Selden D. Bacon Honored

Selden D. Bacon, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, eminent scholar and political activist in the public health movement to recognize alcoholism as a treatable illness, was presented with the Summer School of Alcohol Studies' Distinguished Service Award at the 1991 Summer School Banquet on June 27, 1991.

Dr. Bacon served as Director of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies from 1950 to 1962 and Director of the Center of Alcohol Studies from 1950 to 1975. More than any other person in the field, Dr. Bacon established alcohol problems as legitimate public health issues, playing an instrumental role in creating the major national and state organizations that developed public opinion and policy. He was Chairman of the Connecticut Commission on Alcoholism, the first such state organization; secretary-treasurer of the National Council on Alcoholism; member of the American Medical Association Committee on Alcoholism that adopted the definition of alcoholism as a disease; member of the National Safety Council Committee on Alcohol and Drugs; and board member of the International Congress on Alcohol and Alcoholism, and the North American Association of Alcoholism Programs.

Under Dr. Bacon's leadership the Center of Alcohol Studies achieved national prominence for its research, and for the Summer School of Alcohol Studies, whose alumni rank in the field's hall of fame. His vitality and dedication to the public health movement inspired many Summer School alumni to become important actors in their own right. He was instrumental in the move of the Center of Alcohol Studies from Yale to Rutgers University in 1962, with the support and financial assistance of R. Brinkley Smither.

Dr. Bacon's researches into alcohol problems have become classics in the methodologies of social science research and were instrumental in dispelling the stereotypes of the alcoholic in the 1940s and in examining the contexts of alcohol use. In a 1965 interview with the British Journal of Addiction, Dr. Bacon felt that of his over 100 articles his most important writing was "Sociology and the Problems of Alcohol: Foundations for a Sociologic Study of Drinking Behavior" (1944), an analysis of the phenomena of drinking that developed from a memo written to E.M. Jellinek.

Dr. Bacon retired from the Center of Alcohol Studies in 1975 but he continues to scrutinize the fallacies of the "wars" on drugs and alcohol with acerbic wit and commentary. His latest essay, "An Old Warrior Looks At The New," which appears this year in Alcohol: The Development of Sociological Perspectives on Use and Abuse, edited by Paul M. Roman (published by the Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies), continues his role as critic. Throughout his career he has been an acute observer of the national scene, particularly of federal policy and bureaucratic structure.

On this occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies, we asked Dr. Bacon to contribute some words of wisdom as the field enters a new decade; please see the article beginning on page 3.

1992 Summer Schools

The Advanced School of Alcohol and Drug Studies
35 courses; 35 contact hours
Cost: $650.00 (tuition, room and meals)
May 31–June 5, 1992

The Summer School of Alcohol Studies
44 courses; 80 contact hours
Cost: $1,415.00 (tuition, room and meals)
June 14–June 26, 1992

The New Jersey Summer School of Alcohol and Drug Studies
47 courses; 35 contact hours
Cost: $650.00 (tuition, room and meals)
July 12–July 17, 1992

Schools Approved by NAADAC

The National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors (NAADAC) has granted pre-approved training hours for the Advanced School, the Summer School of Alcohol Studies and the New Jersey School of Alcohol and Drug Studies. These continuing education hours, 35 for the Advanced School, 35 for the New Jersey School and 80 hours for the Summer School, can be applied to the National Certified Addiction Counselor (NCAC) designation. For general information, contact the NAADAC Certification Commission, 3717 Columbia Pike, Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22204-4254; Telephone 1-800-548-0497.
A Letter from the Director

Dear Alumni,

We will be celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies in 1992. The first school was directed by E.M. Jellinek, Sc.D., at Yale University in 1941. During the fifty years, the National Committee on Education on Alcoholism (presently the National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependency), the North Conway Institute, the Education Section of the Alcohol and Drug Problems Association, the National Black Alcoholism Council, Inc., and the National Association of Lesbian and Gay Alcoholism Professionals, Inc., were founded at SSAS. More than 15,000 leaders in the alcohol and drug fields from the fifty states, all Canadian provinces, and many foreign countries are graduates of SSAS.

The school's history is illustrous and its traditions are significant to each of us as individuals, to the agencies in which we work, to the field of which we're a part, and, most importantly, to those who receive our help.

Please help us celebrate. If you can't join us as a participant in the 1992 SSAS, urge a colleague to come, and be with us in spirit.

Sincerely,
Gail Gleason Milgram, Ed.D.
Professor/Director
Education and Training Division

A Letter from the Alumni Association President

Dear Alumni:

As I reviewed my letter from last year, I thought about what I could write that would be different but soon realized that the issues are the same. In January I moved from working at a county Rape Crisis Intervention Center to the Health Education Department at Rutgers University. Much of my time is now spent providing crisis intervention to survivors of sexual assault, in-service programs for staff, and risk-reduction programs to students throughout the university. An idea that is consistently discussed both by students and staff, is the role alcohol plays in dating and sexual violence. In attempting to assist students in exploring this association, thereby increasing their awareness and reducing their risks, I often refer to knowledge gained from the Rutgers SASS and Advanced School. I am sure that on a regular basis, you too utilized information and skills obtained at Rutgers. This reaffirms for me the need to continue to educate people in all specialties of the mental health field and encourage the integration of alcohol studies into diverse areas.

In 1991, the scholarship committee awarded nine full scholarships to the SASS. These individuals came from diverse backgrounds, work settings, levels of knowledge, and geographic location. This was made possible by your generosity and commitment to providing this experience for others. I hope that you will join us in supporting the Alumni Scholarship Fund as we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the school.

Ruth Anne Koenick
President
The Alumni Association of Alcohol Studies

Alumni Association Officers 1991-1992

President ........................................ Ruth Anne Koenick
Immediate-past-President .................. Emily McNally
Vice President .................................. William J. O’Donnell
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Joan Charness
Susan Schroeder-Barda

The 1991 Alumni Scholarship Recipients

1991 Alumni Scholarship Recipients

Dolores Ali
Youth Evaluation Services
Bridgeport, CT

Larry Lakey
Somerset Drug Clinic
Somerville, NJ

Roseanna McCleary
LSUMC Dept. of Psychiatry
New Orleans, LA

Patricia Michno
Boneski Treatment Center
Norwich, CT

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Trenton, NJ

Phil Simpson
The Shelter
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Gosnold Falmouth
West Falmouth, MA

Judith Vogtli
Msgr. Carr Institute
Buffalo, NY

Marion Wezowicz
Warren/Washington Counties on Alcoholism and Substance Abuse
Hudson Falls, NY

Alumni Scholarships come from Your dues
The Summer School of Alcohol Studies
June 14 to June 26, 1992

Selden Bacon's article below briefly describes the beginnings of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies, celebrating its Fiftieth Anniversary this year. That first School had space for 80 students — 62 men and 17 women attended. Nearly 250 people applied — a notable number in that war year — who were willing to spend six weeks in 100 hours of lectures and 75 hours of seminars learning what science could teach them about alcohol. The School attracted attention. It was described in 1944 by a national news magazine as "one of the most unusual courses in the history of American education." Those first students came from 27 different states and Canada, representing every region of the country. They were mostly temperance workers (23), clergymen (18), educators (14, including 3 college professors and 3 grade-school teachers) and welfare workers (10); with 5 members of Alcoholics Anonymous, 5 workers in the alcoholic beverage industry and officials of state liquor control boards, and 4 physicians and psychologists.

In 1991, Summer School students came from 29 states from Alabama to Wisconsin, all the Canadian provinces, and from Bermuda, Denmark, England, Germany, Israel, Mexico, Panama, Poland and Turkey. Almost half of the students were women. The largest group of students were treatment professionals from hospitals, health or mental health or social service agencies. Educators represented the next largest group, followed by members of the Armed Forces, religious institutions, representatives of industry, the court system or law enforcement; 74 said that they were members of A.A., 27 were members of Al-Anon, and 12 members of N.A.

Summer School Directors
E.M. Jellinek, 1943-1950
Selden D. Bacon, 1950-1962
Raymond G. McCarthy, 1963-1964
Milton A. Maxwell, 1965-1973
Ronald L. Lester, 1974-1981
Gail Gleason Milgram, 1981-

A Few Words of Wisdom
Selden D. Bacon

Editor's note: No one envisioned that the Summer School of Alcohol Studies would last 25 years, much less 50. On this occasion of the 50th anniversary, we asked Selden D. Bacon, Professor Emeritus and a former Director of the School, to reflect on where the field has gone since his "State of the Field" was published in the Alumni News in 1967. Below is an abridged version of that report, followed by Dr. Bacon's reflections on the last 25 years.

At 25 Years...

The Summer School of Alcohol Studies started, as did many other innovative ideas and programs in the alcohol problems field, in the fertile imagination of E.M. Jellinek — "Bunky" as he came to be known to so many, many people. During the winter of 1942-43 he discussed this plan with Dr. Haggard and sounded out a few people who might serve as faculty. Dr. Haggard gained the approval of Yale University and raised sufficient funds to allow the experiment to be undertaken. Francis McPeek, a young minister concerned with current social problems, was enlisted as assistant director for the six-week course. Bunky talked about the emerging plan with a man at a meeting of the then Research Council on Problems of Alcohol; this man, Wayne Womer, the first student, later became the secretary of the Alumni Association, a group started most casually and informally by him at the close of that first session.

It was almost certain that no one at that time envisaged what was to develop. Bunky did announce towards the close of that first School that a similar meeting would probably be held the next year and that if any of those in attendance would like to visit for a couple of days they would certainly be welcome (almost half came back for those "couple of days"). But that a 25th annual session would come to pass, that the number of students would pass the 5,000 mark, that 10 or 20 schools modeled on Bunky's idea would rise across the continent, no such ideas were entertained, let alone expressed, by any of those involved. But it happened…

The Alumni Spirit
Why the School has had the persisting vitality and continuing high morale in faculty and student alike during these many years, the staff, all being professional educators, do not know. The students and faculty of these 24 sessions of the school provide something like an honor roll in the field. Many whose names do not appear on letterheads or in the press or as signatories of possible gems in the literature have contributed and have done so in profound and lasting fashion. There are those, of course, who did not attend. The first lecturer at an all-day seminar on alcoholism and road traffic problems held this spring attended a dinner that evening given for the speakers. He commented that he wasn't much of anybody in the field since he hadn't attended either Yale or Rutgers, but since he once gave a talk at the Midwest School, he supposed he could stay for the meal.

[Continued]
Among other things, enthusiasm and energy and consistency appear in many ways and for many years in this students. The director they received from a graduate of one of the first three years, a lengthy letter, querying whether the Center still received most of its funds for its alleged research from the liquor industry. Brain washing clearly is no great function of the School. However, the issues of the old Wet-Dry conflict seem to have moved pretty far from the center of interest of students of the past 15 to 20 years. The targets of concern seem to consist in helping alcoholics and, in many ways, the other people or groups of other people and groups, of inter-relationships of the learning group of the School and itself continues to transcend the specifics of this or that named situation. Perhaps the key word is an all this is "concern." Many, many people are concerned and they make a magnificent student body whether in 1949 or 1987. They are still coming... At the risk of offending both those mentioned and the thousands others, I would suggest that in the first six years of the most diverse backgrounds, purposes, training and viewpoints, came to the School, and later became deeply involved or continued prior careers in the world of coping with problems of alcohol: John Murtagh, Ernest Shepard, Marty Mann, David Archibald, John O'Connore, Raymond McCarthy, Ralph and Esther Henderson, Brinkley Smithers, Kinon Proctor, Billy Plant, Pat Butler, Vashie Cain, and on and on; your name too should be there. At one time or another, 23 of the 24 directors of state and Canadian provincial alcoholism programs appeared at the School. At least 10 of the 24 had also bishops and policemen, medical students, temperance workers and employees and officers of alcohol beverage industries, physicians and public health officers, college professors, social workers, Salvation Army officers and newspaper men, recovered alcoholics and vocational rehabilitation workers, judges and psychiatrists and nurses and athletic coaches. Were they all to come? I believe they were.

From where will the new type leaders for the next six years come? I don't know. Will the staff even recognize them when they're here? Frequently won't. Think of the many students who have made and are still making major contributions to the arts that we don't know about. Will these potential new leaders come? I think they will. And, just as in the past, those who come will urge and suggest and help. The problems and needs will change, the School will change, but people of concern, students past and students future, for the long term to keep that dream of Bunky a very real and productive force, an exciting and growing resource for eventual resolution of these problems.

And Now We Have 50...

And now another 25 years have passed. The editor of the Alumni News has asked me to provide "a few pithy words of wisdom." I greatly wonder about this request. For one thing, I rarely limit myself to say nothing or been limited to others, either. I would like to leave at least something for the 75th, I wish to comply.

I have read over the 1967 report; it wasn't too bad. At that time I postulated four current (1967) "pressing needs" facing the country in relation to the alcoholisms:

1. Mobilize the existing resources of concern, knowledge, manpower and money to deliver treatment and preventive services; (2) activate this mobilization within the context of community attitudes and community programs for meeting a wide spectrum of social disorders and other problems; (3) invest this action with concrete methods for evaluating its effect; and (4) in a mature and constructive fashion tell the truth about the happenings.

The latter three points I would still consider in 1992 to represent pressing (as yet unfulfilled) needs. Before commenting on that conclusion, however, I would like to suggest "a further different line of attack" and then propose a rewarding, not modification, of point one. The precondition has to do with knowledge and understanding not only of alcoholism but also of that equally undisciplined term "alcohol problems." As such knowledge and understanding develop, they can be applied to the two (quite different) policies referred to, namely treatment and prevention. Whether disciplined, just communicable knowledge and consequent understanding of this aspect of the condition developed over the past 25 years is at least doubtful. So long as the orientation of study remains in the area of the pathological (or the earthy, evil, beautiful, wonderful, profitable, sinful, illegal, disease, etc.) any marked development of knowledge and understanding is extremely unlikely. For at least the past 400 years it has been pretty well documented that, even although probably stimulated and initiated by consideration of the bizarre, the horrible, the apparently miraculous wonderful, etc., significant developments in knowledge and understanding emerge following study, observation, analysis, and hypothesis plus "objective testing" of the phenomenon as a whole, not after study limited to the most nasty or the most pleasing parts of the whole. This has been the case in astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, biology, psychology, anthropology and so on. In the alcohol field, however, the pathology (or wondrous claims of industry advertisers) still dominates. Too bad. And almost none has led to just understanding of the whole development, understanding of the pathology also suddenly appears to leap ahead.

Will such development occur? It did in those other fields. It certainly is a possibility. But such study takes time and hard thinking—not very popular requirements.

And how about that first point — the mobilization for treatment and prevention. Back in the '30s, '40s, '50s I think we were really on the right track. But since the '60s we thought we'd had it made. And finally, long, long, lost the federal government joined the parade. At least it seemed that they did so, for treatment.

And then something happened which, even though perhaps a sign of victory, seems from hindsight rather negative, even threatening: business and politics joined the parade. Wasn't that wonderful? Indeed, they seem to have taken over the whole treatment movement insofar as policy, organization, fiscal support, publications, study program, etc. Whether they have contributed anything to ideas about treatment is rather questionable. I haven't found one, but, then, hardly proves anything. I think that AA ideas and activities still dominate the field. Certainly government propaganda and advertising by the treatment industry have pushed the ideas that there is something called alcoholism and also that something can be done about it. And that just what we were saying in the '30s, '40s, '50s. Having seen that event, wonder if I said other than we have just perhaps talked too much. Not that I want you to accept such an unlikely idea.

And prevention? It's really hard to see if much has changed over the past 25 years. No one, except for Prohibitionists, seems to have defined just what it is that is the target of prevention — although they're all against evil and suffering and disease and bad behavior and other "wrong things." Indeed, most of the activities seem remarkably similar and quite as undefinable and, in terms of programs, as untestable as the ideas on prevention of the '40s and '50s. Even more depressing, some are going back to the teens and twenties of this century (or of the 1930s and 1870s) and now a so-called Neo-Prohibition philosophy may well be gushing up.

Perhaps those in alcohol problems field or the alcoholism field can feel some reduction of frustration by watching those in what is called the war on drugs. Those warriors seem to be repeating with almost unbelievable identity the same policies, projects, politics and so on of all of our worst mistakes. Here we see the battles between those favoring education, those favoring policing and those favoring treatment. Great victories are announced. Millions are expended. Speeches ring throughout the land. Of course, the orientation is almost completely in terms of pathologies, whether medical, social, financial, political, or other. That
these new warriors will learn much from our experiences seems unlikely. Perhaps to the so-called Man from Mars the two problem areas would seem very, very similar, but he isn't here and the amount of emotion, politics, and money in this arena is so large that there are very few who can keep up. Indeed, some in the alcoholism treatment movement are noiseily competing with these new warriors. Just now the whole situation is in some ways a bit troubling.

The other three points describing the needs of 1967 are still pretty demanding matters in 1992. Organizing or conducting programs regardless of related problems or programs, to say nothing of attacking such other programs, is at best amateurish and can easily lead to deterioration of resources as well as of friendly public concern. Again, the failure of the alcoholism treatment movement to have developed believable and testable modes of evaluating effectiveness in terms of defined goals may be explicable in many ways. For example, it takes time, it takes money, it takes really hard thinking and difficult communication. But whatever the explanations, the lack of such evaluation and also the utilization of methods for evaluation which are well and widely and for many decades, known as unreliable, these characteristics present a very real challenge to the field.

Closely related to this is the fourth “need” suggested for 1967: “to tell the truth.” Admittedly, one of the intellectually fascinating aspects of the whole spectrum of alcohol beverage uses and of what are labeled alcohol problems for over close to 200 years is the almost extraordinary mass of really dramatic, often emotionally charged junk which characterizes so much of the talk, the writings, and the apparently scholarly discourses, the advertising, the sermonizing, the reformist crusades, the political pronouncements, and on and on. It sometimes strikes the observer that for well more than 150 years the American public, at least some formidable segment, has really enjoyed the fighting, the screaming, the crusades and counter crusades, the general hullabaloo, even at times rather violent and close to vicious hullabaloo, characterizing this aspect of life. That there just happens to be a certain portion of the whole which is deeply and persistently painful (and which, to judge from history and from other societies is really not wholly necessary) makes that perception rather painful.

So much for the needs, both then and now. What about the resources? What about the chances of doing things which will have significant impact on these problems during the next 25-30 years? To judge from the past 50 years, the chances are pretty good.

I wonder if many of you can remember, let alone have really “got feelings,” about the alcoholism situation in 1930. To all most things was a bad joke. The condition was obviously perceived as criminality and immorality. Treatment, certainly for over 95% of all alcoholics (to say nothing of their families or associates), was ZERO. There were some “drying-out” stations. The medical and public health professions did not recognize such conditions (although a handful of rebellious doctors such as Tiebout and Silkworth and Streeker could be found). Major foundations wouldn’t touch the topic. What of the Mental Health movement as late as 1944 advised the Yale group that it admired this new attempt but just couldn’t afford to join or support even in the mildest verbal fashion this such contentious and often disgracefully labeled sphere. The very idea of doing anything about treatment was held to be silly. And both Wets and Drys (for once) were in agreement. It was a no-go idea.

Twenty-five years later (and that’s a short time in terms of change in societal problems), alcoholism treatment had arrived. Indeed by 1965 the federal bureaucracy even stated that this was the case.

Let me tell you how this happened. First, there was a very real, enduring, society-wide, painful, even shameful, terrible expensive situation which might roughly be labeled “alcohol problems.” And second, somebody did something about it. Who were these somebodies?

Maybe it was the doctors. No, it wasn’t. Some were there and they helped, but there had been doctors trying to help 175 years ago and 150 years ago. That wasn’t enough. Maybe it was the churches. No, although they often helped. But they too had been there throughout the 1800s and the early 1900s. That wasn’t enough. Maybe it was the politicians or the Wets or the Drys. I won’t bother to comment on that. Perhaps it was the college professors or great American corporations. They too played some part — but not always perhaps in the way you and I might approve. So, it must have been the recovering alcoholics. For this suggestion I have to go through the same analysis. Of course they played a role, an important role. But do remember that organized recovering alcoholics almost swept the country in the 1840s, that similar movements occurred in the 1870s and just prior to World War I.

Well, doesn’t exhaust the possibilities? NO, IT DOES NOT.

There is another category. I will call it people. It may include all of the categories named above — and it did. Any many others. People, concerned people. And between 1943 and 1967 several thousand had come to the Yale School. And without those people and also many who did not attend the Yale or any other such school, the apparent leaders

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[Continued]
A Salute to Our Students of Today
Photos from the School’s Closing Ceremonies Slide Show

and let's all do something else": tennis anyone?
Will our knowledge and understanding increase? If people demand it,
yes. Will better adaptations then emerge? If people demand it — yes. Will
effective leaders of all sorts be available? Yes, and they are already there,
whether they know it or not, whether you can name them or not. And,
underlying and even suffusing such developments, will there be prob-
lems, harsh, enduring, costly, often hidden, and deeply painful problems
related to beverage alcohol? You know that there will.
A really great and in many ways quite surprising victory was achieved
between 1940 and 1970: Treatment for alcoholism was achieved. What
about increasing prevention of alcoholism and the closely related other
problems of alcohol? Can significant and measurable and honestly
described progress toward that goal be achieved over the next 25 years?
The possibility can hardly be denied. But will it happen? That will depend,
just as before, on the people, people of all sorts, people persistently
motivated to work hard, work together, and also have fun and enjoy that
work. The rewards will be tremendous. And very likely some one of you
now here will present a paper on that progress in 2017.
Let's hope it's going to be a favorable report.

Could NOT have engineered that change and very possibly would not
have been considered leaders at all. Those people were YOU. Doctors and
ministers and college professors and recovering alcoholics and social
workers and counselors and teachers and cops and, yes, even some you
might call Wets and Drys also played their part. And so did housewives and
union workers and librarians and lawyers and hairdressers and actresses
and at least one who had walked on the moon.
And can those sorts of persons do something about prevention of
problems — not just alcoholism and treatment. Yes, they can. Of course,
they will have to beware of the seductions of quickie answers, of easy
answers, of answers based on having others do the work while all they
have to do is send a check or join a cheering section. You surely are aware
of many of those traps. For instance, "just increase the price of drinks" or
"put threats on labels" — "that'll do it." Or, "really the whole thing is just
a matter of inheriting the wrong genes" or "get the teachers to really,
really teach the children" or "let's have more cops and more jails." Or
"let's have Prohibition again" and on and on. Or, perhaps the most
seductive of them all — "There isn't really that much of a problem anyway,
so don't encourage those crazy reformers; somebody will take care of it;
And What Have The Students Done?

Over the years, many of the alumni of the Summer School of Alcohol Studies let the alcohol association know of their activities. Alumni were instrumental in the pioneering efforts in their states and regions. In many instances, the concerns of these alumni paved the way toward formal recognition of those issues as agencies and institutions evolved. Listed below are what a few of the early alumni wrote to the Alumni News.

Arizona, 1956: The Rev. Charles F. Parker, '54, pastor of the Congregational Christian Church at Prescott, writes that he is working on a one-week workshop for Arizona and has conferred with state senators about a bill to create a state commission on alcoholism. In 1957, Rev. Parker delivered the invocation at the second session of the Republican National Convention in San Francisco.

California, 1951: Dr. David B. Williams, '50, "On our return home Mr. McWhirtner and I together wrote a 'Report on Yale' for the Department of Mental Hygiene which was, in effect, a criticism of extending custodial care for alcoholic patients and plea for an active treatment program. Following our Report a regular standing Committee on Alcoholism has been appointed by the Department.

Colorado, 1953: The Colorado Commission on Alcoholism was established by the General Assembly of that state in 1952. Mrs. Froma McCambridge, '32, was Executive Director in 1956, when the commission established a rehabilitation center for women in Denver. Also instrumental in opening this center was Mrs. Mary Beale Belehanly, '48.

District of Columbia, 1952: Dr. Don West, Assistant Research Professor at George Washington University, is doing research on congenital problems and diseases as they are related to alcoholism in foetal development.

Florida, 1951: Katie Sue Echols, '47, consultant in alcohol and narcotics education, is receiving fine response from school people over Florida to the program in Alcohol and Narcotics Education. The program is receiving some opposition from the W.C.T.U. who charge that moderation is being taught instead of total abstinence. The consultant trusts that she is teaching neither for" nor against" but about alcohol with a challenge to students to be masterful human beings.

Iowa, 1958: Roy Harrison, '45, was the subject of an article in Look magazine, Feb. 5, 1957. Judge Harrison of the Des Moines Municipal Court is noted for his work in the rehabilitation of alcoholics who have appeared before him.

Massachusetts, 1954: The Boston Committee on Alcoholism, of which Elizabeth D. Whitney, '43, is Executive Director, has a weekly radio program, Alcoholism is Everybody's Business, which has been presented as a public service program by Station WNAC for nearly four years. The program is a roundtable discussion, and more than 250 authorities in the fields of medicine, law, religion, business and industry, education and Alcoholics Anonymous have appeared on it. The program is heard weekly by more than 10,000 listeners.

Michigan, 1953: During the past year the Saturday Evening Post carried a feature article describing the work of William C. Sterling, '47. Bill Sterling is director of the Mayor's Rehabilitation Committee Skid Road project in Detroit, a day center for homeless men.

Michigan, 1957: James E. Williams, '56, sponsor of special alcoholics at State Prison of Southern Michigan, has organized a plan with A.A. groups in the region, in which A.A. is in direct contact with the chairman of a post-release group in the city where the inmate is to be paroled.

Nebraska, 1951: C. Ted Hawes, '44: "Launching 'Signs For Temperance,' a project in outdoor Temperance advertising. As a project of our Nebraska Board, we have designed a sign board to be purchased by local churches or other groups. We then provide a series of monthly posters to be displayed on these boards. The first posters were distributed in December together with a cooperation group of over three color, 3½ x 7½ ft." 


New Jersey, 1960: Cyril M. Franks, '58, has received a $25,000 grant to study alcoholism in the United States.

North Carolina, 1952: The North Carolina Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program in cooperation with the University of North Carolina Extension Division at Chapel Hill sponsored a week of Summer Studies on Facts About Alcohol. ARP director was W. Kinion Proctor, '50; the summer program was directed by Raymond G. McCarthy, '43.

Ohio, 1951: Harry S. Warner, '43: "My activities of 1950 centered in organizing the First Intercollegiate School of Alcohol Studies, for college students and their immediate leaders. This variety of Little Yale School has been a dream of mine ever since I was at the first Yale School in 1943... This School held at Otterbein College was a real success — vital and intensely stimulating; with students from 32 colleges in 17 states. I signed the diplomas and paid the bills."

Ohio, 1955: Angelo J. Giagiaro, '52, Chief Probation Officer of Cuyahoga County, as been instrumental in the formation of a "Narcotics Anonymous" Club, with 15 mild addicts as members. Mr. Giagiaro wants to test the theory that narcotic addicts and alcoholics have the same problems and hopes that the group therapy and companionship features of Alcoholics Anonymous will be helpful to narcotic addicts.

Texas, 1956: Francis J. McLean, '47, operates a hospital for alcoholics, which celebrated its tenth anniversary recently. All employees are recovered alcoholics.

Washington, 1957: Milton A. Maxwell, '50, writes that he teaches a course on Alcoholism at University of Washington and that he has a two-year grant for a research project on "Life stress factors in alcoholics" based on interview records in the Shadel Sanitarium. Charles A. Shadel was in the 1944 class. (Dr. Maxwell directed the Summer School from 1965 to 1973.)

British Columbia, 1955: The Salvation Army has established an agency in Vancouver primarily designed to provide services to the "homeless man" alcoholic. The Harbour Light Corps began operation a year ago, the first of its kind in Canada. The Corps not only offers spiritual guidance but provides boarding services, individual counseling and employment services.

Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, 1951: Rev. Allan W. Martin, '48: "Word has gradually circulated throughout this community that I have had some contact with A.A. through the Yale school and my pastoral care of alcoholics has been given new opportunities. This year, local doctors have introduced several patients under their care to me, and a good deal of progress has been made...The time is coming shortly, when we can initiate a local A.A. group."

Faculty Roll Call

So many, many important and distinguished people have served as summer school faculty over these 50 years that we wish we could list them all; but we do not have the space. In recognition of all the faculty we list below the members of the first school in 1943:

Dwight Anderson, LL.D., Director, Public Relations, Medical Society of the State of New York

Ralph S. Banay, M.D., Lecturer in Criminal Psychopathology, New York University College of Medicine

Neil A. Dayton, M.D., Superintendent, Mansfield State Training School and Hospital, Mansfield, CT

John Dollard, Ph.D., Research Associate (Professor), Social Anthropology, Yale University

Edward B. Dunford, LL.D., Attorney at Law, Washington, D.C.

Leon A. Greenberg, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Applied Physiology, Yale University

Howard W. Haggard, M.D., Director, Laboratory of Applied Physiology, Yale University

Rev. Seward Hillmer, Executive Secretary, Commission on Religion and Health, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America

Donald Horton, Ph.D., Assistant in Anthropology, Yale University

E.M. Jellinek, Sc.D., Associate Professor, Applied Physiology, Yale University

Norman Jolliffe, M.D., Associate Professor of Medicine, New York University College of Medicine

Nolan D.C. Lewis, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University

Forrest L. Linder, Ph.D., Assistant Chief Statistician, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Giorgio Lelli, M.D., Research Assistant, Applied Physiology, Yale University

Rev. Francis McPeek, Executive Director, Dept. of Social Welfare, Federation of Churches, Washington, D.C.

Benjamin Malzberg, Ph.D., Statistician, Dept. of Mental Health, State of New York

Rev. Otis Rice, Religious Director, St. Luke's Hospital, New York

Ann Roe, Ph.D., Secretary, Psychological Section, New York Academy of Sciences

Harry M. Tiebout, M.D., Physician-in-Charge, Blythwood Sanitarium

Bill W., Director, Alcoholics Anonymous
The new Brinkley and Adele Smithers addition to the Center of Alcohol Studies. The middle two floors of the new building adjacent to Smithers Hall will house new research laboratories, an expanded library, and faculty offices. In the photo above, Smithers Hall is on the lower left. It is connected to the new space via a second floor walkway above Allison Road.

**Smithers Hall Addition Nearly Ready**

The Brinkley and Adele Smithers addition to the Center of Alcohol Studies is in the finishing stages. It is funded in part by generous donations from Brinkley and Adele Smithers. The building also includes space for the University's biological sciences department on the first and fourth floors. The second floor in the addition is laboratory and office space for alcohol research and the third floor will house an expanded library and faculty offices. The addition is scheduled for occupancy in the summer of 1992.

**Dr. Brick President of NAPAS**

A new organization, the National Association of Perinatal Addiction Specialists, has been formed in response to the ever increasing need for the prevention and treatment of alcohol- and drug-related birth defects. It will support public and professional education as well as research into one of the major preventable forms of mental retardation. John Brick, Ph.D., a biological psychologist and Associate Director of the Summer Schools, has been elected President of NAPAS. In describing the urgent need for perinatal addiction specialists, Dr. Brick said: "We are now only beginning to see reports on school-aged children who were exposed to alcohol or other drugs prior to birth. More prevention and education on this topic is needed for parents, health care professionals and teachers." Members of NAPAS will receive the NAPAS newsletter and the FAS News. For additional information, write to: NAPAS, Box 8176, Red Bank, NJ 07701.

Please remember to send in your dues. The Alumni Association Scholarships depend on YOUR SUPPORT.

1992: The 50th Anniversary Year