

ALUMNI NEWS

OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF ALCOHOL STUDIES

RUTGERS • THE STATE UNIVERSITY, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

VOLUME 22

MARCH 1966

NUMBER 1

Summer School in Fifth Year at Rutgers

THE 24th Annual Summer School of Alcohol Studies, June 26 to July 15, 1966, will be the fifth to be held in New Brunswick since the Center of Alcohol Studies moved to Rutgers-The State University in 1962.

During the 4 years, the Center has become firmly and favorably established in the University, and well-housed in its own new building, Smithers Hall.

During the same period, the Summer School has also made a successful transition to its new curriculum, designed to offer a more advanced program for the growing number of professionals and other workers in the field. The response indicates that the School's "new look" has caught on—caught on, we believe, because the new program is itself a response to clearly felt needs.

The 1966 Summer School will again consist of a 3-week program of courses and lectures; and a Physicians Institute during the first 2 weeks of the School.

The Physicians Institute, led by Ebbe Curtis Hoff, will meet separately three hours each morning and at certain other times. However, the physicians will participate fully in the general lecture program and many will audit one of the other courses.

The Course Program will consist of essentially the same courses given in 1965, but with expanded offerings for public health educators, administrators and nurses. Another innovation is the "Special Projects" option for a limited number of students who have a specific program of independent study to pursue in lieu of the audit course. The Courses are fully described in the Summer School brochure.

Despite the emphasis upon the course work, lectures are still a major feature of the School. Though fewer in number than under the previous format, the carefully selected lectures provide a coverage of basic material to be integrated into all the courses. The lectures also provide a common base for valuable, informal interaction among the members of the very diverse student body.

On the part of both staff and students, there is a high level of satisfaction with the new curriculum. But, in a changing and developing field, curriculum modification and improvement is a constant necessity.

Not only is such planning a continuing concern, but for the last several years the instructors have shared in it. On their own time, they met again last fall for a two-day planning conference with the involved Center staff. Their interest and participation is greatly valued and is a real asset as the Summer School faces a future which promises greatly increased activity in the alcohol studies and alcohol problems fields.

MILTON A. MAXWELL

1966 Alumni Institute

THE triennial Institute for the Alumni of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies will be held in New Brunswick, July 17-21, 1966. The setting will be the Rutgers College Campus, not far from downtown New Brunswick.

For the first time, all sessions of the Alumni Institute will be held in air-conditioned comfort. The dining, lounge and library areas will also be air-conditioned, as will most but not all of the dormitory rooms.

A program has been planned which will be of wide interest, covering nine subject or problem areas. But, for those who are interested, there will also be three more intensive "workshops" continuing through the week. The program schedule will enable everyone to attend each of the nine general lectures. But, during the group meeting periods, alumni will have the option of joining one of the continuing workshop groups or of participating in a small general discussion group.

The first workshop will wrestle with the important problem of improving public and professional information and education materials and methods. The purpose of this *Public Information* workshop will be to evaluate what is being done, to clarify needs, to consider cooperative efforts, and to emerge with some concrete suggestions for better meeting the very real needs in the field. All Institute participants will hear a national authority, Harold Weiner, introduce this workshop with a general lecture on "Modifying Individual and Group Attitudes." Miss Lena DiCicco will be the group leader; and Mark Keller, T. G. Coffey and Adeline Tallau will be among the resource persons.

The second workshop is designed for alumni concerned with *The Homeless Alcoholic*. This is a problem area in which evaluating and experimenting are very active. The introduction to this workshop area will be a general lecture by Earl Rubington, describing some of the newer efforts and programs in this field. Group leader will be Thomas B. Richards.

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of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies

Rutgers • The State University, New Brunswick, N. J.

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Traineeships and Fellowships

FOR THE 1966 Summer School of Alcohol Studies two short-term training grants have been received from the United States Public Health Services, Division of Community Health Services. The grants are for the training of public health workers in the Summer School's expanded public health offerings.

One grant makes possible 12 traineeships for public health nurses. The other grant provides 12 traineeships for other public health personnel, with preference to be given to public health administrators and educators. Each traineeship covers tuition, room and meals, but not travel.

The traineeships are to be awarded on a competitive basis. Those applying should submit the regular Summer School application (not later than April 26), indicating on it their interest in a public health traineeship.

There is a growing involvement of public health workers in the field of alcohol studies and alcoholism. A *Guide for Alcoholism Control* is being published by the American Public Health Association to take its place alongside "Guides" in other public health problem areas. The training grants underscore the importance of providing special training to more public health officers, educators, nurses and other key workers who can play a role in developing new or more effective alcoholism control programs.

Summer School support has also come from the James S. Kemper Foundation in the form of Fellowships for "teachers in schools of nursing in the United States and Canada." Additional fellowships are being offered to "occupational health

nurses" at the 1-week Utah, Texas, Southeastern, and Northeast Institutes of Schools or Schools of Alcohol Studies.

In 1965 the Summer School received 20 applications from nursing instructors for the 4 fellowships offered. Of the 16 others whose interest had been brought into the open, means were found for 7 of them to attend the School. Thus, the Kemper Fellowships program not only supports certain nurses in their attendance at a School of Alcohol Studies, but stimulates the interest and attendance of others.

The Northeast Institute of Alcohol Studies

TWO YEARS ago, the Northeast Institute of Alcohol Studies was launched to provide for the Northeastern section of the country a 1-week school comparable to the many other state and regional schools which have come into being. It will be held again this year, June 19-24, on the Rutgers Campus.

For two years, the Northeast Institute was a unilateral Rutgers program, sponsored by the Center and the University Extension Division. But, beginning this summer, happily, the Institute will be cosponsored by Rutgers and the official alcoholism programs of Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont.

The cooperation is more than nominal. The 1966 Institute program was jointly planned in Hartford last November, at a 2-day conference of the directors of the nine state programs. Furthermore, the state programs are contributing staff to the Institute faculty, and are carrying on extensive promotional efforts.

All concerned feel that this development strengthens the Institute and is a most desirable step toward fulfilling its originally intended function.

Chicago Alumni Meet

THIRTY alumni living in the Chicago area, as well as six attending the American Public Health Association Annual Meeting, met in the Conrad Hilton Hotel in October.

The purpose of the meeting was to acquaint alumni with recent developments in the School and in the Center and to explore the possibility of establishing a Chicago area Alumni Chapter. Robert W. Jones described the new format of the School and emphasized the revised qualifications for admission to the School. The response indicated that alumni welcome these changes and believe the School to be strengthened considerably.

The group enthusiastically supported the idea of forming an alumni chapter. A planning committee, with Phyllis C. Snyder as chairman, was selected. The committee is to explore ways and means to establish the Chapter and to make recommendations on meetings and program.

As you probably know, there are other alumni groups operating. Some are statewide in scope, others are local in nature. The Summer School staff will be happy to cooperate with any alumni who might be interested in developing chapters in other areas of the country.

ALUMNI INSTITUTE (Continued from page 1)

The third workshop will deal with *Alcohol and Traffic*. Not only is this a problem area receiving increased national attention, but the Center has been conducting a half-dozen research projects on drinking and driving, chiefly on aspects untouched by previous investigators. The workshop will be led by Selden Bacon who will also give the opening general lecture, offering a fresh analysis of this serious problem. Several persons from the Center's research staff will be among the resource persons.

Those who elect one of the three workshops are expected to stay with the particular workshop through all of its sessions. Those not electing one of the workshops may enter one of the small interdisciplinary discussion groups.

The Institute will begin on Sunday evening, July 17, with an opening address and reception; and will close with lunch on Thursday noon.

The fee for alumni, covering tuition, room and meals (except Sunday meals) will be \$75. The Institute will be headquartered in Stonier Hall on College Avenue. Wives or husbands of alumni may be housed in dormitories and may attend all meetings upon payment of the appropriate fee.

Because air-conditioned dormitory space is limited, such rooms can be had on a *double-occupancy* basis only. A single room will be provided at the same rate in a non-air-conditioned dormitory, next door. Priority in room assignment will be by date of the receipt of advance registration.

Advance registration, accompanied by a deposit, will be re-

quired. Both should be sent in before June 1, if possible, and not later than June 30. The registration form on the back of this *Alumni News* may be used, or a letter supplying the requested information may be substituted. The check should be made payable to *Rutgers-The State University*. Please send registration and check to:

Alumni Institute
Summer School of Alcohol Studies
Rutgers-The State University
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

The acknowledgement of your registration and deposit will be accompanied by local travel directions.

Regarding advance deposit and daily rates, please note the following:

1. If you plan to attend the full session, or for more than one day, a \$15 deposit must be made and will be credited against the appropriate total fee.

2. Daily rates will be as follows:

Tuition	\$20 (2 days, \$30)
Room	4
Meals	5

3. The Institute is for alumni of the School. However, the privilege of participating may be extended to a very small number of others who have particularly relevant experience and responsibility in one of the workshop areas, provided that the alumni registration for that workshop is small enough. In such cases, the total fee for the week will be \$100.

THE ALUMNI INSTITUTE SUMMER SCHOOL OF ALCOHOL STUDIES

July 17-21, 1966

Sunday, July 17

1:00-6:00 PM Registration (Stonier Hall)
7:00 PM *Welcome*: William J. Harris, President, Alumni Association
Address: A Report on the Center of Alcohol Studies, Selden Bacon
Reception

Monday, July 18

9:00 AM General Lecture: *Modifying Individual and Group Attitudes*—Harold Weiner, Executive Director, National Public Relations, Council of Health and Welfare Services, New York
10:00 AM General Lecture: *Recent Developments in the Rehabilitation of Homeless Alcoholics*—Earl Rubington
11:00 AM General Lecture: *A New Look at Alcohol and Traffic*—Selden Bacon
1:30 PM General Lecture: *Considerations in Estimating Alcoholism Rates and Prevalence* — Mark Keller
2:30 PM Workshops and General Groups

Tuesday, July 19

9:00 AM General Lecture: *The Epidemiology of Disease* —John Cassel, Professor, Epidemiology, School of Public Health, University of North Carolina
10:00 AM Workshops and General Groups

1:30 PM General Lecture: *Reappraisal by the Churches* —Roger Burgess, Vice-President, Design Center, Inc., Washington, D. C.
2:30 PM Workshops and General Group Sessions

Wednesday, July 20

9:00 AM General Lecture: *Youth and Alcohol*—Robert Zucker, Instructor, Psychology, Center of Alcohol Studies
10:00 AM Workshops and General Groups
1:30 PM Panel Discussion: *New Vistas In Public Health* —Edward Sands, Executive Secretary, Secretary's Committee on Alcoholism, Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Jay N. Cross, Assistant Director, Alcoholism Project, American Public Health Association
Robert W. Jones, Associate Director, Center of Alcohol Studies
3:15 PM Group Picture
3:30 PM Alumni Association Meeting
6:30 PM Banquet

Thursday, July 21

9:00 AM General Lecture: *Alcohol Problems and Governmental Activity*—Robert W. Jones
Panel Discussion: Selden Bacon and others.
11:30 AM Summation
12:00 NOON Lunch and adjournment.

The Center's Research Activities

MANY OF you have expressed interest in hearing about current research in the field. In partial response, we are presenting in this issue short statements about the research projects underway at the Center. You will see that the projects cover a wide range of problems in the field, include many disciplines, and are intended to study many aspects of human behavior. We believe this feature will be of interest to you and we would appreciate hearing of your reaction to these statements.

Alcohol and Traffic Research

The Center's early role in alcohol-traffic studies is known to most alumni of the School. Leon Greenberg was the coinventor of the Alcometer and served on the National Safety Council's original committee on chemical tests for intoxication. David Lester and J. A. Carpenter also made significant contributions to the field.

Alumni will be interested to learn that, in the last few years, there has been renewed interest and activity in this field on the part of Center staff.

Questions have arisen about the sufficiency and relevance of both the research and national social action programs for attacking what is clearly a massive and frightening set of problems: (1) the orientation of research seemed quite narrow, with insufficient attention given to a social-science analysis of the different kinds of driving and drivers, the different types of drinking and drinkers; (2) Social action seemed limited to negative commands and punishments; (3) There was no disciplined study of the exact nature of the problem and no disciplined study of the effects ("good" or "bad," intended or unintended) of the action programs. Other lacks could be listed.

One of the Center's basic research projects involves a careful analysis and description of the not-so-simple phenomenon of "drinking-driving": Who, where, when? How frequent and how long the trips? What types of driving and what types of drivers? What concentrations of alcohol? What types of alcohol use and what types of alcohol users? Such analysis obviously leads to many categories of drinking-driving behavior.

Another problem being studied is the occurrence of personal and property damage and law violations among the various drinking-driving categories. Do they occur in 100% of the categories, 80%, 30%, or 5%? Do they occur randomly across all the categories or primarily in only 3 or 4 or 10 of the many categories?

Center research is also attempting to find out whether the existing data on alcohol-involved traffic violations and accidents are sufficiently defined, valid, and representative to be useful for research?

Another important research project is to measure the effects of changes in law or education on driving custom. Do they affect drinking-driving? Do they affect accidents and violations? Do they affect attitudes and procedures of police, prosecutors, judges, juries, etc.?

Several of the staff (S. D. Bacon, J. A. Carpenter, R. Cosper, L. A. Greenberg, M. Hyman, H. Mozersky, R. Zylman) are involved in these studies, now in their second year. Preliminary papers are already appearing. As usual, the research is pertinent not only to the alcohol-driving problems and phenomena, not

only to the field of alcohol studies, but also to the larger areas of social problem phenomena as such and to the development of intellectual disciplines themselves.

SELDEN D. BACON

The Role of Congeners in Alcoholic Beverages

It has been consistently shown both clinically and experimentally that nystagmus (oscillation of the eyeballs) occurs after the ingestion of alcoholic beverages, and may persist even when alcohol is no longer present in the body. This phenomenon has also been found to coincide with the classic symptoms of alcoholic intoxication and subsequent hangover—incordination, disturbance of balance, vertigo, headache and nausea. In the search for the agent responsible for the nystagmus the focus has been almost exclusively on the alcohol itself, as if it were the only pharmacologically active component in the variety of beverages used. But since nystagmus is seen to persist when alcohol is no longer present in the body, it was suggested that it may be caused, in part at least, by some undefined metabolites of alcohol persisting in the body. No consideration was given to the possible role of materials other than alcohol occurring in alcoholic beverages.

Using more advanced and discriminating analytical techniques during the past decade, the components of alcoholic beverages other than alcohol have been more sharply identified and quantified. In both kinds and amounts they vary greatly among the various types of beverages. These materials, called congeners, consist of higher alcohols, aldehydes and esters, some of which are highly active pharmacologically.

The purpose of the present research is to study the possible role of these congeneric substances in the causation of nystagmus in human subjects. Using constant dosages of alcohol and beverages with low and high congener content, the incidence and duration of nystagmus are under investigation. It is already apparent that the congeners play a role in the causation of nystagmus and are therefore probably significant in some of the effects and aftereffects of drinking. Further research will be needed to determine which congeners are responsible for this feature and the threshold amounts of each for its occurrence.

LEON A. GREENBERG

Effects of Alcohol on Some Psychological Factors

We are at the moment conducting or planning several such studies: (1) The effect of alcohol on heart rate and mood. Heart rate is an indicator of physiological arousal, which is related to attention, wakefulness and other aspects of the intensity dimension of behavior. Mood has been shown to be responsive to drugs and is thought to mediate the relation between a drug and some kinds of behavior. (2) The effect of alcohol on auditory signal detection. This experiment is one of the first applications of modern statistical theories of perception to the effects of alcohol. Signal detection separates the decision process from the detection process, processes which were not distinguished in earlier formulations. Because of its great generality, signal detection phenomena as affected by alcohol may be applicable to other sensory areas.

(3) We are starting several small experiments to supply information on perception and intellectual functioning, which we consider to be part of the mechanism through which drugs produce disturbances in such motor functions as driving. Perception refers to the significance that external stimuli has for a person. If this information is altered because of the drugged condition of a man, his use of the information can be expected to be disturbed. Changes in the ability to find or attend to appropriate information, to use it properly and forget it, are important in the determination of continuing tasks. Long-term disturbance of perception and intellectual functioning may maintain a condition of addiction even after the physiological problem has been eliminated. Short-term disturbance of these functions can be expected to have immediate effects on performance.

(4) An elaborate study of the combined effects of alcohol and another commonly used drug (a tranquilizer) is being planned. Human subjects will be maintained on the tranquilizer for periods appropriate to producing its maximum pharmacological activity, and will then be given alcohol and their perception, intellectual function, heart rate and mood measured. It is hoped that the experiment can be undertaken within the next 6 months.

In addition to J. A. Carpenter, George Smith and Edward Schneider are working on these projects.

JOHN A. CARPENTER

Polydipsic Behavior

Excessive intake of fluids (polydipsic behavior) is being studied in rats. By arranging the delivery of food in small portions at selected intervals, rats may increase their fluid ingestion to quite remarkable levels: with water, the rate of ingestion may increase some 25-fold while over a 24-hour period the rat may consume twice its body weight of water. This behavior can be controlled in various ways and the relationship among several parameters is being investigated. An important feature of this behavior is that fluids other than water are also ingested in large amounts. Aqueous solutions of the bitter substance quinine, at concentrations 100 to 1,000 times the level usually rejected by the rat in a free-choice situation, are drunk in quantities approaching water alone. It is thus no occasion for surprise that alcohol solutions (at least to human tastes less aversive than quinine solutions) are ingested under these polydipsic circumstances in amounts which appear limited only by the intervention of intoxication and coma. The self-production and self-maintenance of the intoxicated state is useful for a variety of experimental purposes, among these being the study of the continued and chronic effects of intoxication and, perhaps more importantly, the study of the parameters which serve to control what appears to be compulsive drinking behavior. Besides David Lester, William Keokosky, Felice Felzenberg, Paula Slobodin and Dennis Golin are assisting in these studies.

DAVID LESTER

Adolescent Drinking

The community study of adolescent drinking patterns is the second phase of research on alcohol and alcohol-related behaviors in a study community. The first phase dealt with adult patterns of drinking and abstinence in the community, a report

of which will be published. The present project has three overall goals:

(1) To determine the degree of association between drinking and impulsive activity, that is, activity that the community at large considers to be problem behavior, such as illegal, aggressive or sexual activity. Our major question is: Does drinking in fact occur hand in hand with these types of activity, does it serve as a substitute outlet, or is there no relationship?

(2) To explore the role of situational characteristics in drinking settings, as these characteristics may affect the amount of alcohol consumed and behavior. The end product of this part of the study will be a typology of different kinds of situational drinking patterns, each with differing probabilities that problem behaviors will manifest themselves.

(3) To develop personality assessment devices to predict differences in drinking styles. The investigation here is concerned with personality measures of the need for sentience (state of pleasurable body physicality), as this need may be related to differences among people in how often they drink, how much they drink on a given occasion, and differences in situations where they are most likely to drink heavily.

Data collection for the project, involving intensive interviewing and personality testing of a representative sample of adolescents from the study community is currently well under way.

Helping Robert Zucker in this research are Kaye Fillmore and Bonnie Davis.

ROBERT ZUCKER

Revolving Door

I am currently working on a book, tentatively titled *Halfwayhouse*, which will report the results of a field study of Shelter House (pseudonym for a state-operated halfway-house program). The book will take up the problem of public drunkenness and social control, some characteristics of the homeless alcoholic community, the social organization and culture of Shelter House, the world of the staff and members, strains counselors face, how members adapt to "talk therapy," and some of the social conditions of relapse in Shelter House.

When this work is completed, I plan a series of studies into the "revolving door" considered as a social process. I will conduct research on the police and the problems they face in coping with chronic drunkenness offenders, how judges perceive and deal with their best and most frequent courtroom customers, and how other agents of social control, such as probation and parole officers and other correctional personnel define and react to drunkenness offenders in the several situations in which they deal with them.

EARL RUBINGTON

Alcohol Terms

Is alcohol tolerance something you're born with or something you acquire? Is an alcohol synergist a drug which works like alcohol or is it one which, taken with alcohol, produces an effect beyond the total sum of the drugs? What's a toddy, and why is it associated with India and Scotland? What's Curéthyl? How does disulfiram work? Such questions receive an answer in the Center's *Dictionary of Words about Alcohol*, now nearing completion. The definitions the dictionary proposes do not claim universal acceptance as their due. They do, however, represent best usage in current authoritative opinion. Moreover,

reasons for that opinion are set out by inclusion of etymology, full well-qualified definition, illustration of meaning by quotation, and a brief listing of other usage where controversy exists. Such controversy originally made an alcohol dictionary imperative. The present dictionary extends sources of definition from the controversial terms to the whole area of alcohol studies.

MAIRI McCORMICK

Acetaldehyde in the Blood During Alcohol Metabolism

Individual differences in the concentrations of acetaldehyde in the blood during the metabolism of alcohol are being studied. Acetaldehyde, which is one of the first products of the body's alcohol metabolism, is far more poisonous than the alcohol itself. At relatively low concentrations it is severely intoxicating, interferes with the functions of the living cell, and causes profound cardiovascular changes. Some of the acute and chronic effects of alcohol consumption have been attributed to an accumulation of acetaldehyde. Normally this aldehyde is rapidly further oxidized in the body by an appropriate enzyme (acetaldehyde dehydrogenase) to harmless acetate. The efficiency of the acetaldehyde enzyme system differs from person to person. Those with a less efficient enzyme system, in whom alcohol itself will nevertheless disappear at a normal rate, will accumulate acetaldehyde in the blood. Because of the intense pharmacological activity of acetaldehyde, even at these low levels, it is reasonable to postulate that such people will have a low metabolic tolerance for alcohol, and thus a poor appetite for the substance.

The possible relationship of such individual differences to the complex of factors underlying the occurrence of chronic excessive drinking has been suggested. While a high or low efficiency in the metabolic disposition of acetaldehyde is not proposed as a cause of alcoholism, it is suggested that a low metabolic appetite for alcohol may offer a poor and unlikely host for the illness, alcoholism. If the efficiency of the acetaldehyde oxidizing system in the body is found to vary significantly among persons, further investigations will be conducted to determine their possible correlation with drinking behavior, with the thought that a metabolic feature such as this may not be the cause of alcoholism but rather a limiting physiological factor in allowing its occurrence.

LEON A. GREENBERG

Acetic Acid Levels

The distribution of various levels of acetic acid in a human population is being studied. The metabolism of alcohol proceeds by way of acetaldehyde to acetic acid, whence it enters a metabolic pool common to that of various foodstuffs, finally yielding carbon dioxide and water. The postulate that any biological basis of human alcoholism might be related to a specific feature of alcohol metabolism, rather than to various possible nonspecific effects of alcohol, led to the hypothesis that the final utilization of acetic acid might differ considerably among humans. Thus, in those individuals whose requirements for acetic acid might be higher than in others, the ingestion of alcohol, leading as it does to greatly increased levels of acetic acid, might provide a simple means to meet such an increased requirement. The pursuit of this hypothesis involves the determination of the levels of acetic acid in a relatively large population under a number of different experimental conditions. Assisting David Lester in this area is Bernice Serin.

DAVID LESTER

New Center Publications

AFTER 25 years of collecting, verifying, checking and coding, the first volume of the *International Bibliography of Studies on Alcohol*, References 1901-1950, was published in March 1966. This contains over 26,000 references to articles culled from the scientific literature in 31 languages for the first half of the 20th century. The second volume, subject and author indexes to the first, is being completed and will be available early next year.

The fifth Monograph of the Center of Alcohol Studies, *Drinking in French Culture* (\$6), was published in September 1965. This reports in vast and fascinating detail what the drinking of the French is really like and contradicts many popular misconceptions. It also discusses the problem of alcoholism and suggests how this could be ameliorated in France and elsewhere.

Journal Reprints

Some of the more important papers published recently in the QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL are now available in reprint. E. P. Dozier in *Problem Drinking among American Indians* (25¢) reviews the causes of excessive drinking among Indians and outlines a preventive program. B. J. Cutshall has written an extensive analysis of delirium tremens and its treatment which he calls the *Saunders-Sutton Syndrome* (25¢) after its early discoverers. Vera Efron visited the Soviet Union in 1965 and has written an account of *The Soviet Approach to Alcoholism* (25¢). E. M. Pattison surveyed contemporary ideas about alcoholism treatment and has reported his findings in *A Critique of Alcoholism Treatment Concepts* (25¢). In June 1966 two papers of great potential interest to alumni will be available: L. Blumberg and his coworkers' *The Development, Major Goals and Strategies of a Skid-Row Program: Philadelphia* (25¢), the report of a program that has received much comment; and Eva Blum's *Psychoanalytic Views of Alcoholism* (50¢), an encyclopedic survey and evaluation of a controversial subject.

All the above and a complete catalog of the Center's publications are available from the Publications Division, Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies, New Brunswick, N. J. 08903.

The Raymond G. McCarthy Memorial

THE Memorial was formally dedicated at the annual meeting of the North American Association of Alcoholism Programs held in September 1965 at Atlantic City, N. J. Ray was president of the Association when he died and many of his friends from around the country and from Canada were present at the meeting.

The Memorial consists of the continuing collection of the original full-text copies of all the scholarly works which have been abstracted and indexed and incorporated into the *Classified Abstract Archive of the Alcohol Literature*. These now number about 12,000, with approximately 500 being added each year. There are 75 depositories of CAAAL, located in 23 countries.

The Memorial, occupying an alcove in the Center Library, is composed of a set of CAAAL, three glass-fronted cabinets holding about 150 inscribed, specially manufactured manuscript boxes (each to contain 100 of the serially numbered originals), a working table and chairs, a collection of Ray's publications, and a bronze memorial plaque. A special booklet on Ray's life

and publications, on the Memorial, and including a listing of contributors is to be prepared this spring.

As of last September, the collection comprised about 5,500 of the full-text originals. The Memorial Fund, in addition to the cabinets, boxes, and plaque, is also being used to acquire the missing originals published before 1963. Since October, 300 of these items have been added to the collection and 200 more have been requested. In addition we are acquiring over 450 of the full-text originals of the items currently being added to *CAAAL*.

The Fund, by January 25, had received about \$3,300. On that day the Friends of the Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies allocated \$1,200 for the 1966-67 year to allow continuing accession of the earlier publications still missing.

Without question this is the most superb collection of scholarly materials on alcohol anywhere in the world. As you all know, it is subject-indexed in depth, is kept up-to-date, and is available not only at the Center, but through photocopying for scholars everywhere if they wish full originals in addition to the abstracts. As the collection grows and as the earlier items are added, the Committee for the collection feels that Ray's many friends will be assured that a living, extraordinarily appropriate, and uniquely useful Memorial has been achieved.

The Raymond G. McCarthy Memorial Committee

FATHER JOHN FORD
EBBE CURTIS HOFF
BERWYN MATTISON
JOHN PASCIUCCI
ERNEST SHEPHERD
BRINKLEY SMITHERS
SELDEN D. BACON, *Chairman*

The E. M. Jellinek Memorial

THE MAN WHO "invented" the modern Summer School of Alcohol Studies (at Yale in 1943)—holding its 24th annual session this year at Rutgers—was E. M. Jellinek. Alumni of the School who met him at Yale, at Texas Christian, and at Rutgers, remember him as Bunky. They remember him as a sort of universal genius, a lovable little mental giant, a man who could make you think and like it. Many remember him for his role in forming the Center of Alcohol Studies, the Expert Committee on Alcoholism of the World Health Organization, the NCA, the AAIAN, the NAAAP. Many remember him for his friendship and genial support of all that could help advance the understanding and teaching about alcohol and alcoholism, and the better treatment of alcoholics.

Every important modern advance made in this field—whether in acquiring knowledge or putting it to work—bears the stamp of E. M. Jellinek at the heart of it.

To honor the memory of such a man is to honor ourselves. We seek to establish a fitting *permanent memorial*: An annual Jellinek Memorial Award for outstanding scientific-scholarly achievement—just what Bunky would have loved!

The trustees of the Jellinek Memorial Fund are: H. David Archibald, *vice president*, Marvin Block, M.D., Ruth Fox, M.D., Max M. Glatt, M.D., Clyde Gooderham, Gus Hewlett, Russell

W. Jackson, Esq., *secretary*, Mark Keller, *president*, Hendrik J. Krauweel, *vice-president*, Marty Mann, Jorge Mardones, M.D., *vice-president*, R. Brinkley Smithers, *first vice-president* and *treasurer*, George Strachan, Archer Tongue, Harrison M. Trice, Ph.D., Bill W.

We are confident that every alumnus of the Summer School will want to participate in this memorial by making a one-time contribution to the endowment fund, the income of which will be used to make the annual Jellinek Memorial Awards. An average contribution of \$10 from each alumnus will put the memorial on a solid foundation.

Join us in this grand world-wide undertaking to honor the memory of E. M. Jellinek. Checks to: Jellinek Memorial Fund, Inc., 405 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022. Contributions are tax-deductible and each will be acknowledged by the Treasurer.

Alumni President's Letter

Dear Fellow Alumni:

This is the year for our Alumni Institute—our triennial "reunion," as it were—and I add my official and personal invitation to attend.

One item to come up at the Alumni Association's business meeting is a proposal for named fellowships. Specifically, it is the proposal that three of the alumni scholarships be named the Ralph M. Henderson, the E. M. Jellinek, and the Raymond G. McCarthy Fellowships. Each of the three men was such a vital part of the Summer School.

The trustees of the Henderson Fellowship Fund have agreed to this proposal and stand ready, if the proposal meets with the Association's approval, to transfer the assets of that Fund to the general fund of the Alumni Association.

By now, I believe most alumni understand that the Summer School is carrying the expenses of the "President's Letter" each fall, and of the *Alumni News* each spring; and that the alumni dues of \$2.00 per calendar year are devoted to Summer School scholarships. The Association's Scholarship Committee follows the approved guidelines of making the awards to persons who are well qualified, who have previously attended a one-week school of alcohol studies (professionals excepted in some cases), who have been nominated or endorsed by alumni, and who would not otherwise be able to attend.

Alumni appear to like this use of their money, for the number paying their dues keeps growing. As of March 1, 1966, the Association's bank balance was \$1,988. Which reminds me to add that 1966 dues are still welcome from those who have not yet responded.

It will be good to see you at the Institute. I also know you will be looking forward to seeing old friends, including Esther Henderson who expects to be present. She writes that she is counting the days.

Sincerely,

BILL HARRIS, '53

SUMMER SCHOOL OF ALCOHOL STUDIES

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CARL S. BLOMSHIELD, '49, Big Spring, Texas
HELEN C. BOOTHE, '54, Greensboro, North Carolina
KEITH M. CHRISTIE, '62, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
WILLARD G. COLE, '54, Raleigh, North Carolina
CHRISTINE B. COONEY, '43, Stamford, Vermont
Captain JAMES L. DANIELS, '55, New Orleans, Louisiana
WILLIAM E. DAVIS, '44, Greenfield, Ohio
MOSES N. DELANEY, '51, Raleigh, North Carolina
LLOYD F. ECKMAN, '59, Redwood City, California
HORACE B. FORT, '45, Austin, Texas
RAYMOND C. GALLOWAY, '52, Raleigh, North Carolina
Rev. ROY HENRY GRAMS, '43, Downey, California

J. J. HAMMACK, '53, Livingston, Alabama
Mrs. G. ELIZABETH JEFFERSON, '50, Pittsford, New York
Rev. FREDERICK J. MAYNARD, '55, Saginaw, Michigan
COLLIS S. MCKINNEY, '48, Edna, Texas
ALLEEN MOON, '44, Clearwater, Florida
Rev. ARTHUR P. PORTER, '48, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Rev. RAYMOND S. PROUDFOOT, '46, Tacoma, Washington
JOSEPH G. SHEILS, '53, Pickstown, South Dakota
Dr. EDWIN J. SMITH, '56, Diamond Bar, California
Major HENRY L. STEPHAN, '45, Boston, Massachusetts
FRANK R. STILWELL, '57, Bellwood, Illinois
ELI G. SURGES, '50, Franklin, Wisconsin

1966 ALUMNI INSTITUTE REGISTRATION

- Full Session. I enclose advance deposit of \$15.*
 Less than full session. I enclose advance deposit of \$15.*

I desire residence accommodations as indicated:

From _____ To _____

- Single Double None (will reside off-campus)

My choice of workshop or general group is the following one:

- Public Information Workshop
 Homeless Alcoholic Workshop
 Alcohol and Traffic Workshop
 A general, interdisciplinary group

Name _____

Address _____

* Make checks payable to *Rutgers-The State University*.
Send check and reservation form, before June 1, if possible,
and not later than June 30, to:

Alumni Institute
Summer School of Alcohol Studies
Rutgers-The State University
New Brunswick, N. J. 08903

ALUMNI DUES

I enclose \$..... for my 1966 alumni dues and contribution to the Alumni Fellowship Fund. (Make checks payable to Summer School of Alcohol Studies Alumni Association.)

Name _____

Address _____

McCARTHY MEMORIAL FUND

I enclose \$..... as my contribution to the Raymond G. McCarthy Memorial Fund. (Make checks payable to Rutgers, The State University.)

Name _____

Address _____