

NEPENTHE

Newsletter on Drug and Alcohol Issues published by the University of Washington Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute and the Washington State University Alcoholism Training and Research Unit

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U. W. ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE INSTITUTE RESEARCH

One major function of the *Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute* is to carry out research projects in our major target areas. The research staff of the Institute consists of the director, two research associates, a laboratory technician, and six undergraduate or graduate students from various departments on campus. A wide variety of projects are currently being carried out, including some looking at alcohol and drug problems in elderly men, students, and adolescents in either alcohol or drug treatment programs. In doing these investigations, high priority is placed on projects with direct clinical impact through work with a member of community treatment agencies.

The results of these studies will be published in appropriate journals. As reprints become available *NEPENTHE* will publish abstracts of selected works and information on where the full reports can be found.

This issue of *NEPENTHE* contains short abstracts from three recently prepared manuscripts. Other reports include:

"*Drugs in Combination with Other Therapies for Alcoholics*", by Marc A. Schuckit. Chapter in Greenblatt, M. (ed) DRUGS IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER THERAPIES, Grune and Stratton, Inc. 1975. (limited number of reprints are available at no cost)

"*Premenstrual Symptoms and Depression in a University Population*", by Marc A. Schuckit, Veronica Daly, Gerard Herrman and Sherry Hineman in DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, Volume 36, No. 9, September 1975, pp 516-517 (limited number of reprints are available at no cost)

"*Hospitalization Rates for Alcoholism in the Navy and Marine Corps*", by E.K. Eric Gunderson and Marc A. Schuckit in DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, Volume 36, No. 12, December 1975, pp 681-684. (limited number of reprints are available at no cost)

"*Unrecognized Psychiatric Illness in Elderly Medical-Surgical Patients*", by Marc A. Schuckit, Patricia L. Miller and Dewey Hahlbohm in JOURNAL OF GERONTOLOGY, Volume 30, No. 6, 1975, pp 655-660. (limited number of reprints are available at no cost)

"*Evaluation of Alcohol Treatment Programs*", by Marc A. Schuckit and Don Cahalan. (available for \$1.00)

"*Alcoholism in Elderly Men: A Survey of a General Medical Ward*", by Marc A. Schuckit and Patricia L. Miller, Presented at the 6th Annual Medical-Scientific Session of the National Alcoholism Forum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April 1975. Proceedings in press. (available for 50¢ now; or will be available free later in 1976 when reprints become available)

"*Alcoholism in Women: Some Clinical and Social Perspectives*", by Marc A. Schuckit and Elizabeth Morrissey. Chapter in Greenblatt, M. (ed) ALCOHOL PROBLEMS IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN, in press, 1976. (available now at \$1.50--cost of xeroxing; or will be available free later when reprints become available)

Reprints may be requested by writing to the *Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute*. The supply of reprints is limited, however, and the Institute would appreciate it if only those who can't find the original article in a journal would request reprints. Material will be sent free, except when reproduction costs are high.

NEPENTHE (ni-pen the), N. (L. Gr. *nepenthes*, removing sorrow: *ne-*, not + *penthos*, sorrow, grief) 1. a drug supposed by the ancient Greeks to cause forgetfulness of sorrow; 2. anything causing this state.

W.S.U. ALCOHOL RESEARCH GRANTS

Five investigators at Washington State University have been awarded grants (Initiative 171) for the academic year, 1975-76. The studies to be funded are as follows:

1. "Correlates of Ethanol Intoxication, Dependence and Withdrawal in a Non-Human Primate Model." Randal Beaton, Department of Psychology.

This research is attempting to establish comparability with similar measures in non-human primates and humans, in order to use non-human primates as subjects in understanding human abuse of alcohol.

2. "Alcohol, Delinquency and Delinquent Behavior." Steven Burkett, Department of Sociology.

The study is designed to investigate the relationship between adolescent alcohol use and abuse and ties to the family, school, religion, the community and peer group; and to investigate the impact of legal intervention on the extent of involvement with and attachment to conventional others and commitments to conventional goals as these relate to both delinquency involvement and alcohol use. The study will also investigate the extent to which beliefs relating to the law and to adverse effects of alcohol deter alcohol use and abuse among adolescents.

3. "Age Differences in Blood Alcohol Concentration in Rats." A.J. Ernst, Department of Psychology.

Previous research indicated that adult animals who successfully reduced conflict after drinking ethanol were more likely to prefer ethanol later. The same was not true for the young rats. This study follows up on investigating the differences in young and adult animals in using ethanol to reduce conflict.

4. "Development of a Program to Train Students to Decrease or Eliminate Drinking of Alcoholic Beverages." W. K. Garlington, Department of Psychology.

A program to help students decrease or eliminate drinking is being developed. It consists of three steps: 1.) learning to discriminate blood alcohol level, 2.) learning self-control procedures to be applied when BAL reaches a predetermined level (.05 or less), 3.) information on the effects of alcohol on psychological, physiological and social functioning. A few students have completed the experimental program and initial results are encouraging.

5. "Alcohol Use and Locus of Control Among College Students." Aldora Lee, Department of Psychology.

The study of young adult drinkers may yield a better understanding of the development of long-standing alcohol abuse patterns. Recent research on alcoholics and non-alcoholic drinkers has revealed differences with regard to perceived locus of control. This study is designed to investigate cognitive and behavioral aspects of locus of control which may be related to drinking patterns in young adults.

ALCOHOLISM IN WOMEN

In a paper entitled, "Alcoholism in Women: Some Clinical and Social Perspectives," Marc Schuckit, Director, and Elizabeth Morrissey of the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute critically review research on women alcoholics. The paper summarized epidemiologic and background factors, and provides a characterization of the natural history of alcoholism in women.

Existing studies have generally focused on the differences between male and female alcoholics. The authors of this review contend that the observed sex differences are probably due to a number of factors which have not been systematically controlled in reported research. In particular, the authors examine the effects of socioeconomic status, sex roles, and pre-existing psychiatric disorder on the comparisons between men and women alcoholics. It is hypothesized that when the effects of these factors are controlled, the differences between men and women alcoholics will diminish.

The authors conclude that: 1.) comparison of men and women primary alcoholics (those with no pre-existing psychiatric disorder) demonstrate few differences between the sexes; 2.) comparisons of men and women alcoholics within socioeconomic status levels point out the similarities between lower status men and women alcoholics and differences between lower status and higher status women alcoholics; and 3.) women alcoholics who come for treatment of alcoholism are engaged in traditionally masculine behaviors, in that they are more likely to be highly educated and to be employed than women in the general population. It is suggested that future studies comparing men and women alcoholics consider the differences between the two sexes in a population at large before concluding that the observed differences characterize women alcoholics.

STUDIES ON ALCOHOLISM
EPIDEMIOLOGY AND ETIOLOGY

A recent paper by Marc A. Schuckit and Robert Haglund of the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute ("Methods and General Conclusions for Studies on Epidemiology and Etiology of Alcoholism") reviews the major issues on the methods and the most global conclusions on epidemiology and causation theories for alcoholism. For both areas the reader is presented with some explanations for differing results for different studies.

In viewing epidemiology, study goals and methods must be clearly specified, including: the question being addressed (e.g. alcoholism vs. drinking patterns, or general population figures vs. sub-groups); the definition of problems being used (e.g. addiction vs. life problems vs. quantity of alcohol consumed); the sample selection methods (e.g. a random sample vs. those in treatment, etc.); and the study approach (e.g. questionnaire vs. interview, etc.). The different results usually reflect divergent methods or the fact that researchers were addressing very different problems.

Theories on causation of drinking and for alcoholism are reviewed separately. The causative theory areas of psychologic, sociocultural and biologic realms are discussed. The general conclusions indicate that the factors behind the initiation of drinking and those responsible for alcoholism might be different; that alcoholism probably results from factors in all three study areas--with no one approach being both necessary and sufficient for the majority of alcoholics; that the association between a factor (e.g. a broken home) and alcoholism does not mean cause; and that genetic factors, being among the easiest to study, probably contribute to the final alcoholic picture.

SERVICE FOR TREATMENT
ASSESSMENT AND REFERRAL

Service for Treatment Assessment and Referral (STAR) is a drug referral service in Everett, Washington. It is one of three services administered by the Drug Abuse Council of Everett, Inc.

The concept behind STAR is to serve both the client and the referral source. The first goal is to refer clients to treatment services where they are most likely to receive benefit for their particular drug abuse problem. The "Drug Abuse Treatment Referral System" is used to assist in this process. This is an instrument developed by Dr. Stephen M. Pittel of the Berkeley Center for Drug Studies at the Wright Institute. It is designed for referral decision making and treatment planning of drug abuse problems. Two indices are used. The Drug Index measures the degree of jeopardy in the individual's drug use pattern. It is weighted for legal, social, psychological and

medical jeopardy on six different drug scales (opiates, sedatives, stimulants, alcohol, psychedelics and cannabis). The Prognostic Index considers the person's social and personal resources that can be drawn upon to deal with his abuse pattern. Taking the two indices into account, the instrument indicates an optimal treatment modality. Twenty-three treatment possibilities exist, ranging from no treatment to custodial care. The modalities are arranged by increasing structure and intervention as drug abuse jeopardy increases and personal resources decrease. STAR then uses its knowledge of the treatment programs in Snohomish County and the Puget Sound area to find a service that approximates the optimal modality. This process is carried out in one to two interviews with the client.

The second service is oriented to those agencies that refer to STAR. Currently about 75% of the clients are referred by the Criminal Justice System agencies in Snohomish County. This includes both juveniles and adults. Releases of information are obtained from the client, allowing STAR to communicate with the referral source and the recommended treatment agency about the individual client's treatment plans. Where treatment is ordered by the Justice System, they are kept informed about the recommended program, disposition of the referral, and the client's status in the program. The Justice System's need for information is met by STAR's continual monitoring and follow-up procedures.

A number of other services are provided to clients in addition to treatment referrals. When necessary, interviews are conducted in jail, and treatment agencies are contacted to see clients while still in jail. Parents, relatives and friends are seen if they are appropriate to the referral. STAR consults with agencies involved in the client's behalf to facilitate communication and the referral process. STAR staff will also testify on behalf of a client in court revocation and sentencing hearings.

The STAR director is Frank Hillman, MSW, and the referral counselor is Denise Sterchi, BA. Frank is currently developing a recidivism study of the clients seen by STAR. The recidivism information will be added to data already being collected from the "Drug Abuse Treatment Referral System" forms, client interviews and client follow-up. Program evaluation will be based in part on this computerized information. Ongoing research relating to treatment agencies is also done, providing a clearer picture of which programs are the most effective.

SENATE BILL 29:
AN UPDATE

The *Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act*, more popularly known as *Senate Bill 29*, has been operational since January 1, 1975. The impact of this legislation was to repeal all drunk-in-public laws and to create "a continuum of treatment in order that alcoholics may lead normal lives as productive members of society."

Senate Bill 29 mandated that each county should be responsible for implementing the law. Little or no inter-county coordination occurred, and as a consequence, substantial variation exists between counties in terms of general philosophy about involuntary commitment of alcoholics and actual utilization of the law. A state-wide study in August, 1975, indicated that only three counties, excluding King County, had actually filed a petition for involuntary commitment. In contrast, King County filed 30 petitions during the same period.

King County receives approximately 225 contacts concerning 55 different persons, resulting in 5 or 6 commitments each month. Until very recently, the vast majority of contacts were initiated by family, friends or professional people, e.g., persons having a personal interest in the alleged alcoholic. Since 60 long-term county beds have become available, more referrals have come from the King County Detoxification facility concerning the chronic skid road alcoholic who is a social isolate. Commitment of persons from this latter population is more difficult because often no witnesses are available to testify in a court hearing concerning the alcoholic's incapacity.

Several amendments to *Senate Bill 29* will be offered to the 1976 State Legislature for consideration. The most important one deals with lengthening the initial commitment period from 30 to 90 days. Experience is showing that persons who are committable generally need more than 30 days of treatment if such hospitalization is to have a chance of being successful. Other changes which would permit a spouse to testify fully against a spouse and use of hospital records as evidence in the court hearing would simplify the commitment procedures without infringing unduly on the patient's civil rights.

The Public Defender is preparing an appeal of *Senate Bill 29* to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington. Until a written decision is rendered by an appeals court, interpretation of this law will necessarily be subject to the individual trial judge's reading of the law. Perhaps the act will receive wider use by the various counties once some general guidelines are laid down by the Supreme Court.

HEROIN LEGALIZATION

Periodically, policy-makers and treatment specialists have advocated the use of heroin as a treatment modality for heroin addicts. Now, the San Francisco Bar Association has proposed a legislative study in California concerning free distribution of heroin. The Bar Association has noted the failures of laws which attempt to

control heroin addiction and the resultant incentives for organized crime to make lucrative profits through distributing this drug.

Arnold S. Trebach, Jr., Professor at the Center for Administration of Justice, American University, has also urged a legal heroin distribution system. Speaking before the American Society of Criminology, Professor Trebach advocated state control of distribution and use of heroin, and suggested that a legal system of distribution would reduce drug-related crime and provide more effective care for addicts.

A co-editor of *NEPENTHE* (Roger Roffman) has also written on this subject. Reprints of his article, "Heroin and Social Welfare Policy", are available upon request through the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute.

ALCOHOLISM IN ELDERLY MEN

Men of age 65 and over who were hospitalized on general medical and surgical wards were recently interviewed in order to better understand alcoholism dynamics in elderly hospitalized males. The conclusions included the observation that alcoholism is relatively common among old age medical patients and that the elderly alcoholic has a number of characteristics which differentiate him from other medical and psychiatric patients. Physicians should have a high index of suspicion for alcoholism when they are dealing with the elderly patient who presents a combination of the following characteristics: he is younger than the average old age patient in that institution, reports multiple marriages, lives alone, has chronic lung disease, gives a history of having been in jail and, perhaps, reports a higher level of job or education than one would expect for the population being served by that institution. This prototype can serve as a warning that alcohol problems may presently or in the past exist, but this information could not be used to actually establish a diagnosis of alcoholism. Physicians studied at the La Jolla Veterans Hospital did remarkably well in identifying active alcoholics.

Geriatric alcoholics are not a homogeneous group and contain early onset and late onset subpopulations, divisions which would appear to be worth further study. The researchers plan to gather a larger population of subjects and to carry out a follow-up to further delineate the prognostic importance of such findings as organic brain disease in these populations.

(The results of this study were presented by Dr. Marc A. Schuckit at the 6th Annual Medical-Scientific Session of the National Alcoholism Forum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in April of 1975.)

INCREASED COCAINE USE

The new "in" drug in the United States, especially among the more affluent members of the public, appears to be cocaine. This alkaloid, derived from the coca leaf, is not physiologically addicting, although repeated heavy use may destroy the mucous membranes lining the nasal passages. While the history of this drug's use is a long one, it is only recently that scientists have begun to examine it closely. Federal research costs concerning cocaine this year are amounting to approximately 1.4 million dollars. Cocaine is a stimulant drug with analgesic properties. Physicians practicing in the specializations of ophthalmology and gynecology as well as those whose areas of expertise include ear, nose, and throat diseases, occasionally use cocaine as a topical anesthetic drug. For these purposes, cocaine is manufactured legally in the United States. However, each year thousands of pounds of cocaine are illicitly imported from countries such as Columbia, Peru, Equador, Bolivia and Chile. The low purchase price in foreign countries results in as much as five times profit for illicit importers by the time cocaine is sold on the streets in the United States.

SYMPOSIUM ON ALCOHOL AND YOUTH

The Seattle University 27th annual Symposium on Alcoholism will place special emphasis on youth and alcohol-related problems this summer. Teen-age alcoholics, children of alcoholic parents, the mixing of alcohol with other drugs among youth, and the young drinking driver are among the topics to receive particular attention.

Intended for teachers, school counselors, health educators and alcohol workers in the field, the course will count toward the Certificate in Alcohol Studies, a 20 credit program of specialized alcohol courses at Seattle University.

Films, guest lecturers, examination of educational materials and discussion with specialists will supplement lectures by James E. Royce, S.J., Ph. D. director of the Symposium since 1950, who will conduct the course. It will meet from 9 until 4 daily, June 21 to July 2, 1976, and will carry 4 credits as "ALC 400". The tuition fee is \$140. Application may be made by calling (206) 626-6498 or -5720, or by writing Alcohol Studies Program, Seattle University, Seattle, Washington 98122. Deadline for application is June 1.

Information on room and board can be obtained by calling 626-5920.

AIS, OAR, DWI SCHOOLS

The teaching of Alcohol Information Schools (AIS), Orientation to Alcohol Recovery (OAR), and court schools for those

Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) will be the subject of a unique one-week course offered by the Seattle University Alcohol Studies Program, July 12 through 16, 1976. Listed as "ALC 409", it will carry 2 college credits and meet daily from 9 until 4 under the direction of Mr. Brian Kelly, education coordinator of the Chelan-Douglas County Alcoholism Program and a holder of the Certificate in Alcohol Studies from Seattle University, and supporting lecturers.

The course is open to all alcoholism workers in the field or those who have completed a basic survey course in alcoholism. Deadline for application is June 21. Tuition fee is \$70. Room and board information can be obtained by calling (206) 626-5920. Application may be made by calling 626-6498 or writing Alcohol Studies Program, Seattle University, Seattle, Washington 98122.

UW INTERDISCIPLINARY
DRUG ABUSE COURSE

"U-Conjoint 415" (Drug Abuse) will be taught in the Spring quarter at the University of Washington by an interdisciplinary faculty. The course coordinator is Professor E. R. Hammarlund of the School of Pharmacy.

This course will enable the student to develop an awareness of various aspects of the drug abuse problem by:

1. studying its many dimensions using a multidisciplinary approach;
2. acquiring a better understanding of many of the complexities behind the formulation of existing drug abuse policy, and;
3. critically assessing the actions and reactions of society over the misuse of drugs.

This course is designed primarily for upper class students in the social and life sciences. The student is expected to already have some previous knowledge of drugs of abuse and basic pharmacology and/or biology and bio-chemistry. Faculty participants include representatives of law, medicine, nursing, pharmacy, pharmacology, social work, psychiatry and psychology.

UW TELECOURSE:

"CHEMICAL DEPENDENCIES AND SOCIETY"

The University of Washington is currently completing videotaping of a twenty half-hour program series on chemical dependencies. This course will deal with mood-altering substances (alcohol, illicit drugs subject to abuse, nicotine, caffeine, psychotherapeutic medications, etc.) with the purpose of describing how drugs work to effect change in humans, both physically and emotionally. An interdisciplinary group of University of Washington faculty members will speak on current knowledge in the field of chemical dependencies, emerging questions which are

presently being researched, and the impact of the social problems of drug abuse and alcoholism on American society. The course will provide to the lay person and to the worker in this field a comprehensive and in-depth examination of the major dimensions of alcoholism and other drug dependencies.

The first program in the telecourse will be aired on KCTS-TV (Channel 9) on March 30 at 6:30 p.m. Channel 9 will air these programs on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6:30 p.m., with repetition on Wednesdays and Fridays at 12:30 p.m. KING-TV (Channel 5) will begin airing these programs on April 6, 1976, and will show them on Tuesday and Thursday mornings at 6:30 a.m. Individuals interested in enrolling for this telecourse (5 credits) may contact the Office of Independent Study (DW -30), University of Washington, 543-2350. For those wishing to purchase a Viewer's Guide, the same office may be contacted.

The following is a list of the twenty program titles and instructors:

1. Introduction to the Course (Roger A. Roffman, Social Work)
2. United States History with Regard to Chemical Dependencies from the Mid-1800's to the Present (Roffman)
3. Fundamentals of Pharmacology I (Lawrence Halpern)
4. Fundamentals of Pharmacology II (Halpern)
5. Fundamentals of Pharmacology III (Halpern)
6. Fundamentals of Pharmacology IV (Halpern)
7. Alcoholism: Pharmacology, Epidemiology, Diagnosis (Marc A. Schuckit, Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute)
8. Treatment of Alcoholism (Lorie Dwinell, Social Work; Edith Heinemann, Nursing)
9. Social Drinking (G. Alan Marlatt, Psychology)
10. Opiates (Roffman)
11. Opiates: Cocaine (Roffman)
12. Cannabis Drugs: Marijuana and Hashish (Albert Carlin, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences)
13. Hallucinogens (Scott Chilton, Chemistry)
14. Nicotine and Caffeine (Joan Martin, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences)
15. Psychotherapeutic Drugs I (Carl Eisdorfer, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences)
16. Psychotherapeutic Drugs II (Carl Eisdorfer)
17. Is the United States an Overmedicated Society? (Roffman, Carlin)
18. Understanding Prevention (Schuckit)
19. The Impact of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse on Seattle (Roffman, Douglas Jewett,

King County Prosecutor's Office; Roberta Barr, Principal, Lincoln High School)

20. A Look to the Future (Dwinell, Halpern, Marlatt, Roffman, Schuckit)

CHAFETZ ATTACKS FORD ALCOHOLISM BUDGET

In hearings before a Senate subcommittee, Morris E. Chafetz, former director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, said that, "to shift to the states the responsibility for mental health and alcoholism is the height of folly."

Now serving as a research scientist at Johns Hopkins University, Chafetz made these comments in relation to President Ford's budget proposals for lumping alcoholism funds with fifteen other health programs into a single 10 Billion Dollar health revenue program in the 1977 fiscal year. Two senators serving on this subcommittee (Javits and Hathaway) made comments indicating their pessimism concerning the effectiveness of this health revenue sharing proposal. Javits was quoted as having said, "the states couldn't handle alcoholism programs, and that's why the Federal government helped...Now, we're back again with the states."

MARIJUANA DECRIMINALIZATION IN WASHINGTON

The Washington State legislature is currently considering a decriminalization bill similar to those enacted in Oregon, California, Colorado, Maine, Ohio and Alaska. House Bill 689 (and Senate Bill 2911) would make the distribution of twenty grams or less for no remuneration, or possession of forty grams or less, civil violations punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100. A conviction under this bill would not constitute nor be construed a criminal conviction. Possession of more than 250 grams under the provisions of this bill will be presumed to be not for personal use.

At the time that NEPENTHE went to press, it appeared that the Washington State legislature would not pass a decriminalization bill this year, although there was a strong likelihood that the issue would be placed on the November ballot through a referendum.

Readers of NEPENTHE who may wish to express their opinion are invited to call the Olympia Hotline (800) 562-6000. This is a toll-free number which has been established at the Capitol to record public sentiment towards specific pieces of legislation. Operators of the hotline will record the position taken by callers and will notify the callers' legislators.

OREGON ATTITUDES CONCERNING
MARIJUANA DECRIMINALIZATION

The Oregon Research Institute in November of 1975 conducted a state-wide random survey of public attitudes concerning marijuana decriminalization. Six hundred and four respondents in this survey were asked: "In 1973, the Oregon legislature passed a law making possession of an ounce or less of marijuana an offense subject to a maximum \$100 fine. Do you agree or disagree with this law?"

61.4% of the respondents agreed with the law; 31.6% disagreed; and 7% indicated that they had no opinion.

A second question was: "Would you favor or oppose further decriminalization of marijuana?"

32.8% of the respondents said that they would favor further decriminalization; 59.1% were opposed; and 8.1% had no opinion.

Researchers at ORI said that support for the current marijuana law is not affected by political affiliation, as Democrats, Republicans and Independents all respond about the same. Younger people support the law much more strongly than do older people, as do people with higher incomes, higher education and in professional positions.

More men than women favor easing the law further as do Independents as compared with Republicans or Democrats. Younger people, males under 30 and those with a higher education all favor easier laws.

CAMPUS ALCOHOL USE = A NIAAA CONFERENCE

On the weekend of November 21-23, 1975, the NIAAA sponsored a national conference at the University of Notre Dame entitled, "University 50 + 12 Seminar: A Fresh Look at the Old Sauce." The conference was unique, since it marked the first gathering of student representatives from colleges from each of the fifty states for a dialogue on campus alcohol use. Selected to attend this conference from ADAI was work-study student, Bob Wong, who is a graduate student in Librarianship. Other participants from this state were Dwight Bond, State Prevention Coordinator, and Duke Washington, Director of Student Services at the University of Washington. Another Washingtonian attending was Don Phelps, of the NIAAA staff.

The conference featured speakers from several universities who addressed the problem of alcohol use and alcohol abuse on college campuses. The "What Have We Done?" section of the conference focused on actual programs used on campuses, and included such topics as: use of the media as an educational tool for responsible drinking, questionnaires used to gauge the extent of campus alcohol use, Campus Alcoholics Anonymous, and dormitory-run alcohol programs. The keynote address was presented by Drs. Shirley and Richard Jessor, who

led a discussion revolving around their paper, "Drinking in Youth: A Developmental Perspective."

ADAI RESEARCH PROPOSALS
SUBMISSION DEADLINE

The next deadline for submission of small grant proposals to the Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Institute is June 1, 1976. Faculty members are invited to submit to the Institute research proposals in the areas of alcoholism and drug abuse for review and possible funding. Proposals in both basic and applied research fields will be considered. For further information and guidelines, please call the Institute at 543-0937.

IS NEPENTHE MEETING YOUR INFORMATION NEEDS? DO YOU HAVE ANY SUGGESTIONS FOR ARTICLES FOR FUTURE ISSUES? DO YOU HAVE ANY FEEDBACK ON HOW WE CAN IMPROVE NEPENTHE? THE STAFF OF NEPENTHE IS MOST ANXIOUS TO HEAR FROM YOU.

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