1. New JSAD Editor: Dr. Thomas Babor Interviewed

The following is an abridged version of an interview that appeared in this summer’s SALIS News, available to members and subscribers only.

Thomas F. Babor, professor and head of the Department at the Community Medicine and Health Care Center, University of Connecticut is one of the most influential scholars in addiction science. His research interests include screening, diagnosis, early intervention, and treatment evaluation, as well as cultural factors and policies related to alcohol and drug problems, according to the official web site. His publication list provides a better insight into his work. He boasts an impressive $h$-index (49 in Scopus, 46 in Web of Science), with 4-digit citation counts for several of his articles. He has been associate editor at Addiction since 1993 and on July 1, 2015 began a five year tenure as the editor-in-chief of the Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs. [...]

Q: What prompted this interview was your thought-provoking presentation delivered at the SALIS conference in San Diego on the Infrastructure in Addiction Science. SALIS members were pleased to see that you consider librarians and information specialists as important players in the field. Can you tell us a bit more about how you got interested in the infrastructure of addiction science in your various roles as a researcher, author, editor, just to mention a few?

A: As one goes on in having a career in addiction science, one is constantly exposed to different types of infrastructure including the opportunities provided by funding agencies to the centers and departments that one works in, the availability of specialized addiction journals and memberships in professional societies. It is not too much of an extension of that participation to become interested in how the whole system works and whether it is accomplishing its goals. I got involved in mapping that infrastructure in part because I am trained as a public health professional and as a social psychologist, so I am...
constantly interested in how social structures work and whether they accomplish their health mission to improve health in society. The addiction field is obviously one that is not that old. It has a strong tradition of institutions, and I have worked in a number of institutions that have had a profound influence on my career and the way I think. I am interested in studying how those institutions evolved and whether addiction science lives up to its promise as an interdisciplinary field that is serving society. Those are some of the reasons why I have become interested in infrastructure. I am also interested in history. Going back almost 200 years, we have had people working very actively in the alcohol, and subsequent to that, the drug field in order to develop policy options and deal with the problems caused by substance misuse in society. The Temperance Movement built up its own infrastructure, which has been the subject of a number of historical analyses, but the contemporary evolution of addiction studies has invited much less interest. When you start to study it, it is fascinating how dramatically it has grown, and how it has become globalized.

Q: In your presentation you described the current worldwide infrastructure of addiction science consisting of governmental research funding sources, scholarly scientific journals, professional societies, research centers, addiction studies degree programs, scientists investigating genetic, biological, clinical, psychological, economic and social aspects of alcohol, and last but not least, a declining number of substance abuse libraries. What are the major shifts and changes, and how stable / volatile is the infrastructure in 2015?

Great question. We are starting to see perhaps a slight shift in the trajectory over the last 50 or 60 years. On one of the slides that I showed, there seems to be a downturn in the number of publications over the last few years after a dramatic, steady growth in publication output over the last 15 years. Growth has been almost exponential over the last century, but for the first time we have seen what appears to be a slight downturn in output. While the upward trends have been very promising to the field, we do not know how stable it is going to be, particularly during times when there are economic recessions, and governments invest less money in biomedical and psychosocial research.

The recent shifts and trends have to be evaluated in the context of long waves of history. Going back to the 19th century, there was a growth in the output of publications, particularly in alcohol’s effects, temperance organization activities, and policy. That was paralleled by the scientific output from the medical community. New journals emerged in the late 19th century with the American Journal of Inebriety. Scores of specialized treatment facilities began to operate in the late 19th century up until the early 20th century. I think the lesson for us in the 21st century is that during the so-called prohibition era, starting around the First World War and continuing into the 1930s, there was a dramatic decline in temperance activity, treatment services, and research in the addiction field. By the 1920s, after prohibition had been imposed in the United States, Canada, and in a number of European countries, most academic interest in addiction disappeared and the medical support services that had been built up in the late 19th century also went out of business. Treatment facilities closed down, the production of scholarly activity stopped, and it really did not renew itself until the Yale Center was established in 1940 and subsequently moved to Rutgers. The lesson for all
of us is that during periods of economic downturn and global political unrest, the need for an informed academic community to advise policy makers will be eliminated. If that need is not there, then addiction studies will disappear. If that happens, the institutional memory that comes with it, having all of these people in all of these institutions preserving the knowledge base, disappears as well. You then have to reinvent it, and it could take quite a while. It was not until the 1970s when the US federal government and several European governments began to reinvest in addiction science, and we had a renewal of interest in addiction. The growth for the past 60 years has been without interruption, and in general, exponential. That has been an excellent trend for the field, but it cannot continue indefinitely.

Q: In your presentation, you also discussed megatrends in addiction science, such as exponential growth, geographic concentration, merging of alcohol and drug studies, the globalization of professional infrastructure, and international collaboration, among others. Do you see the organization and dissemination of addiction information following these megatrends? And, is there anything that you think librarians should do to keep up with these trends?

Substance abuse librarians are right in the middle of these trends. Sometimes when you are in the middle, you do not even notice what is happening around you. Alcohol and drug information specialists have become globalized in terms of sharing information among libraries in different countries.

There has been a geographic concentration of addiction studies and information science within the more highly developed countries, particularly the English-speaking nations, but it is starting now to catch up in the less-resourced countries, so that is something to pay attention to[...]

We know that drug and alcohol studies have become merged, in part because that is what happens on the street and in the community with people using multiple substances simultaneously or interchangeably. Previously, they may have used single drugs and received treatment for single syndromes. Now, it is often polysubstance abuse. Substance abuse librarians are ahead of the trend, in that you have already merged alcohol and drug studies. So, I think information science is particularly well-positioned to take advantage of the megatrends, because you are the ones who are most capable of documenting the effects of technology on the accumulation and dissemination of addiction science, and the effects of technology on how people use substances. The trends in publishing are dramatically changing with digitization[...]
Q: We would also like to welcome you as the incoming editor-in-chief of the Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs. In light of your broad perspective on addiction science, what are your plans in this new position to align the journal with the missions of addiction science?

A: First of all, it is a great privilege to now be an intimate part of the journal. I have a long history with the journal as an author, a reviewer, and a former associate editor. I have great respect for the value of scientific journals. They really are the key resources in the field for disseminating information. One of the things that JSAD could do for the field, which is consistent with its original mission, and which is certainly worthy of a great journal, is not only to publish good science, but also to become a leader in the development of ideas within the field. As a journal of ideas, JSAD can do more to communicate a better understanding of the contemporary history of the field and the infrastructure that we have created. I would like to see the journal publishing not only first-class biomedical and psychosocial research. I want to see the journal talking about important issues to the field, and becoming more conscious of how we can build our infrastructure in order to generate basic and applied knowledge. These things are very important to me, but I cannot do it by myself. One of the first things that I am doing is reaching out to the addiction field to involve a large number of people in the management of the journal. In order to reflect the field, it has to have close contact with the people on the front lines, and that would be research investigators, clinical scientists, treatment providers, policy makers, and substance abuse librarians. Getting all of these people to take advantage of the journal as their way of communicating with each other should be the role of a journal editor. It is not just to publish articles; it is to get people communicating with one another. To the extent that we can make the journal interesting, valuable, and relevant, we are going to advance the mission of addiction science.

Hoping that Dr. Babor will continue to make a difference in addiction science, the authors wish to express their gratitude for this interview.

Judit Ward and William Bejarano

2. The Extraordinary Career of Dr. H.W. Haggard

E.M. Jellinek may have provided the disease concept of alcoholism with its manifesto, but Dr. H.W. Haggard conferred the medical credibility and institutional clout it needed to survive. Haggard was born in La Porte, Indiana in April 1891 and attended elite boarding school Philips Exeter Academy. He received his BA and MD from Yale University, where he earned his first publication credit for co-authored articles on comparative anatomy. After serving in the Army Chemical Warfare Service in World War I, Haggard returned to Yale to teach physiology. He soon came under the wing of Dr. Yandell Henderson, best known to alcohol historians for his “Plea for Dilution.” Haggard’s groundbreaking work on respiration and gas absorption, first with Henderson and then as principal investigator in his own right, led to advances in anesthesia and the invention of the modern gas mask. His research bona fides established, Haggard earned tenure at Yale in 1926 and became Director of the Laboratory for Applied Physiology.
Haggard’s influence spread rapidly, steadily, and concentrically over the following decade. He authored an introductory textbook in 1927, *The Science of Health and Disease: A Textbook of Physiology and Hygiene*. As he moved from a cutting-edge respiration researcher to a mainstay of physiology as a field, Haggard started to write for lay readers as an ambassador for medicine. 1927 also saw the publication of *‘Tisn’t What You Know, but Are You Intelligent*, a series of short tests to which Haggard wrote an introduction outlining the doctrine of innate intelligence. His breakthrough for a general audience came in 1929 with *Devils, Drugs, and Doctors: The Story of the Science of Healing from Medicine-Man to Doctor*. *Devils, Drugs, and Doctors* was an instant classic of popular science; it went through at least 25 printings in its first year alone, and has been translated into Japanese, Dutch, French, Spanish (both Spain and Mexico), and Russian. Haggard parlayed its success into a series of radio talks sponsored by Eastman Kodak that aired from 1931 to 1932, simultaneously serialized in *Readers’ Digest* and subsequently published in 1932 as *The Lame, The Halt, and the Blind: The Vital Rôle of Medicine in the History of Civilization*. Haggard continued to publish physiological research in academic journals, but from this point forward he maintained a public persona: he wrote pamphlets for foundations and corporations; delivered addresses to groups ranging from dentists to educators to engineers; and followed up *Devils, Drugs, and Doctors* with another runaway success, 1934’s *The Doctor in History*. Haggard also began co-publishing with junior researchers such as Leon Greenberg, just as Yandell Henderson once had with him. He became extremely popular among undergraduates as well – his colleague Mark Keller claimed that students took physiology with Haggard for the candid sex education they couldn’t find anywhere else!

Around this time, at the end of Prohibition, Haggard became interested in the study of alcohol. He and Greenberg published a series of articles in the *Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics* entitled “Studies in the absorption, distribution, and elimination of ethyl alcohol,” begun in 1934 and continued a few years later. The topic recalled Haggard’s series in the *Journal of Biological Chemistry* a decade earlier, “The absorption, distribution, and elimination of ethyl ether”; and just like that early breakthrough, this research on alcohol soon became a significant part of his career. As Mark Keller recalled in an interview for Griffith Edwards’ collection *Addictions*, these publications “created a great deal of public interest, and resulted in the Laboratory at Yale receiving many questions about alcohol which Haggard realized that his staff, who were physiologists and biochemists, were not able to answer” (60). He founded the *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, now the *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, in 1940, and hired E.M. Jellinek and his staff (Martin Gross, Anne Roe, Vera Efron, Giorgio Lolli, and Keller) – the core of what would become known as the Center of Alcohol Studies.

Howard Wilcox Haggard
1891-1959

Haggard became the Journal’s first editor and contributed articles, editorials, and a book review to its early volumes. Equally significant to the fledgling project was his status at Yale and in the profession. Keller recalls, “He was one of the two most popular professors in the University. And also a very good money raiser. So the University let Haggard be.” Selden Bacon remembered Haggard as “a powerful character in [his] field,” willing and able to stand up to the Yale administration. Within the Center, “there wasn’t any question about Howard W. Haggard being the boss, ever.” He got along well with Bacon due to a shared Ivy League sensibility, but for the most part Haggard’s staff treated him with deference and awe more than camaraderie – especially Jellinek, whose opinion of his powerful patron was equal parts grateful and wary. Haggard valued the scope and originality of Jellinek’s thought, however, and the two men shaped the early trajectory of the Center of Alcohol Studies more than anyone. They collaborated on Alcohol Explored in 1942, organized the Summer School of Alcohol Studies in 1943, and forged a close relationship between the Center and Alcoholics Anonymous (see the next article for more). Haggard’s vision shaped the Journal and the Center, stressing an interdisciplinary approach and an educational mission.

Haggard’s research output slowed by the mid-1940s, though he remained in demand as a speaker. Mark Keller recalls him retiring “first informally, then formally.” Haggard officially left in 1956 and entrusted the Center to Selden Bacon, hoping that the latter’s comfort among the Yale elite might provide political cover. Bacon tried, but after Haggard’s death in 1959 a hostile administration forced the now-vulnerable Center to relocate. Bacon did, however, see the writing on the wall and start searching for a new home. Bacon and Keller negotiated with Rutgers, Brown, and Columbia, finalized a deal with Rutgers in 1961, and set up shop in New Jersey in 1962.

The rest is history. The Center’s continuing work is a key part of Howard Haggard’s impressive legacy. In the words of Selden Bacon, “I think Howard Haggard had an historical perception of questions in the fields of health, education and communication, that was almost basic to what I was to perceive as the main thrust of the Center of Alcohol Studies... he had a broad, positive and intuitively always correct perception of the role of medicine and science and education and knowledge in relation to the whole world of ills and diseases.” Dr. Haggard’s intellectual renown, skillful leadership, and strong vision put the Center and the Journal on the map and continue to shape them to this day.

Nicholas Allred

3. CAS Archives: A First Edition of the AA “Big Book”

Note: A version of this piece is currently awaiting publication in SALIS News

In the summer of 2013, we at the Center of Alcohol Studies Library took it upon ourselves to transform the conference room into an historical exhibit, displaying affiliated publications, classic photos, CAS-specific artifacts, and a complete run of our scholarly journal. While rummaging through the then-recently unlocked bookshelves seeking items to display, we came across a first print, first edition of the “Big Book,” the nickname of Alcoholics Anonymous (A.A.) founder Bill W.’s Alcoholics Anonymous: The story of how more than one hundred men have recovered from alcoholism. Considering the item’s rarity (ours is number 233 of a run of 4,650) and value (Abebooks lists the item at prices ranging up to $125,000), we were shocked to find it shelved together with old reprints, files, and assorted miscellany. Needless to say, we locked our copy away in a secure place. Since that time, the
facsimile edition was published for its 75th anniversary.

Nearly two years later, in the spring of 2015, the education and training division was in the midst of preparing for their annual Summer School of Addiction Studies, which traditionally includes an open Alcoholics Anonymous meeting. This year, the meeting was being run by a friendly fellow who goes by the name of John. John was at the Center meeting with staff, and had heard a rumor that the library owned a first edition of the Big Book. He came up to see us, only to have us affirm that yes, the rumors are true, and yes, he may see it. We were taken aback by his response—jaw agape, he treated the item almost as a sacred text, going so far as to kiss the cover and speak in hushed tones. “This is where it all started,” he gushed. On the spot, we offered to provide a brief presentation about the history of the Big Book to introduce his open meeting, and do a little research on its affiliation with the Center, as well as that of its author and the Alcoholics Anonymous organization in general. John was thrilled to accept the offer, and Summer School coordinator Noelle Jensen was happy to approve the joint venture, so we got to work on our research.

What we found was much more than we had originally intended, and indeed far more than we squeezed into our ten-minute introductory talk. As all things related to alcohol generally tend to do, the research quickly led us to E. M. Jellinek. He invited Bill W. to speak at the very first session of the Summer School, held at Yale in 1943. Mark Keller reminisced about these humble beginnings when he spoke on behalf of Bill W. at the 1972 Summer School ceremony in which Bill W. was posthumously granted the Jellinek Memorial Award, the first time it was given to a non-scientist:

In the early years of the Summer School, the course consisted mostly of lectures. And Jellinek thought the students, most of whom had never heard of A.A. or had only the vaguest notions about it, should become really knowledgeable about it. So he invited Bill to come and give a lecture on A.A. In fact, it was made a sort of grand finale of the School.

Going backward, Jellinek’s first encounter with A.A. occurred during a 1939 review of the available alcohol literature through a project funded by a Carnegie Corporation grant—a project that essentially birthed the field of field of alcohol studies. One of items included in this massive review was the The Big Book.

75th Anniversary Edition Big Book

A contemporary edition of the AA “Big Book.” (Picture courtesy of AA website)

While the fellowship had been helping recovering alcoholics for a few years by this point, it was not until this publication that the group was formalized with a name. It was serendipity that the book happened to be published in the exact
same year Jellinek and crew would begin their literature review in earnest.

A further wrinkle to the story reflected in a piece written for the AA Today, “One day that year, I found on my desk a book with a yellow and red dust cover. Its title was ‘Alcoholics Anonymous.’ With a sigh, I picked it up and said to myself: ‘some more crank stuff.’ But I hardly read a few pages when I realized that I had one of the precious gems before me.” Jellinek’s resulting description of the central thesis of the book is that the solution to alcohol addiction “is a deep and effective spiritual experience which revolutionizes [one’s] whole attitude toward life.” Jellinek and CAS would continue to sing the praises of the pioneering recovery group, as he and CAS founding father Dr. Howard Haggard contributed the very first article on the very first page of the very first issue of the A.A. Grapevine (then simply called The Grapevine) in 1944. Their article, entitled “Two Yale savants stress alcoholism as true disease,” spoke of the emerging Yale Plan Clinics, which were only two months old at the time. Further supporting the strong ties between the Center’s clinical model and A.A., they write, “It goes without saying that one of our objectives is to further interest and confidence in Alcoholics Anonymous among those who have never heard of it or who are inadequately informed.”
As a side note, our research on this topic dovetailed nicely with another project we are working on—namely, the Reading for Recovery project, focused on bibliotherapy for recovering addicts. We were pleased to find that this concept has been long embraced by the editors of the A.A. Grapevine, who dedicated a section on the topic entitled “The Pleasures of Reading,” in which reading materials for alcoholics were listed, reviewed, or sometimes even sampled for the periodical’s audience. Their rationale was that reading provides “intellectual stimulus, philosophical fortification and wholesome distraction,” which is consistent with what we have found in the current body of scholarly literature. To further illustrate the A.A. and CAS connection, the latter’s publications are featured in early issues of the periodical. For example, the first issue highlights the Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol (QJSA) as a “valuable clearing-house of the latest scientific work on that subject of vital interest to us,” while issue number five dedicates the entire section to the QJSA’s Lay Supplements series.

Our brief presentation at the open A.A. meeting, which as mentioned was not really able to fully plumb the depths of the topic, was nevertheless received successfully, and we were invited to sit through the rest of the meeting. Bill was given the honor of reading the introductory portion of the meeting, which included a brief overview of how A.A. meetings are run, as well as a description of its 12-step program.

Following the introduction, it was time for our friend John to provide his story. About this, it must be said that approaching the topic of a recovery group from our typical objective, detached researchers’ perspective is entirely different from hearing a man making himself completely vulnerable to the room, exposing his demons and providing a depiction of some of the horrors of the disease. His story inspired one of the counselors in the room to share his own story, something he had not previously planned. His story was equally moving, and the session in general provided a very necessary human element to our research. It was so moving that no one dared interrupt the proceedings, even though the session ran later than scheduled.

At the end of the session, the attendees gathered around us to get a glimpse (and feel) of the original Big Book we had displayed alongside the closely related The book that started it all: The original working manuscript of Alcoholics Anonymous, published by Hazelden in 2010.

What was originally designed to be a brief research effort for a ten-minute presentation on The Big Book opened up an entirely new research area for us instead, and shed new light on our other areas of interest. With this in mind, we recalled an article written by Barbara Weiner about the A.A. Archive as an information resource for professionals in a previous issue of SALIS News, specifically her section entitled “For the Researcher: The AA Archives.” With such a trove of information located right on our doorstep in upper Manhattan, a brief train ride away, we decided to take a day trip at the end of July to explore what they might have to offer.

Bill takes a photo of E.M. Jellinek’s The Disease Concept of Alcoholism in the A.A. Archive
Our first impression upon walking into their facility was amazement at how pristine, well-lit, and well-organized everything was, from the reception desk to the exhibit areas, and even the bathrooms, which Judit described as “nicer than the Waldorf-Astoria’s.” Coming from a small state-funded library run by two full-time staff members and a rotating team of student assistants, we were impressed (and perhaps a little bit jealous) over what an archive and library with far more resources could become. We were met by an extremely helpful young archivist (one of six full-time archivists on staff, we were told), who came prepared with a folder in hand and skillfully answered our questions. More importantly, she even ran searches for us on several keywords using a proprietary database that they keep behind closed doors. We explained that we were there for exploratory research on several separate but overlapping projects, and she was happy to provide us full-text copies of the results. Due to the sensitive nature of the material there, much of the archive is closed off to general public, including some of the results of our preliminary searches. We are currently awaiting permission from the review board for further research.

We were heartened to find in the library area, located on a bookshelf next to Bill W.’s original couch, a run of QJSA donated by J. George Strachan of the Alcohol Research Foundation in Toronto (now called CAMH), which was a great source for us to retrieve hidden treasures of alcohol history.

Although there is still a lot more left to discover, we have found strong evidence of the historic ties between CAS and A.A. A.A. is an organization that finds value in preserving and documenting the history of alcohol studies, much as we strive to do at the Library. They are open, inclusive, and willing to share their knowledge, a tradition that dates back to the early days of Bill W. speaking at the Summer School. Keller writes about this willingness in a 1971 obituary, in which he says,

*The appearance and the talk of Bill W. did not at all seem anomalous in the academic atmosphere of the School of Alcohol Studies. The doctors and the teachers and the nurses and the psychologists and the policemen and the clergymen and the other professionals who made up the student body knew they had a lot to learn from him.*

William Bejarano
4. The Budapest Message: Reflections on the 2015 ICARA/ISAGE Conferences

Note: A version of this piece is currently awaiting publication in SALIS News

“You can’t do that, you are Hungarian,” said my husband at mile 3 on Saturday morning run/ride, when I started to think out loud about this article. He was referring to the title and the myth that vampires do not have a reflection. He was just pulling my leg to get my heart rate going, of course, just like every time Hungarians are called names like Martians or other aliens.

“You know I can’t write an article rehashing the program brochure about the events of that week, not this time,” I answered. He knew, indeed. When I am traveling, we keep in touch via Skype, phone, whatever, and share the happenings of the day, which includes plenty of reflections. The second trip of the year 2015 gave us a lot to talk about.

To begin with, I really didn’t want to fly over again after my recent trip. In March, I was invited by fellow SALIS member Mária Palotai to speak at the Hungarian Medical Library Association’s annual conference about open science. The trip also included giving another presentation on scholarly social media at the library of the National Academy of Sciences, as well as visiting my family. The goal of making a difference was fulfilled: both talks went fine with a large audience, and I also managed to spend time with my aging parents and brought a laptop to my favorite cousin. Reality hit me, as always: my mom’s Alzheimer’s is not getting better and my 54-year-old cousin is still unable to leave the house. Health care in Hungary still sucks.

In the US people run marathons after hip replacement and subsequent physical therapy. Over there, you are sentenced to a slow and steady demise. Going to Hungary is too depressing for a vacation.

However, listening to JSAD Editor Dr. Thomas Babor at the SALIS conference in San Diego convinced me quickly that libraries and librarians have an important role in the infrastructure of addiction science, and the chance to speak for these two groups in Budapest might turn into another one of those making-a-difference events. Representing and networking for the CAS Library and SALIS are just as important for me as sticking to my rule of thumb when it comes to conferences: If I go at all, I will present and I will be an active participant. As you will see, mission accomplished.
The first conference was held by ICARA, the International Confederation of Alcohol, Tobacco and other Drug Research Associations, the brand new meta-society of addiction organizations with a great potential to oversee and coordinate the activities of all the “small but influential” addiction societies in the world. Why do we need another organization? Why a society of societies? one may ask. Other fields have a single major organization, ALA, MLA, or APA, with several smaller associations and working groups under the main one. ICARA is an umbrella organization that grew out of the need to create a “network of research societies across the globe concerned about alcohol, tobacco, other drugs and behavioural addictions” (sic! with British spelling, to illustrate the international touch).

Building from bottom up, its mission is similar to that of other large organizations with global ambitions: “to create an international network of research societies in order to promote, support and enhance research on alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, nationally and internationally.” This was their second annual meeting, held in Budapest, Hungary, August 30-31, 2015.

The ICARA meeting barely concluded late Monday afternoon, when it was already time to quickly change and attend the evening reception of the ISAJE conference on the top terrace of a hotel, with a beautiful view of Buda, i.e., the hilly part of the Hungarian capital with the Buda Castle, where the National Széchényi Library is located. From the size of the crowd gathered there, it was obvious that ISAJE, the group of addiction journal editors, attracted a lot more participants to Budapest, including their family members, in addition to most of the ICARA attendees.

Our host, renowned scholar Dr. Zsolt Demetrovics, Head of the Department of Psychology and Dean of the School of Education and Psychology of the Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest (photo by Judit Ward)
Both meetings gave a great opportunity to the local hosts to describe the Hungarian addiction scene to the participants, providing a nice local flavor to the events, other than the meals and social programs. Journals that recently joined ISAJE also had a chance to introduce their publications to the group, which seemed to be a fairly settled community with everyone knowing everyone else. What set this conference apart from the usual small conferences, where there is only one room and attendees stay together all day long, was the volume and intensity of discussions on most topics. Presentations were either informative and educational, such as the two SALIS ones (on the Digs Project by Andrea Mitchell and on scholarly social media and altmetrics by Judit Ward), or served as conversation starters, such as the talk on revising the Farmington Consensus or the report from the ISAJE Terminology group. With three microphones constantly in use in the room, participants contributed to the discussions freely and voluntarily all the time. As one attendee noted, people should be given a time limit to talk, since you won’t be able to say what you want if you are on the shy side!

Well, I wasn’t. I feel I contributed to the discussions at both meetings enough to get a hoarse voice by the end, exacerbated by answering numerous questions in the breaks not only on my own topics and comments, but, as expected, on Hungary-related issues. And there were many... Questions were related to the conference venue, the School of Education and Psychology of the Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest in the 100°F heat with failing air conditioning with a Hungarian keyboard and software on the computers, as well as also to the topic of the year: the refugee crisis. I had already been in the country a few days before the conference, at the beginning of the biggest turmoil, i.e., when over 5,000 migrants broke through the Macedonian-Serbian border, and reached Hungary in quantities impossible to handle by the rather inept Hungarian government. By the time conference participants arrived, Budapest was flooded with refugees, who were present in large numbers at the major train stations and city parks, waiting for a chance to move on and travel to Germany. Our tour bus strategically avoided these points, but after the tour guide’s somewhat sanitized version of Hungarian history and current situation, I ended up becoming the main source of alternative Hungarian history and contemporary politics for the less gullible participants. One could not avoid facing the signs of this major crisis, even if the group stayed away from it. The convenience of a not-so-perfectly-but-still-air-conditioned conference room could not make many of us ignore that 26 years after the fall of the Iron Curtain and the Berlin Wall, Hungary just completed raising its new razor wire fence along the Serbian border during the ISAJE conference.

The razor-wire fence above is not the main barrier yet, but the so-called GYODA, a recently coined acronym which stands for “fast-installation wire obstacle.” (Photo: “Migrants in Hungary 2015 Aug 018” by Gémes Sándor/SzomSzed)
When you are at a conference, it doesn’t matter where, as long as it is a nice and safe place. In a foreign country, where you don’t speak the language and don’t understand the culture, doing everything together as a group and moving in a small radius of the conference venue provides familiarity and safety. At any international event, conference hosts make sure that the attendees should not have to worry about meals, transportation, or even changing money, since everything is covered. Our hosts took good care of us too. Long live conference tourism.

But could you ignore the thousands spending the night under the sky, including children, women, and the elderly? I guess some could. I could not. After overcoming my fears, I did take my usual running routes, and was shocked to see that crowd. The pictures in the media did not do justice to the scene. The reports on the lame measures and outrageous comments by the Hungarian government, the xenophobic Facebook and blog posts, the racist announcements of the prime minister in “Hunglish” made most Hungarians feel ashamed. What did people on the street do? What any other people on the street would have: helped the ones in need with whatever they could.

The next day after the conference ended, we were all sitting on our respective planes, homebound, feeling somewhat uncomfortable from the long flight, which is nothing to what these refugees must have felt. In fact, they took on more discomfort on the same day, when they started marching from Budapest to Vienna, some 150 miles, with children, women, and the elderly. The rest is history, and we were part of that, whether we wanted to be or not. In the back of our minds we know that there is no solution; handing out one blanket, one bottle of water, or one scoop of ice cream will not solve this problem. But for that one exhausted woman or child craving ice cream, every gesture will make a difference.

It seems like Budapest is sending a message to all of us who already have the means and opportunities. Helping the less fortunate, or in our capacities, assisting upcoming scholarly organizations and each other by sharing knowledge is our job. It can be done by promoting information exchange and quality assurance across societies as well as collaborating with the existing organization to solve common problems and contributing with what we have towards a common goal and mission – in Thomas Babor’s words, “to promote, develop, publish and translate scientific research into effective clinical and policy applications that will reduce the burden of death, disability and social disorder caused by psychoactive substances throughout the world.” As the saying goes, when one is looking into a mirror, one is looking into one’s soul. We want to see our faces in the mirror, don’t we?

Judit Ward
5. Dr. Selden Bacon’s Papers donated to CAS Library

The papers of Dr. Selden D. Bacon, director of the Center of Alcohol Studies from 1950 through 1975, were generously donated to the CAS Library by his son, Selden Bacon, Jr. (“Sam”). Sam will soon be retiring from his position as Dean of Academics at Blair Academy in Blairstown, NJ, and upon cleaning out his office, had found a few boxes of his father’s documents. Fortunately, he chose to call the library and ask if we were interested in them, and we were happy to oblige by taking a day trip and picking them up. When asked for comment about the papers, Bacon said, “They are going to the right place”.

Our librarians and graduate assistants are already hard at work processing this significant collection, and we are excited to explore this vital archive for the history of the Center and of twentieth-century alcohol studies as a whole, amassed by one of the key players. Selden Bacon provided the Center of Alcohol Studies and the Journal (then published as the Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol) with a vital sociological perspective, and oversaw the Center’s move to Rutgers in the early 1960s.

We are extraordinarily grateful to Sam Bacon and the Bacon family for this invaluable donation.

6. A Jellinek Center in Knoxville, TN

An abridged version of the following appeared in the previous issue of the CAS Library News

During my time as a graduate assistant for the Center of Alcohol Studies Library at Rutgers University, I contributed to many collaborative research projects. One of the most compelling ventures that I have ever had the pleasure to be a part of was the E. M. Jellinek project. A renowned scientist known for his contributions to the field of alcohol and substance abuse, Jellinek was greatly loved by many. However, our research team slowly discovered that the life of E. M. Jellinek was much more complex than we had anticipated. For nearly two years, our research team discovered archival information from his professional and private life. My particular focus...
was a testament to his legacy located halfway across the country: a treatment and substance abuse center named in memory of Jellinek, located at the center of Knoxville, Tennessee.

I assumed I had found a valuable resource for our biographical project, but surprises were in store. I conducted a couple of phone interviews and attempted to gather information from their website. The latter mentions Jellinek quite a few times, but never highlights his accomplishments or attributes in the field of alcoholism. The site’s history section instead focuses largely on the Jellinek Center itself: “The center was founded in 1971 to provide a safe, substance-free environment where adult men could receive treatment for substance abuse regardless of their ability to pay. In those early days, it consisted of a single house on the verge of being condemned, and the staff would struggle for the first nine years to keep the doors open.” The names of the founders, as well as the man they chose to honor, remained largely a mystery.

In the course of a phone interview with a staffer, I asked, “Do you have any background literature on E. M. Jellinek?” I was told that the center has information regarding only admission and treatment options. I called the center during the following week and received the same answer.

After countless of hours of researching the connection between Jellinek and the treatment center in Tennessee, I came across an article called The House that Frank Built: The E. M. Jellinek Center Faces Funding Cuts, written by Mike Gibson and published in 2012. The article provided specific details regarding the history of the treatment center, as well as quite a bit of background information about Jellinek’s impact on the treatment center. According to Gibson, a meeting in 1971 “resulted in the chartering of E. M. Jellinek, a halfway house named for a Yale professor who was an addiction research pioneer. Local Realtor Gene Monday leased an old house at 130 Hinton St. to the committee for one dollar a year.” The Jellinek Center did not become financially stable until the early 1980s, when recovered alcoholic and former college football star Frank Kolinsky was named Director. With the help of Executive Director Jonny Lewis and a group of patients known as the “dirty dozen,” Kolinsky rallied funds to keep the center alive.

I had gone looking for a connection between the Jellinek Center and E.M. Jellinek, but instead found a more compelling story than I had anticipated. Frank Kolinsky demonstrated strength, courage, and leadership during his tenure at the Center. The golden plaque which proudly states “Welcome to the home that Frank built” is a symbolic memory of his dedication to helping people who suffer from addiction. The staff members did not know the man after whom their Center was named, but I nonetheless came away convinced that the name “Jellinek” still has a profound legacy in alcohol and substance studies.

Jonathan Torres
7. The Book That Started It All: The Original Working Manuscript of Alcoholics Anonymous

One of the newest additions to the CAS Library’s collection is The Book That Started It All: The Original Working Manuscript of Alcoholics Anonymous. Published by Hazelden in 2010, the centerpiece of this volume is a high-definition scan of the 170 page manuscript of AA’s celebrated “Big Book.”

Prepared over the course of approximately six weeks in the early months of 1939, the manuscript “dramatically captures the controversy and creativity that went into producing the book that would explain AA’s program of recovery to the world” (The book that started it all, 2010, p.1). Every page bears witness to this formative struggle, with many featuring a dozen or more corrections and additions made in various hands. It is fascinating to see how a famous phrase came into being, or observe how minor revisions in language lead to profound changes in effect, for example the conscious decision of the authors to substitute softer, more suggestive language in place of the directive formulations of the original: “You must find Him now!” becomes “May you find Him now!”, etc. Flipping through the pages, the reader truly gets a sense of the work coming to life.

In addition to the manuscript itself, the volume also includes two introductory essays, an annotated list of edits made to the manuscript, a transcript of a speech on the origins of the book given by AA founder Bill Wilson in 1954, and a brief publishing history of Alcoholics Anonymous. Taken together, these provide readers with an illuminating and comprehensive textual history of one of the seminal works in alcohol literature.

True to the tradition of AA, all of the writers and contributors to the volume have chosen to remain anonymous. So, too, has the current owner of the manuscript, who generously permitted its reproduction here for the first time. One thing that is known about the owner, however, is that they acquired the manuscript at a Sotheby’s auction in 2007 for $850,000 (three years earlier it had sold for an even steeper $1.56 million). For those with more modest means, but who are nevertheless interested in seeing this remarkable document for themselves, we invite you to stop by the CAS Library to check out its facsimile reproduction in The Book That Started It All: The Original Working Manuscript of Alcoholics Anonymous.

Will Haggis

8. SOAR Ahead: Open Access Policy Now in Effect

As of September 1, 2015, Rutgers has adopted a University-wide Open Access policy. Rutgers authors should deposit legal copies of scholarly articles into SOAR (Scholarly Open Access at Rutgers) at the time of the article’s final acceptance for publication, at no cost to them, making scholarship freely accessible. SOAR, a service of RUcore (Rutgers Community Repository), has been developed as a specific site in support of the Rutgers Open Access Policy. Not only can Rutgers authors deposit their scholarly works on the repository portal, but they can also browse open access publications of other Rutgers faculty and graduate students. Texts deposited in SOAR will become discoverable in Google and other search engines and can then be accessed by anyone with internet access.
9. New Faces at the CAS Library

Please welcome the following new graduate and undergraduate assistants:

**Paul Kibala** (left) is a second-year graduate student in the Library and Information Science program at Rutgers. He earned degrees in English and Journalism at The College of New Jersey, and currently works at the reference desk at Kilmer Library in addition to the CAS. He is interested in outreach services and collection management, and in his spare time enjoys reading, cooking, and playing tennis.

**Aylin Guillen** (right) is currently a freshman at Rutgers University in the School of Engineering. Her intended major is Electrical Engineering. Prior to the fall semester, she completed the Engineers of the Future Summer Institute Program. As a native of Union City, New Jersey, Aylin has come to Rutgers University in hopes of becoming the first in her immediate family to graduate with a college degree. In her free time, she enjoys reading, running, playing video games, and learning Japanese.

Hello, my name is **Terry Kim** (left). I am currently studying mechanical engineering at Rutgers. I hope that I can pass all my classes since engineering classes are difficult. I want to be a mechanical engineer because I love machines and how important they are to our society. I hope that I can make brilliant machinery that can entertain people. I enjoy playing computer games, especially open world games. I am also trying to pick up another hobby, drawing; it’s not my best skill, but I’m trying! After I graduate, I hope to someday build an interactive hologram.

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This issue of the newsletter was edited by Nicholas Allred with contributions from Judit Ward, Bill Bejarano, Will Haggis, and Jonathan Torres.