording Secretary

Southeastern School of Alcohol Studies to Hold First Session

At a meeting September 15 in Montgomery, Ala., attended by representatives from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and a consultant from Region IV of the United States Public Health Service, announcement was made of the establishment of the Southeastern School of Alcohol Studies, which will hold its first session August 6-11, 1961, at Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss.

Since 1952 the Mississippi State Department of Education and Millsaps College have cooperated in offering a 1-week session on alcohol problems. Commenting on the plans for expanding this program into the new school, Vashl Isehe Cain, ’45, who has been director of the Mississippi course for several years, stated: "The Southeastern School of Alcohol Studies is a result of discussions held at various times by members of the Southeastern Conference of State Alcoholism Programs. For several years we have met annually to exchange ideas about alcohol education and the control of alcoholism in our area. Although our Mississippi School was designed primarily to serve our own citizens, during the past few years we have accepted a number of students from neighboring states. The projected new school is therefore a natural outgrowth of activities which have been going on in this region for some time."

The school will be administered by an executive board consisting of one educator from each of the member states and a representative from Region IV, U.S.P.H.S. Albert L. Vredland, ’38, community relations associate of the Alabama Commission on Alcoholism, will serve as chairman and Mrs. Cain, Supervisor of Alcohol and Narcotics Education, Mississippi State Department of Education, will function as executive secretary of the board for 1961. An advisory committee of 12 members will meet occasionally at the call of the executive board.

The program of the school will provide orientation and basic information about alcohol problems. An effort will be made to provide specialized material for professional groups—nurses, educators, clergy, social workers, vocational rehabilitation counselors, and public health personnel. The fee, including tuition, room, and board, for 1961 will be $30. Discussions are being held regarding the possibility of granting graduate credit for selected students. Enrollment for 1961 will be limited to 150 students.

In addition to those mentioned, alumni who participated in the planning and organization of the new program include: Floyd E. Anthony, ’56, Florida; Augustus H. Hewlett, ’60, Alabama; William J. McCord, ’58, South Carolina.

26th International Congress on Alcohol and Alcoholism

The following account of the International Congress on Alcohol and Alcoholism was sent in by the Reverend Wayne W. Womer, D.D., ’43, who attended the congress with his wife.

Some of the Yale alumni who attended the 26th International Congress on Alcohol and Alcoholism at Stockholm, Sweden, July 31 through August 5, 1960, were: H. David Archibald, ’48, Toronto; Dr. André Boudeau, ’38, Quebec; Dr. Pieter H. Esser, ’53, Holland; Herbert H. Hill, ’42, Seattle; the Reverend W. Earl Hotalen, ’44, Baton Rouge; Dr. Prasop Ramakorn, ’51, Bangkok; R. Brinkley Smithers, ’56, New York; Harry S. Warner, ’43, Columbus; the Reverend Wayne W. Womer, ’43, Richmond; the Reverend Bufo Yamamoto, ’52, Tokyo. I am sure that other alumni were in attendance, but I was unable to contact them.

There were over 500 delegates from at least 29 countries, including five from Russia. The congress was held in the Riksdagshuset, or Parliament Building.

The morning Plenary Sessions usually consisted of five lectures, (continued next page)

Participants in the Florida Alumni Workshop—held in Avon Park, November 4-5, 1960. 1st Row, left to right: Charles Wrede ’57, Alice Meyers ’59, Louis Weissburger ’50, Merion M. Kallashian ’55, Charleen Keen ’48, Uillian Craig ’59, Hazel Reynolds, Dorothy Johnson ’56, Floyd Anthony ’50, Peter Hulpin ’59, Dr. Lorant Foriz ’51. 2nd Row, left to right: Barton K. Johns ’54, Dr. Mervin E. Mack ’60, the Reverend H. B. Grafton ’54, C. Stanley Clifton, Orvin D. Christ- ian ’59, E. A. Shepherd ’44, Raymond Buckler, Dr. W. L. Wright ’55, C. Brooks Henderson. Those attending but not present for the photo: Donn Duncan ’64, Robert Glen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hoppes Barker, Theodore H. Blau, the Reverend William B. Thirlwell ’54, William F. Hill, Jim Anderson, Gledys Connelly, Joan Mozan, Jack W. McAllister. (Story page 16.)
while in the afternoon one had the choice of meeting with any one of five sections. Section topics were: Alcohol Consumption and Legislation on Alcohol in Different Countries; Alcohol Problems in Industry and Road Traffic; Treatment of Alcoholism; Education, Preventive Work, Contribution of Voluntary Organizations, including the activities of temperance associations; Aspects and Results of Medical and Sociological Alcohol Research. In each section short papers were read and as many as 24 were presented during the week in some sections.

On the first afternoon the delegates attended a public program of singing and folk dancing. The City of Stockholm gave a reception to delegates in their beautiful Town Hall, with delicious refreshments. During the week several interesting tours were arranged for the ladies attending the congress. A dinner in the Hall of State, Uppsala Castle, was one of the highlights as well as the congress banquet in Stockholm’s most famous restaurant.

In a major address, one of the conference leaders stated that the temperance movement had moved from an earlier position of a simplified program to a cooperative effort where it seeks to work with scientists, social workers and other groups to find a program that will alleviate at least some of the major ills accompanying the use of alcoholic beverages.

Of course some of the most profitable experiences at the Congress were the conversations over coffee and Danish pastry between the sessions.

TREASURER’S REPORT

Final Report: July 1, 1959—June 30, 1960

Total receipts: alumni dues $1,449.50
Total expenditures:
- Printing-Office, Yale University Press
  - 1960 Alumni News $1,062.07
- Clerical Bureau—allumni letter, stationery
  - 45.75
- Postage, postage due, metering
  - 330.80
Balance 10.79

Preliminary Report: July 1, 1960—December 31, 1960

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If you have not sent in your current dues, will you please mail them to me. Please make checks payable to Yale University.

ESTHER W. HENDERSON
Treasurer

Meeting of Maine Alumni—Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies—held in Lewiston, September 23, 1960. 1st Row, left to right: Jerome Bradford, Waterville, Rowland J. Hastings, Jr., Auburn; Dr. Rudolph Tones, Kittery, Ruth T. Clough, Damariscotta. 2nd Row, left to right: Edward Arbour, Augusta, Charles Messerve, Portland, the Reverend Harry Hubble, Bangor. (Story page 16.)

The Classified Abstract Archive

The reproduction of the “backlog” of the Classified Abstract Archive of the Alcohol Literature, started in 1958, has been completed. This new publication of the 6,055 cards in the backlog (the acquisitions of the Archive through the year 1953), has made possible the establishment of new depositories of duplicate sets of the Archive. The final shipment of Archive cards to new subscribers was made in January 1961. A limited number of sets is still available. The price of the subscription for the backlog is $1,000 to public institutions and agencies. Subscriptions at $60 per year are also available for the current annual acquisitions to the Archive. Each year’s acquisitions are published on about 500 Archive cards and sent to subscribers the following calendar year. All subscription orders should be addressed to the Publications Division, Yale Center of Alcohol Studies.

Henderson Fellowship Fund

Two full fellowships and one partial fellowship were awarded for the 1960 School from the fund established as a memorial to Ralph M. (Lefty) Henderson. Recipients were Carol Brumby, associate professor, social sciences, Delta State College, Cleveland, Miss.; Robert C. Hoover, educational director of the New Mexico Commission on Alcoholism, Albuquerque; and Gilbert M. Shimmel, associate professor, health education, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.

As of December 31, 1960 the fund had received $3,136.25 including contributions and interest. After deducting the fees for the scholarships granted in 1958, 1959, 1960, the balance was $1,737.03.

Trustees: Selden D. Bacon, Esther Wendell Henderson, '47, Raymond G. McCarthy, '43

OBITUARY

Norval E. Adams, '45, Elkhart, Indiana
Robert W. Beatty, '53, Charleston, South Carolina
J. Lawrence Broderick, '47, New York, New York
Anita Giguere Cloutier, '47, Montreal, Quebec
Herbert Colyer, '43, Boston, Massachusetts
The Reverend Thomas Curran, '35, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Walter A. Ellw, '38, Dallas, Texas
The Reverend Hugh S. Graham, '44, Haywood, California
Robert C. Hoover, '60, Albuquerque, New Mexico
Mary W. Huch, '49, Anniston, Alabama
Ethel S. Hutson, '57, Wallingford, Connecticut
The Reverend N. S. Jackson, '43, Jackson, Mississippi
Joseph Kaplan, '47, Boston, Massachusetts
James A. Kiech, '48, Castleton, Vermont
Ariel M. Landry, '56, Hopewell, New Jersey
Dr. James E. Quigley, '45, New Milford, Ohio
J. Collins Ring, '57, Lexington, Kentucky
William S. Shattuck, '44, Benton, Michigan
Alumni Executives in State and Provincial Programs

In the 1957 Alumni News, photographs were included of twenty alumni who are directors of provincial and state programs on alcoholism. Since that issue, eight more alumni have become directors.

David M. Boswell, '60
Director,
Alcohol Studies Commission
Prince Edward Island

Dr. André Boudreau, '59
Executive Director
Quebec Provincial Commission on Alcoholism

Frank B. Campbell, '59
Executive Director,
Texas Commission on Alcoholism

Grant B. Harris, '53
Director,
Nevada Alcoholism Agency

Norbert L. Kelly, '53
Associate Director,
North Carolina Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program

Raymond G. McCarthy, '48
Director, Division of Alcoholism
New York State Department of Mental Hygiene

Dr. Harold L. Scammel, '60
Director,
Nova Scotia Alcoholism Research Commission

Richard J. Tatham, '58
Executive Secretary, Alcoholism Program, Washington State Health Department

The Master Bibliography

The first volume of A Bibliography of Studies on Alcohol, edited by Mark Keller, Sarah S. Jordy and Vera Eifron, has gone to press. Started by Dr. E. M. Jellinek, this work has been in preparation 21 years. Volume I of the Bibliography covers the years 1901-1930 and contains 25,340 numbered references arranged chronologically and alphabetically. Volume II, scheduled for publication immediately after Volume I, will contain the author and subject indexes. Volume III will be the first decennial supplement, covering the years 1951-1960, and will include the references and the author and subject indexes in a single volume. Publication of Volume III is projected for 1963. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publications Division of the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies.

New Jellinek Book

E. M. Jellinek's new book, The Disease Concept of Alcoholism, was published on October 28, 1966. Published on behalf of the Christopher D. Smothers Foundation by the Hillhouse Press, the book is distributed by the Publications Division of the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies at $6 per copy. Just two months after publication, 497 copies of this long-awaited volume had been sold.
ALABAMA
A MEETING OF THE ALABAMA ALUMNI was held November 9, 1960, in Montgomery. Alumni present were: James L. Floyd, '51, A. A. Kelley; Paul Irvine, '49, Auburn; Kenneth F. Kuzenski, '59, Decatur; Nau C. Murphy, '60, Lafayette; the Reverend Joseph C. Whitmer, '60, Troy; William M. Frank, '59, Francis B. Grube, '58, Percy M. Sessions, '49, Ben F. Simms, '60, Birmingham; William M. Young, '53, all of Birmingham; and Grady H. Bowles, '34, Louise L. Cady, '58, Sarah J. Head, '58, Augustus H. Hewlett, '60, Evelyn J. Hurst, '60, Ada Kate Posey, '59, Mary M. Powell, '60, Mary Proctor, '58, Inez Rach, '47, the Reverend Feron C. Vickers, '60, the Reverend Albert L. Vreeland, '38, H. Clyde Wilson, '59, all of Montgomery. Also present as guests were: Nimrod T. Frazer, administrator of the Alabama Commission on Alcoholism; Joseph Quinn, Education Interpretation Service, Auburn University; and Charles D. McLemore, chairman of the Sociology Department, University of Alabama.
Mr. Frazer described for the group the current work of the Alabama Commission and outlined his views on the future of its program. (Mr. Frazer is leaving the Commission at the end of 1960 and is being succeeded by William J. Benton.) Mr. McLemore spoke to the group concerning the attitude and knowledge scales and surveys developed and used to facilitate the Commission's educational program, and Mr. Vickers described the alcohol education program in Alabama public schools and colleges. Mr. Irvine discussed the development and revision of alcohol education curriculum materials. This was followed by general discussion of the problems of coordination of community resources.
At the start of the business meeting, Mr. Wilson presented the draft constitution, and it was adopted unanimously. The group then elected a board of directors composed of the following: Mr. Grube, Mr. Irvine, Mrs. Murphy, Mr. Simms, and Mr. Wilson. Mr. Irvine was elected president, Mr. Vreeland secretary, and Mr. Wilson treasurer. The officers and board were charged with responsibility for initiating an active program before the next annual meeting.
NOTE: Several regional alumni organizations have expressed interest in seeing constitutions adopted by other groups. A copy of the new Alabama constitution is on file in the office of the Registrar of the Summer School, and probably copies can be obtained by addressing Mr. Vreeland at the Alabama Commission.

CONNECTICUT
A LUNCHEON MEETING of the Connecticut alumni of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies was held July 15, 1960, at Silliman College, to discuss plans for more effective participation by the group in alcoholism education throughout the state.
Selden D. Bacon formally welcomed the group. Charles D. McCarthy, '48, pointed out that emphasis in instruction about alcohol, and showed the new film, Teaching Teenagers about Alcohol. Dudley P. Miller, executive director of the Connecticut Commission on Alcoholism, discussed a part of its general program and introduced Mary R. Barber, '58, educational director of the Commission, who explained the current educational program.
After recent activities were discussed by members of the group, it seemed obvious that the most pressing need was for the organization of a speakers' bureau. Mrs. Barber distributed a listing of speakers' bureau topics which suggested appropriate films and literature available from the commission for each topic. Alumni were urged to volunteer their services for a speakers' bureau.
Other alumni attending the meeting were: the Reverend George A. Ackerly, '54, West Haven; Runyon S. Baldwin, '58, Cheshire; James M. Coughlin, '60, Helen L. Fine, '60, and M. Josephine Vignone, '48, Hartford; Ellsworth Cramer, '38, Norwich; the Reverend Fred I. Ferris, '55, Bethel; Mary B. Ferrier, '60, Kenneth F. Krott, '54, Marion M. Reynolds, '55, and Charles Riedycke, '54, Waterbury; Malcolm Forbes, '26, West Hartford; Gene W. Hays, '59, Esther W. Henderson, '47, the Reverend Thaddeus Murphy, O.P., '60, Andrew C. Porto, '60, Joseph A. Ryan, '60, Howard Straub, '59, and Evelyn A. Stutner, '59, New Haven; Gretchen Junghans, '60, Greenwich; Lillian L. Kendall, '53, New Britain; Charles J. Kiernan, '60, Old Lyme; Mary E. Malloy, '59, Branford; Charles J. McCarthy, '60, Stamford; Harry V. McNeill, '56, South Norwalk; Edward A. Murphy, '57, Milford; Frederick R. Pivarnik, '57, Bridgeport.
Most of the group expressed interest in developing closer cooperation in alcoholism education activities.

FLORIDA
ERNST A. SHEPHERD, '44, administrator of the Florida Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program, recently told 50 professional representatives assembled at the Florida Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center for the Annual Yale Alumni Workshop that they reflect a maturing, enduring, engrossing interest in the problem of alcoholism in Florida. He went on to say that the group demonstrates an inter-agency, inter-professional, and inter-institutional growth with respect to the alcoholic problem. The workshop was held November 4-5, 1960, at Avon Park, Florida.
Mr. Shepherd pointed out that the meeting, attended by professional persons who are alumni of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University, is the only meeting of its kind in Florida. "This meeting serves as a clearing house for information and ideas about alcoholism, and a sounding board for new approaches to alcoholism problems," he said.
The Reverend Herbert D. Grenez, '54, of the Avon Park Congregational Church, presided at the opening session Friday evening. Lillian R. Craig, '59, and Dr. William L. Wright, '55, of the Sarasota County Health Department, told of the approach that their agency uses to treat alcoholism. Dr. Theodore H. Blau, Tampa psychologist, presented the results of the first study of a series of five he is making on the similarity of personality-trait expression in alcoholics.
Alice C. Meyers, '59, Lake Worth, executive secretary of the state Parent-Teachers Association, presided at the first portion of the Saturday morning session. Mr. William A. Whitcomb and B. Thirlwell, '54, of Jacksonville, outlined the approach of the clergyman to the problem of alcoholism, emphasizing that the minister should become a team member with the physician and social worker.
Jay Hopps Barker, Miami district supervisor of the Florida Probation and Parole Commission, told of the cooperative relationship between the Parole Commission and the FARP. Dr. Robert S. Glen, of the University of Florida, described the treatment and research facilities at the university for alcoholics.
Dr. Leantz Fortas, '51, former clinical director of the FARP, now clinical director at Anaolte Manor, Tarpon Springs, acted as chairman for the second half of the Saturday morning session. Clinical staff members at the FARP outlined their roles in interdisciplinary team approach treatment of alcoholism. Panel members included: Dr. C. B. Henderson, clinical director; Dr. C. Stanley Clifton, supervisor of psychiatric social work; Dr. W. P. Hill, chief clinical psychologist; Gladys Comerly, supervisor of nurses and aides; and Jean Moaer, occupational therapist.
Charles A. Wrede, '57, vocational rehabilitation counselor at the Bartow VR office, outlined the use of vocational aid and training in the rehabilitation of the alcoholic. Mr. Wrede was elected program chairman for the 1961 meeting of the Yale alumni.
Marion M. Kalashin, '55, of Hobbs & Associates, Tampa, presided at the final session Saturday afternoon. Louise Weisenburger, '60, of the Southeast Tuberculosis Hospital, Lanata, and Peter B. Halpin, '59, of the Southwest Tuberculosis Hospital, Tampa, spoke on the treatment of the tubercular alcoholic and outlined some of the problems alcoholism presents among tubercular patients.
Floyd E. Anthony, '60, educational director of the FARP, outlined the functions of his department, tying in educational activities with previous presentations made by the speakers. R. L. Buckner, community field representative with the FARP, told of the growing interest in alcoholism by Florida industry and high-lighted industrial conferences sponsored by the program in the past. He predicted future growth in this field.
At a business meeting at the close of the workshop, the Yale alumni voted to open future workshops to graduates of the Southern Regional Summer School of Alcohol Studies, as well as to selected professional representatives.
NOTE: The above account of the workshop and the accompanying photographs (page 13) were provided by Jack McCarter, information officer of the FARP.

MAINE
AN ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING of alumni of the Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies was
field July 16, 1960, at the home of Ruth T. Clough, '37, Damariscotta. Following a lobster picnic, Max P. Good, 54, Quentin R. Unger, '37, the Reverend Anson R. Williams, '36, Augusta; Gertrude H. Byrne, '34, Raymond Byrne, '55, Penobscot; Ruth T. Clough, '37, Damariscotta; Sr. Capt. William A. Hartman, '58, Bangor; Rowland J. Hastings, Jr., '55, Auburn; Oron A. Kirkby, 57, Portland; Florian H. Lewandowski, 54, Lewiston; Carroll J. Polych, '58, Bangor; Dr. Rudolph Toemes, '57, Kittery; Harold L. Webb, 59, East Union; Richard H. Whittemore, '57, Brewer.

The question was raised whether, with a potential of 46 alumni in the state (including the 1960 group at Yale), there was a sufficient number for organization. It was felt that because of the distance and other factors, only about 50 per cent participation at any one time could be expected. This seemed to be the case with similar groups organized in other states, namely, Florida and Alabama.

Questions were raised concerning which of the following aims and objectives such a group should adopt: should they (a) organize as a Yale alumni organization separate from the School and have the same aims and objectives? (b) aim to further alcohol education throughout the state, primarily? (c) serve primarily as a promotional group for the Yale School, i.e., to assist in selecting future candidates to the School, etc.?

Some potential activities in which the above organized group could be active were then discussed, as follows: (1) be active in disseminating (on an educational basis) scientific information emanating from the Yale School; (2) be helpful in assisting the state program in helping others to become interested in the work and attending the Yale School, etc.; (3) constitute a speakers' bureau, provided some standard of procedure could be worked out; (4) be helpful in achieving more status for and support of the State program in many ways.

The following members were elected unanimously: Dr. Toomes, president; Mr. Hastings, vice-president; Miss Clough, secretary; Mr. Webb, treasurer. The name Maine Alumni—Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies, was adopted and annual dues of $1.00 were voted.

The second meeting of the Maine alumni was a dinner at the DeWitt Hotel in Lewiston, September 24, 1960, called especially to hear reports from the members of the 1960 class and to make plans for Alcoholism Information Week, starting November 28, 1960. Many of those present at the organizational meeting also attended the summer meeting, together with the following: The Reverend Bernard D. Alderman, '38, Livermore Falls; Chief Edouard D. Arbour, '60, Augusta; Jerome C. Bradford, '60, Waterville; the Reverend Harry H. Hubbling, '60, Bangor; George S. Knights, '38, Westbrook; and Charles E. Meserve, '60, Portland.

Dr. Rudolph Toomes, president, stated that the purpose of the group was to work with existing agencies to forward education and information on the problems of alcohol. The group will provide speakers on request.

Following the dinner and the reports of officers, the new members were called upon to present "highlight" of their Yale experiences. Mr. Bradford stated that the information gained was valuable in his counseling work. "If we are to have a good Maine program," he said, "communication between the professions is essential. It will take everyone working together to make a dent in the problem."

The Reverend Hubbling stated that at Yale the subject of alcoholism was approached from every side, with representation from many groups—social workers, clergy, probation officers, police, educators, etc. Many clergymen believe they can handle the problems that come to them, not realizing that they need outside help. There is need for the clergy to take advantage of alcohol counseling centers, both A.A. and others available. As Yale alumni spread the word and work actively in the program, they can be of increasing support and help to people. He spoke further of films on alcohol and related subjects as an especially fine educational process.

Chief Arbour felt that the lectures and seminars at Yale had been most beneficial, especially from the standpoint of widespread representation from many groups and organizations. Mr. Meserve emphasized the importance of teamwork. He felt we should all be doing our part toward educating the public because this is a public health problem. Mr. Web should be speaking to community groups, utilizing all means of discussing the problems with people in general, helping to create more awareness of the problem and emphasizing alcoholism as an illness. He thought that an appropriate place to start this promotion was through this Yale group.

After discussion of the relative merits of seminars and lectures at the School, Mr. Good pointed out that the refresher course given every 3 years for graduates of the School offered a remedy for those who desire more seminars and fewer lectures. A refresher course will be given in July 1961, to which he plans to send three state counselors.

Mr. Good then explained the background of the establishment of the annual Alcoholism Information Week and described the activities planned by the Maine Division of Alcoholic Rehabilitation. After discussion, additional suggestions were made, which included the following: (1) getting school groups to help; (2) asking the Maine Council of Churches to issue a statement and also to circulate its members suggesting a sermon on the subject of alcoholism or alcohol education during the period of observance; (3) getting large posters on trailers of wide coverage in the state; and (4) issuing an editorial in which this group offers itself as a speakers' bureau.

The group then established the last Friday of September and of April as regular meeting dates, and agreed that each member would make himself responsible for bringing at least one other member to the next meeting. (See photo page 14.)

MARYLAND

TWENTY-SIX MEMBERS OF THE SPEAKERS BUREAU ON ALCOHOLISM ATTENDED THE WEEKEND WORKSHOP ON TECHNIQUES OF PRESENTATION, JULY 16-17, 1960, AT TOWSON STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE. DR. CAROLINE A. CHANDLER, CHIEF OF THE OFFICE OF MENTAL HEALTH AND CHILD HEALTH, MARYLAND STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, SERVED AS CHAIRMAN.

The keynote speaker on Saturday morning was George F. Batka, professor and director of the Division of Radio and Television, Department of Speech and Drama, University of Maryland, who spoke on "How to Prepare and Deliver a Speech." In the afternoon, the workshop was divided into discussion groups to consider problems that have actually confronted members of the bureau.

A picnic supper, prepared under the direction of Anne R. Matthews, '36, chief of nutrition services of the Maryland State Department of Health and a member of the bureau, was enjoyed Saturday evening in the "Glen" of the university. Films shown at the evening session were "Teaching Teens-Agers about Alcohol," "David—Profile of a Problem Drinker," and "Using Visuals in your Speech.

THOMAS J. AYLEWARD, assistant professor, Department of Speech and Drama, University of Maryland, gave the principal talk on Sunday. His topic, "Using and Abusing Audio-visual Aids," evoked a prolonged discussion.

The members received a bibliography of selected pamphlets, books, films, and records on problems of alcoholism, and group discussion, as well as a list of films and books on alcoholism available from the State Health Department. Members of the bureau who are interested in these items should call or write to the Health Education Services, Maryland State Department of Health, 501 W. Preston St., Baltimore 1.

NOTE: The above account is from the November 1960 issue of The Maryland Review on Alcoholism.

MICHIGAN

AN ALUMNI INSTITUTE will be held May 21-22, 1961, at St. Mary's Lake, Battle Creek. For details, Michigan alumni should get in touch with George H. Stewart, '60, educational director, Michigan State Board of Alcoholics, 230 North Grand Ave., Lansing.

No alumni meeting was held in 1960 because of the change in educational directors. Since then, Mr. Stewart has been appointed to take the position formerly held by George Nimm, '55.

PENNSYLVANIA REGIONAL MEETINGS

REGIONAL MEETINGS of Yale Summer School alumni in the Philadelphia area were called by Marisa J. Wettenw, '47, Chief Community Organization, Division of Behavioral Problems, on February 3 and April 9, 1960, at Lankenau Hospital. Professor Selden D. Bacon participated in both meetings.

At the first meeting Mr. Bacon explained the purpose of the group was to explore the advisability of organizing a state alumni association. He indicated that an expression of opinion regarding such a proposal was desired by the staff of the Summer School. However, he pointed out that unless such an organization has a purpose, a reason for existing, the effort would not be justified. Broad problems exist associated with the use of alcohol and it is questionable whether a concerted
Around the U. S. A.

ALABAMA

PAUL R. JONES, '39, probation officer at the City Juvenile and Domestic Court, Bessemer, is the author of an article on "Problem Drinking" which appeared in the Alabama State Teachers Journal for September-October 1960. The article was based on materials gathered while he was a student at the School.

ARKANSAS

A SEMINAR FOR CLERGYMEN, sponsored by the Arkansas Commission on Alcoholism, was held in Little Rock, May 2-3, 1960. Allison C. Brown, '36 is executive director. The Reverend James T. Golder, '36, San Francisco, spoke on "The Clergy's Resources."

CALIFORNIA

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY Convention of Alcoholics Anonymous was held in Long Beach, July 3-7, 1960. Approximately 10,000 members attended. Among the conference speakers were the following alumni: Milton A. Maxwell, '50, director of programming of the Alcoholism Foundation of Alberta; John M. Murtagh, '33, chief justice of the Court of Special Sessions, New York City; Ernest A. Shepherd, '44, administrator of the Florida Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program.

The Reverend James T. Golder, '36, San Francisco, writes that the Episcopal Diocese of California has reactivated its Committee on Alcoholism and Bishop James A. Pike has made him the chairman. Other alumni on the committee are Mary C. Clark, '36, Carmel; the Reverend John E. Daley, '57, Belmont; the Reverend Fordye E. Eastburn, '53, and the Reverend Kenneth L. Sandeck, '60, San Francisco. The committee conducted two all-day workshops for the clergy of the diocese in November and will have two more in 1961. Other phases of the program include a diocesan library containing material on leadership training and development of Sunday School material.

Dr. Peter J. Hofman, '44, is administrator for all the Salvation Army Men's Social Service Centers in thirteen Western states, with headquarters in San Francisco. Associated with him are the following alumni: Brig. Paul E. Bodine, '39, manager of the center in Seattle; Jr. Maj. Arthur L. Carl, '36, manager of the Long Beach Center; Capt. Loren W. Foose, '50, manager of the Lytton Farm experimental project; M. Martin Maidman, D.O., '48, medical advisor of the Los Angeles Center; Blythe Sprott, '55, staff consultant at the Pasadena Center; Lt. Col. Harry B. Stillwell, '48, manager of the Santa Monica Center; Sr. Maj. Andrew P. Telfer, '47, manager of the Pasadena Center, and Brig. Edwin K. Tobin, '60, manager of the Van Nuys Center.

The Reverend William F. Copeland, '36, is on the board of trustees of the San Diego Council on Alcoholism, Inc.

Edward M. Carpenter, '38, San Francisco, the first recipient of a Henderson Fellowship, has completed his work for a Master's degree and is currently working in the doctoral pro-

gram of the School of Social Welfare at the University of California, Berkeley. He received a grant from the Vocational Rehabilitation Program of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

COLORADO

THE COLORADO INSTITUTE on Alcoholism was held in Denver, June 26-28, 1960. It was sponsored by the State Commission on Alcoholism and the University of Colorado Extension Division and School of Nursing. Alumni speakers were Grace M. Golder, '35, New Haven, Conn.; Marty Mann, '44, New York City; Frank W. McCreight, '52, Denver; and Harry J. Walters, '36, Baton Rouge, La.

CONNECTICUT

EVELYN A. STUMBERG, '39, in-service co-coordinator of Nurses at Grace-New Haven Community Hospital, is the author of an introduction to "Teaching Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing" by Marquette L. Manfreda of the Elgin (Ill.) State Hospital. James G. McCormick, '60, Weston, is director of Public Relations at the National Council on Alcoholism, Inc. Dr. John W. Higgins, '31, New Haven, associate clinical professor of psychiatry at Yale University, has been appointed chief consultant to the Institute of Living in Hartford.

A number of students at the University of Connecticut School of Social Work submitted a descriptive study of the men of the Compass Club (New Haven) of the Connecticut Commission on Alcoholism entitled, "A Study of Problem Drinkers in a Half-Way House Setting." It was completed in June 1960. In a foreword, acknowledgments were made to the following alumni associated with the Club: Runyon S. Baldwin, '39, the present director; Raymond Byrne, '35, the first director; Joseph A. Ryan, '60 and T. Howard Straub, '39, both counselors at the Club.

At the 50th Annual Conference of Social Work held in Hartford May 2-3, 1960, Raymond M. McCarrthy, '43, New Haven, spoke on "Alcoholism: Connecticut Treatment Resources and Needs."

Ellsworth Cramer, '38, Norwich, senior probation officer of the State Department of Adult Probation, heads a Citizens Committee on Alcoholism. The Committee plans to help establish a state clinic for alcoholics east of the Connecticut River.

Frederick R. Pivarnik, '37, Fairfield, was named state parole supervisor by the Connecticut Parole Board. He will supervise activities of eight parole officers who oversee 450 parolees throughout the state.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CLAYTON M. WALLACE, '48, Washington, has resigned from his position as executive director of the National Temperance League, which he has held since 1932, to become field secretary of church extension of the United Church of Christ. He will direct the expansion of the Congregational Christian and Evangelical and Reformed Churches in the Washington area. Dr. Jean H. Menetrez, '39, formerly chief of the Alcoholism Rehabilitation Section of the D.C. Department of Public Health, is now in private practice.
FLORIDA

THE 2ND ANNUAL Workshop on Pastoral Care of Alcoholism in Families was held at the Florida State Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program Center in Avon Park May 2-4. Among the leaders of the workshop were the Reverend Herbert Graetz, '54, and the Reverend Ernest A. Shepard, '44, both of Avon Park.

Thirty workers in alcoholism from five states attended the Southeastern Conference of State Alcoholism Programs at Sarasota, April 13-14, 1960. Among the alumni present were: Carl L. Anderson, '59, representing the National Institute of Mental Health, Mississippi; William J. McCord, '58, South Carolina; and the Reverend Ernest A. Shepard, '44, Florida. The agenda of the two-day conference included discussion of topics vital to alcoholic rehabilitation and prevention, and a liberal exchange of ideas on many phases of the work.

GEORGIA

BETTY I. BURDETT, '47, a member of the executive board, is also chairman of the Membership Committee of the Metropolitan Atlanta Committee on Alcoholism, which increased interest and support through several hundred new memberships. She and Callye H. Neece, '52 are members of the program committee.

HAWAII


IDAHO

ON NOVEMBER 6, 1960, the Very Reverend William B. Spofford, '45, was appointed dean of St. Michael's Cathedral, Boise. For the past four years he has been supervisor chaplain at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, and lecturer in pastoral theology at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, and the Boston University School of Theology.

ILLINOIS

A CLERGYMEN'S INSTITUTE on the problems of alcoholism was held at McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago. It was sponsored by the Chicago Committee on Alcoholism and the Seminary. The Reverend Charles G. Chakorian, D.D., '51, was one of the principal speakers.

The Reverend Arthur T. Clark, '60, Rock Island, was elected chairman of the newly organized Rock Island County Council on Alcoholism. The Council is sponsored by the Illinois Division of Alcoholism, the Elgin Military State Hospital, Augustana College and the County Mental Health Society. At the first seminar held November 2, 1960 at the State Hospital, alumni speakers in addition to the Reverend Mr. Clark were Robert M. Ring, '50 and William R. Langbauer, '59, both from the State Division of Alcoholism in Springfield.

The Reverend James G. Jones, '55, Chicago, the founder of St. Leonard's House, a rehabilitation center for ex-conscripts sponsored by the Presbyterian Church, was the subject of a feature article in the Saturday Evening Post, April 30, 1960, entitled, "A Chance To Go Straight." St. Leonard's House is a home for men who are not welcome elsewhere. Robert E. Reed, '59 is the alcoholism case-worker at the center.

Samuel R. Ryerson, '60, Springfield, director of the recently created Alcoholic Rehabilitation Clinic, is the author of three articles describing the work of the clinic which appeared in the Illinois State Journal: September 7-9, 1960. Robert M. Ring, '50, educational director of the State Division of Alcoholism, is also on the clinic staff.

A letter from Maj. Roland Quinn, '49, Chicago, officer in charge of the Harbor Light Center of the Salvation Army, informs us that there are four alumni on the staff: Jeanette Adolphson, '60; Philip J. Meigham, Jr., '59; and Frank R. Stillwell, '57. Robert D. Lane, '57 of the State Division of Alcoholism pays frequent visits to the Center.

Two alumni of the School are associated with the Chicago Alcoholic Treatment Center—Maj. Roland Quinn, who is a member of the Illinois Division of Alcoholism and Phyllis K. Snyder, '56.

Phyllis K. Snyder, '60, administrative assistant at CATC, writes that through the efforts of the Center's psychiatric consultant, Dr. Kalman Gyarfas, the program uses the team approach, through affiliation with the University of Illinois Medical School. Two psychiatrists are doing their resident period at the Center for one year. Miss Snyder also reports that a group of Chicago alumni of the School met recently and formed a "Happy Coop Group."

Margaret A. Dodd, '45, formerly of Brentwood, Tenn., is now Mrs. Edward C. Benthin of Lagrange Park.

INDIANA

THE SECTION ON ALCOHOLISM, Indiana Division of Mental Health, is now housed in new quarters on the grounds of the Central Hospital, Indianapolis, a mental institution. Offices for the Section and its Central Indiana Alcoholism Clinic have been provided in the newly erected Bair Treatment Building, 3000 W. Washington St., Indianapolis 22. Dean L. Barnhart, '54, is director of education; Madge B. Harding, '57, administrative assistant; Dr. Fred E. Lawrence, '54, director of the section; Leo C. McKinsey, '57, coordinator, Logansport State Hospital ward for alcoholics; Marshall J. Cohen, '60, Shirley Hinesley, '60, and Ann Webster, '58, social workers. Mary McCollum, '60 works with alcoholic patients at Richmond State Hospital.

The second annual Workshop on Problems of Alcolholism and Alcohol Education was held at Indiana University, Bloomington, June 7-13, 1960. Alumni members of the faculty included: Dean L. Barnhart, '54, educational director of the Section on Alcoholism, which arranged the program in cooperation with the Indiana University School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation; Hester D. Bland, '60, director; Ralph Daniel, '53, executive director, Michigan State Board of Alcoholism; William F. Ferguson, '46, field representative, National Council on Alcoholism, Inc.; Professor W. K. Ferrier, '48, educational director, Oregon Alcohol Education Committee; Dr. Fred E. Lawrence, '54, director, Indiana Section on Alcoholism; Professor Alfred R. Lindesmith, '38, professor of sociology, Indiana University; Robert Strauss, '36, state director, NCA; and Mrs. Charles Purcell, chairman, Department of Behavioral Science, University of Kentucky Medical School.

IOWA

JUDGE RAY HARRISON, '45, Des Moines, was the subject of an AP release late in February 1960. The story concerned the honor class for alcoholics appearing in his court. The class is held each Wednesday night in the judge's court chamber. The members number more than 100 and represent a cross section of the community. Judge Harrison says the class has cut arrests for drunkenness in Des Moines by nearly 30 per cent.

KENTUCKY

THE SECOND INSTITUTE on Alcohol for Ministers was held at Eastern State Hospital, Lexington, January 25-28, 1960. Alumni speakers were the Reverend Howard J. Claxbeell, '49, Claremont, Calif.; Dr. John A. Lewis, '55, Charleston, W. Va.; Raymond G. McCarthy, '43, New Haven, Conn.; the Reverend Leonard L. Morgan, Jr., '38, Nashville, Tenn.; and J. Collis Ringo, '57, Lexington.

Mr. Ringo, director of the Kentucky Commission on Alcoholism, died suddenly April 3, 1960.

MAINE

THE REVEREND DAVID A. WOODS, '51, formerly rector of Christ Church, North Conway, N.H., has moved to Colden House of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brunswick.

MARYLAND

DR. FERNANDO J. CABRERA, '59, chief of the alcoholic program at Spring Grove State Hospital, is president of the Maryland Society on Alcoholism.

John McGrath, '58, Baltimore, is secretary of the MSA, a citizens' group which has many alumni in its membership. They hope to have an information center in operation shortly. Mr. McGrath is a member of the Speakers Bureau established by the State Health Department and made up of alumni. He speaks on alcoholism in industry.

Governor J. Millard Tawes appointed a State Commission on Alcoholism to survey present efforts on the problem and make recommendations for improvement by January 1, 1961. Alumni on the Commission are William L. Clapp, '58, Fugate, and John McGrath, '58, Baltimore.

T. Howard Straub, '59, formerly councillor at the Compass Club in New Haven, Conn., has been appointed assistant administrator at Melwood Farm, near Olney in Montgomery County.
MASSACHUSETTS


The Boston Committee on Alcoholism held its 11th conference May 4, 1960. The theme was "Secondary Prevention in Alcoholism." Elizabeth Whitney, '43, is executive director of the committee. Dr. John D. Armstrong, '51, medical director of the Alcoholism Research Foundation, Toronto, spoke on "Man and His Problem."

Harold W. Demone, Jr., '55, formerly director of the Division of Alcoholism of the State Department of Health, is now executive director of The Medical Foundation, 227 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

The 3rd annual conference on alcoholism was held in Worcester, April 20, 1960. Alumni participating were Frederick E. Coe, '56, Holden; Miriam L. Cooper, '55, Harold W. Demone, Jr., '53, Boston; Nora M. Donoghue, '56, Joseph R. Ead, '56, Francis S. Holmes, '49, Worcester; Audrey Ellisney, '57, South Walpole; Cornelius C. Smith, '59, Hingham. James P. Gavin, '51, Boston, writes, "My own job as parole officer is time consuming, but we have been working quietly for a long time on a sponsored release program for our state prison men who are alcoholics and I can now report that eleven years of work are bearing fruit and we are now about to start a new program of supportive sponsorship in conjunction with some A.A. people in this field. I hope to have a report for you at the Alumni Institute."

MICHIGAN

THE RIVERSIDE WALTER A. CEESE, '56, Howell, writes, "One of the greatest experiences in my life was the summer at the Yale School of Alcohol Studies. I am now lecturing once a week at the Brighton Hospital for Alcoholics, near Howell."

MINNESOTA

THE ENTIRE ISSUE OF Mental Health Progress for April 1960 was devoted to the eleven alcoholic treatment centers serving the state. A large majority of the alumni from Minnesota are involved in the various programs. They are Daniel J. Anderson, '54, psychologist, Willmar Follow-up Clinic; Patrick Butler, '51, chairman of the Hazelton Foundation which sponsors Da Linn Farm for women alcoholics, Fellowship Club and Hazelton Rehabilitation Center; Dr. William I. Davis, '58, Mary Headten Denning, '57, social worker, William D. McKeena, '56, counselor, Moose Lake State Hospital; Howard R. Davis, '58, psychologist, Fred W. Eiden, '55, counselor, Alvin J. Goldthorpe, '53, counselor, Gordon G. Grumm, '59, chaplain; Lester E. Johnson, '58, hospital administrator, the Reverend John C. Kaufman, '66, chaplain, L. K. Maxwell, '57, counselor, Maurice J. Moran, '60, psychologist, Jean J. Rosi, '59, psychologist, Richard T. Selvig, '59, counselor, Dr. Lloyd A. Smith, '57, Willmar State Hospital; Capt. Arnold D. Kohler, '48, Salvation Army Men's Social Service Center; Brother De Paul Kondrak, '59, director, House of Charity. Minneapolis; J. Lewis Poulson, '52, social worker, Division of Institutions; Robert S. Stevenson, '56, counselor, Salvation Army. William D. McKenna, '56, Sandstone, was appointed a member of the Minnesota Advisory Board on the Problems of Alcoholism. His term is from January 28, 1960 to July 5, 1962.

St. Paul, is chairman of the board.


Saul R. Rotman, '55, the 200th student at the School, has moved from the Veterans Administration Hospital in Sunnyside, N.Y., and is now chief clinical psychologist at the Veterans Administration Hospital in St. Cloud.

MISSISSIPPI

AN ALCOHOL EDUCATION WORKSHOP for secondary schools was held at Mississippi Southern College, June 21-23, 1960. FACULTY for the workshop included the following alumni: Carl L. Anderson, '59, Bethesda, Md.; Margaret Armstrong, '58, Coffeeville; Vashi Leeche Cain, '45, Lelia B. Clark, '44, Jackson; Emma R. Corban, '51, Meridian; George Lansden, '58, Atalanta, Ga.; John J. Plunk, '51, Monticello, Va.; and James F. Walker, '46, Hattiesburg.

NEVADA

GRANT B. HARRIS, '33, formerly of St. George, Utah, has been named director of the recently formed Alcoholism Agency of the State of Nevada.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE 6TH ANNUAL North Conway Institute was held June 13-17, 1960. The theme of the institute was "Social Drinking Patterns in the United States: Implications for the Church." Alumni participating in the institute were: the Reverend Harold C. Letts, '43, New York City; John J. Pascitti, '51, Montpelier, Vt.; the Reverend J. Robert Regan, Jr., '58, Walsu, D.C.; the Reverend Wayne W. Womes; '43, Richmond, Va.; and the Reverend David A. Works, '51, North Conway.

George G. Nimmo, '55, resigned as executive director of the Division of Alcoholism, State Health Department. Mr. Nimmo is now with the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Division of the Toledo (Ohio) Health Department.

NEW JERSEY

FIVE SESSIONS on alcoholism were scheduled by the National Conference of Social Welfare at Atlantic City, June 5-10, 1960. Alumni participating as speakers and panel members were Marty Mann, '44, William J. Plunkett, '56, N. R. Vejdy, '57, the Reverend James E. Renz, '48, Eggin, Ill., with director of a program of foster care for alcoholics sponsored by members of the Church of the Brethren; and Frances A. Robertson, '48, Houston, Tex.

The Monmouth County Mental Health Association sponsored three one-day workshops on the problems of alcohol. Alumni participating were Dr. Robert S. Albahrty, '59, Maurice Phillips, '55, Princeton; William J. Harris, '53, Trenton.


The Reverend Earl F. Zeigler, '49, Philadelphia, was one of the main speakers at the second annual series of pastors' seminars, sponsored by the Council of Churches of Greater Trenton, February 4, 1960.


Every morning at 9 a.m. there was a talk to psychology majors at St. Joseph's College for Women in Brooklyn on "The Effect of the Drug, Alcohol, on Human Emotions, Attitudes, and Dispositions."

Father Ford, Father Kennedy and Father Lawrence are all on the board of directors of the National Clergy Conference on Alcoholism. The conference met in New York City, Easter week. His Eminence, Cardinal Spellman was the host.

NEW MEXICO

A CONFERENCE on the secondary school in the prevention of alcoholism was held at the University of New Mexico, February 29-March 2, 1960. In addition to the University, the conference was sponsored by the State Commission on Alcoholism, the State Department of Public Health, the State Department of Education, and the National Institute of Mental Health, U.S. Public Health Service. The following alumni were named as representatives: Carl L. Anderson, '59, Bethesda, Md.; Robert C. Hoover, '60, Albuquerque; Raymond G. McCarthy, '43, New Haven, Conn. and Ruth L. Shurter, '38, Dallas, Tex.

NEW YORK

R. BRINKLEY SMITHERS, '46, New York City, president of the National Council on Alcoholism, represented the United States at the first international meeting on alcoholism in industry, held in Paris, June 8-11, 1960. The meeting was sponsored by the International Bureau Against Alcoholism.

Sylvia Newburger Rachlin, '43, New York City, executive vice president of Special Social Services and social welfare, prior to her appointment to the New York City Central Labor Council Community Service Committee, was awarded a citation of merit for "seventeen years of dedicated service to the child, wives and mothers of offenders; for sincere and constructive aid to non-offender victims; and for her steadfast adherence to ethical principles and ideals; for perseverance under difficult conditions; and for creative leadership in untried
the Department of Education, Rowan County Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, has been appointed chairman of the Political and Social Science Department of Catawba College.

Anne L. Wall, '59, Reidsville, executive director of the Rockingham County Committee on Alcoholism, has been busy during the year explaining the work of the Committee to various groups and extending an invitation to use the available resources and material. She has addressed PTA and church groups throughout the county, talked to many school and town groups and to service clubs. Free material outlining all phases of alcoholism; lists of treatment centers, their location and cost; counselling services to alcoholics, their families and friends; and speakers for clubs, churches and schools are among the services offered by the Committee.

Margaret C. Brittz, '53, is now a psychiatric social worker at Highland Hospital, Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA

WILLIAM F. FERGUSON, '54, New York City; Ida S. Phillips, '55, Lethul F. Phillips, '55, and Kermit A. Muhr, '55, Fargo, were speakers at the Fourth Annual Alcoholism Seminar held at the State Hospital in Jamestown, April 2-3, 1960.

A series of articles about the work of the Alcoholism Center at the State Hospital in Jamestown appeared in the Minot Daily News late in March 1960. Ida S. and Leland J. Phillips, '55, are head of the staff of the Center. August R. Marschke and Kermit A. Muhr, '60, are counsellors.

The second annual Summer School of Alcohol Studies was held at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, June 5-16, 1960. Alumni on the faculty were Carl L. Anderson, '59, Bethesda, Md.; Daniel J. Anderson, '54, Willmar, Minn.; the Reverend Howard J. Climbell, '49, Chardon, Cal.; Bernard Larsen, '55, Levi N. Larsen, '65, Bismarck; Raymond G. McCarthy, '43, New Haven, Conn.; Dr. Lucy D. Ouzman, '52, Kansas City, Mo.; and Ida S. Phillips, '55, Jamestown.

OHIO

WARREN B. JAMES, '56, Columbus, has been named director of research of the Ohio Division on Alcoholism.

The Reverend J. Imman Dixon, '46, formerly of Indianapolis, is now a district superintendent in the Methodist Church and located in Cincinnati. He conducts workshops on alcoholism and has many speaking engagements on the subject.


Frank W. Watters, '48, is now chief of police of the City of Youngstown.

OREGON

The Reverend Walter Knutson, '50, Portland, has served as chairman of the Oregon Alcohol Education Committee for the past four years.

He has been instrumental in interesting many of the clergy in the problem of alcoholism. Through his efforts two workshops have been held for the clergy, one at the State Hospital in Salem and the other at the State Hospital in Pendleton. At present he is engaged in coordinating the efforts of the Educational Section of the Committee and the Oregon Council of Churches to present a series of programs for the clergy and lay people of the Protestant churches in the Portland area.

Professor W. Kenneth Ferrier, '48, Portland, is director of the Educational Section of the Oregon Alcohol Education Committee. He teaches two adult classes for the General Extension Division of the Oregon State System of Higher Education, and occasionally serves as counselor in the schools.

Sara K. Gabriell, '41, Portland, has retired from the Oregon Alcohol Education Committee. She is concentrating her energy and efforts in many other important areas of social welfare.

Marietta R. Walter, '59, Portland, serves as librarian of the Educational Section of the Alcohol Education Committee and as a consultant in the public and private schools. She is also responsible for handling requests and distribution of films to the schools, churches and other organizations.

Gordon Ramen, '55, Portland, is spending four days of each week as a consultant in the public and private schools and colleges. One day each week is devoted to counselling and directing group therapy in the State Clinic for Alcoholism.

The facilities of the outpatient clinic were admirably portrayed in the recent news program over a local television station. Approximately thirty minutes were devoted to exploring the facilities available in the Portland area for the treatment of alcoholism. A video tape of this program is now available.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Division of Behavioral Problems of the Pennsylvania Department of Health has long concentrated on community education. Permanent staff includes representatives from different parts of the state whose function is to maintain a sustained program of education at the community level. Dr. Joseph Adlestein, director of the Division, and Marian Wetterick, '47, chief, Community Organization, also recognize the importance of professional education in the state. During 1960 four different seminars were organized for workers in professional fields, specifically probation, parole, and corrections; department of public welfare, and vocational guidance. Each seminar met one full day a week for five weeks. Three of the seminars were scheduled in Philadelphia, the first March 8-4, 5, 1960, the second September 15-October 13, 1960, and the third
News from Canada and Abroad

ALBERTA

Milton A. Maxwell, °50, formerly professor of Sociology at Washington State University, joined the staff of the Alcoholism Foundation of Alberta September 15, 1960. He is assisting in the planning and coordinating of treatment, education and research, and in the development of a staff training program; and will be working throughout the Province promoting educational programs and carrying on research.

Allan W. Fraser, °54, Edmonton, psychologist with the Alcoholism Foundation, is author of "Wife of the Alcoholic," which appeared in the September 1960 issue of "Progress."

BRITISH COLUMBIA


Mrs. Beatrice K. Wilson, °55, was graduated this year from St. Paul's Hospital School of Nursing in Vancouver.

ONTARIO

H. David Archibald, °48, Toronto, executive director of the Alcoholism Research Foundation, made the opening address at the session on Alcohol Consumption and Alcoholism in Different Countries, of the International Congress on Alcohol and Alcoholism, Stockholm, Sweden, July 31-August 5, 1960.

Royal H. Goff, °46, General secretary of the Ontario Temperance Federation, reports that the objective in the Youth Movement is 10,000 members by 1963. During the past year 236 teen-agers from 100 countries attended four-day conferences. An Institute of Alcohol Studies was held at McMaster University and thirty delegates attended.

NOVA SCOTIA

Dr. Harold F. Scammell, °60, has been appointed medical director of the recently established Nova Scotia Alcoholism Research Commission. Nova Scotia is the seventh Canadian Province to have a government-sponsored alcoholism agency. All seven of the directors and many members of their staffs are graduates of the Summer School.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

David M. Boswell, °60, is director of the recently organized alcohol studies program of Prince Edward Island.

QUEBEC

Dr. André Bourdreau, °38, has been appointed director of the Quebec Provincial Commission on Alcoholism.

Conrad Langlois, °59, Montreal, journalist, has written articles about alcoholism in La Patrie Du Dimanche, L'Ordre: Bulletin Confidentiel and Les Vives. He has been elected to the Board of Directors of Donnelly-Moore, a home for rehabilitation of alcoholics, and he took part in meetings of the consultative committee of the Quebec Provincial Bureau on Alcoholism.
JAPAN

THE REVEREND BUTU YAMAMOTO, '52, Tokyo, managing director of the Japanese Temperance Union and head of its International Department, represented Japan at the 26th Congress on Alcohol and Alcoholicism July 31-August 5, 1960 in Stockholm. Enroute to the Conference, he addressed students at the Medical College in Loma Linda, Calif., American University, Wash., D.C., and Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa. In San Francisco he visited the Adult Guidance Center and the Harbor Lights Center of the Salvation Army and held a press conference covered by all San Francisco newspapers and TV stations. The Reverend Yamamoto's late father was the Salvation Army's Commissioner of Japan, Commissioner Gunpei Yamamoto, for many years one of Japan's most respected religious leaders and social reformers.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

SUSAN CASSELS, '56, Salisbury, is secretary of the Salisbury Council on Alcoholism. She writes that business is brisk at their information center and that the Council is raising funds to build a treatment center for alcoholics on land that has been donated to them.

Table 1. Geographical List, Summer School of Alcohol Studies, 1943-1960

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|               | Total number of students—3,318.

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*Not included in total; counted in other categories.
†Not included in total; counted in other categories; 370 total Alcoholics Anonymous.
SUMMER SCHOOL OF ALCOHOL STUDIES
Yale University
52 Hillhouse Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut

Plan to attend
the
TRIENNIAL
ALUMNI
INSTITUTE

Sunday, July 23—
Thursday, July 27, 1961

Send your application
Before May 15 to the

Registrar
Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies
52 Hillhouse Avenue, Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut

Mrs. Esther Wendell Henderson, Registrar
Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies
52 Hillhouse Avenue, Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut

I plan to attend the 1961 Triennial Alumni Institute. Please reserve a room for me. I enclose five dollars ($5.00) advance payment to be applied against the total fee of fifty dollars. (Please make check payable to Yale University.)

Name ................................................................. Class .................

Address ........................................................................

Present position and title: ................................................

Specific interest and responsibility in the field (e.g., alcohol education, clinical treatment, pastoral counseling, administration):

The above information will be of help to your officers in arranging the program of the Institute.