

International Bibliography of Studies on Alcohol

Volume I

REFERENCES, 1901-1950

prepared by

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IN MEMORY OF

Jonas Anderson

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Lists of
Abbreviations

Periodicals Frequently Listed

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Acta medica scandinavica | Acta m. scand. |
| Acta physiologica scandinavica | Acta physl. scand. |
| Alkoholfrage | AlkFrage |
| Alkoholismus | Alksm. |
| Allgemeine Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie and psychischgerichtliche Medizin | Allg. Z. Psycht. |
| American Journal of Clinical Pathology | Am. J. clin. Path. |
| American Journal of the Medical Sciences | Am. J. m. Sc. |
| American Journal of Physiology | Am. J. Physl. |
| American Journal of Psychiatry | Am. J. Psycht. |
| Annales d'hygiène publique et de médecine légale [Paris] | Ann. Hyg. pub., Par. |
| Annales de médecine légale | Ann. M. lég. |
| Annales médico-psychologiques | Ann. m.-psychol. |
| Archiv für experimentelle Pathologie und Pharmakologie | Arc. exp. Path. Pharmkl. |
| Archives internationales de pharmacodynamie (et de thérapie) | Arc. int. Pharmacodyn. |
| Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry | Arc. Neur. Psycht. |
| Biochemische Zeitschrift | Biochem. Z. |
| Blätter für praktische Trinkerfürsorge | Bl. prakt. Trinkerfürs. |
| British Journal of Addiction | Brit. J. Adctn |
| British Journal of Inebriety | Brit. J. Inebr. |
| British Medical Journal | Brit. m. J. |
| Bulletin de l'Académie de médecine [Paris] | B. Acad. M., Par. |
| Bulletin et mémoires de la Société médicale des hôpitaux de Paris | B. Soc. m. Hôp. Par. |
| Compte rendu hebdomadaire des séances de l'Académie des sciences [Paris] | CR Acad. Sc., Par. |
| Compte rendu hebdomadaire des séances et mémoires de la Société de biologie [Paris] | CR Soc. Bio., Par. |
| Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift | D. m. Wschr. |
| Deutsche Zeitschrift für die gesamte gerichtliche Medizin | D. Z. ges. ger. M. |
| Deutsches Archiv für klinische Medizin | D. Arc. klin. M. |
| Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya | Farmak. Toksikol. |
| Gazette des hôpitaux civils et militaires [Paris] | Gaz. Hôp., Par. |
| Gesundheit und Erziehung | Gesndh. u. Erziehg. |
| Gesundheit und Wohlfahrt | Gesndh. Wohlf. |
| International Clinics | Int. Clin. |
| International Congress against Alcoholism | Int. Cong. Alcsm |
| International Review against Alcoholism | Int. R. Alcsm |
| Internationale Monatsschrift zur Erforschung des Alkoholismus und zur Bekämpfung der Trinksitten | Int. Mschr. Alksm. |
| Internationale Zeitschrift gegen den Alkoholismus | Int. Z. Alksm. |
| Journal of the American Medical Association | J. Am. m. As. |
| Journal of Biological Chemistry | J. bio. Chem. |
| Journal of Clinical Psychopathology | J. clin. Psychop. |
| Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology | J. crim. Law |
| Journal of Criminal Psychopathology | J. crim. Psychop. |
| Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine | J. Lab. clin. M. |
| Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases | J. nerv. ment. Dis. |
| Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics | J. Pharmcl. |
| Klinische Wochenschrift | Klin. Wschr. |

Medical Clinics of North America	M. Clin. N.Am.
Medical Journal of Australia	M. J. Aust.
Medical Journal and Record	M. J. Rec.
Medical Press and Circular	M. Pr.
Medical Record [New York]	M. Rec., N.Y.
Medical Temperance Review	M. Temp. R.
Mental Hygiene [New York]	Ment. Hyg., N.Y.
Monatsschrift für Psychiatrie und Neurologie	Mschr. Psycht. Neur.
Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift	Münch. m. Wschr.
Naval Medical Bulletin	U.S. nav. m. B.
Nederlandsch tijdschrift voor geneeskunde	Ned. Tschr. Geneesk.
New England Journal of Medicine	New Engl. J. M.
Pflügers Archiv für die gesamte Physiologie des Menschen und der Tiere	Pflügers Arc.
Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist	Pharm. J.
Presse médicale [Paris]	Pr. m.
Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine	Proc. Soc. exp. Bio. M.
Psychiatric Quarterly	Psycht. Q.
Psychiatrisch-neurologische Wochenschrift	Psycht.-neur. Wschr.
Psychiatry	Psycht.
Psychologische Arbeiten	Psychol. Arb.
Quarterly Journal of Inebriety [Hartford]	Q. J. Inebr.
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol	Q. J. Stud. Alc.
Revue internationale contre l'alcoolisme	R. int. Alcsm.
Schweizer Archiv für Neurologie und Psychiatrie	Schweiz. Arc. Neur. Psycht.
Schweizerische medizinische Wochenschrift	Schweiz. m. Wschr.
Science	Sc.
Scientific Temperance Journal	Sc. Temp. J.
Tirfing	Tirfing
U. S. Naval Medical Bulletin	U.S. nav. m. B.
Virchows Archiv für pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie und für klinische Medizin	Virchows Arc.
Wiener klinische Wochenschrift	Wien. klin. Wschr.
Zeitschrift für die gesamte Neurologie und Psychiatrie	Z. ges. Neur. Psycht.
Zeitschrift für Psychologie	Z. Psychol.
Zeitschrift für Untersuchung der Nahrungs- und Genuss- mittel	Z. Nahr. Genusm.

Common Words in Titles of Periodicals

Note: Reading of periodical names is facilitated by bearing in mind that nouns are capitalized while adjectives are not capitalized except when they are the first word in the title. Unlisted words are abbreviated according to the style of the *World List of Scientific Periodicals*.

In the following list many nearly identical forms have been omitted; thus, *Congress* is listed but not *Congrès*.

Academy, Accademia	Acad.	International	int.
Acta	Acta	Journal	J.
Addiction	Adctn	Klinik	Klin.
Alcohol, Alcool, etc.	Alc.	Klinische	klin.
Alcoholism	Alcsm	Medicine	M.
Alkohol	Alk.	Medical, medizinische	m.
Alkoholismus	Alksm.	Mental	ment.
American	Am.	Monatsschrift	Mschr.
Anais	Ana.	Neurology	Neur.
Anales, Analele, Anals	Ana.	Neurological, neurologische	neur.
Annals, Annales (etc.)	Ann.	North	N.
Annual, Année (etc.)	An.	Pathology	Path.
Anuario	An.	Pathologische	path.
Archives, Archiv (etc.)	Arc.	Patologia	Pat.
Arquivos	Arq.	Pharmacology	Pharmcl.
Association, Asociacion	As.	Pharmacy	Pharm.
Biology	Bio.	Pharmaceutical	pharm.
Biological, biologische (etc.)	bio.	Pharmakologie	Pharmkl.
Boletin, Boletim, Bolletino	B.	Physiology	Physl.
British	Brit.	Physiological	physl.
Bulletin	B.	Press, Presse, Prensa	Pr.
Butletí	Butll.	Proceedings	Proc.
Canada	Can.	Procès-Verbaux	PV
Canadian	Canad.	Psiquitria	Psigt.
Centralblatt	Zbl.	Psychiatry	Psycht.
Chemistry	Chem.	Psychiatrische	psycht.
Chemical, chemische	chem.	Psicologia	Psicol.
Chimie	Chim.	Psychology	Psychol.
Chimique	chim.	Psychological	psychol.
City	Cy	Public, publique	pub.
Clinic, Clinique	Clin.	Quarterly	Q.
Clinical, clinique	clin.	Record	Rec.
Commerce	Comm.	Review, Revue, Revista	R.
Compte rendu	CR	Rivista	R.
Congress	Cong.	Science, Ciencia, Scienza	Sc.
Deutsche	d.	Social	soc.
Experimental	exp.	Society, Société, Sociedad	Soc.
Gaceta	Gac.	Sociology	Socl.
Gazette	Gaz.	Sociological	socl.
General	gen.	Transactions	Tr.
Gerichtliche	ger.	Wochenschrift	Wschr.
Giornale	G.	Yearbook	Yrb.
Higiene	Hig.	Zeitschrift	Z.
Hygiene	Hyg.	Zentralblatt	Zbl.
Hygienic	hyg.		

Languages

Arabic	Arab	Italian	I
Bulgarian	B	Japanese	J
Catalonian	Ca	Latin	L
Croatian	Cr	Lithuanian	Li
Czech	C	Norwegian	N
Danish	Da	Polish	Po
Dutch	D	Portuguese	P
English	E	Rumanian	Ru
Estonian	Es	Russian	R
Finnish	Fi	Serbian	Serb
Flemish	Fl	Slovakian	Sl
French	F	Spanish	Sp
German	G	Swedish	S
Greek	Gr	Turkish	T
Hebrew	He	Ukrainian	U
Hungarian	H		

Bibliographic Terms

Abstract, Abstracted	abs.	Numero	nr.
Abteilung	sec.	Page	p.
Auflage	edn.	Part	pt.
Ausgabe	edn.	Passim	§
Band	v.	Place of publication	
Bearbeitet	rev.	undetermined	N.p.
Beiheft	suppl.	Printer, Printed	pr.
Book review	(Rev.)	Publication	Publ.
Chapter	c.	Reference	Ref.
Compiler	comp.	Reprint	repr.
Correspondent	corresp.	Revised	rev.
Dissertation	diss.	Scattered references (or sec-	
Edition	edn.	tion on alcohol, pages	
Editor	ed.	unascertained)	§
Editorial	(Edit.)	Section	sec.
Ergänzungsband	ErgänzB.	Seite	p.
Fascicule	pt.	Summary	summ.
Heft	nr.	Supplement	suppl.
Herausgeber	ed.	Teil	pt.
Issue	nr.	Thesis	diss.
Kapitel	c.	Tome	v.
Mimeographed	mimeogr.	Translator, Translated	tr.
No place cited	N.p.	Typewritten	typewr.
Number	nr.	Volume	v.

Place Names

Amsterdam	Amst.	Leipzig	Lpz.
Argentina	Arg.	Lisboa, Lisbon	Lisb.
Australia	Aust.	Liverpool	Lpool
Baltimore	Balt.	London	Lond.
Berlin	Berl.	Los Angeles	Los Ang.
Bordeaux	Bord.	Madrid	Madr.
Boston	Bost.	Marseilles	Mars.
Brasil, Brazil	Bras.	Mexico	Méx.
Brussels, Bruxelles	Brux.	Moscow, Moskva	Mosc.
Buenos Aires	B.Air.	München, Munich	Münch.
Cambridge (England)	Cambr.	New Haven	N.Haven
Canada	Can.	New York	N.Y.
Chicago	Chic.	Paris	Par.
Colombia	Colomb.	Philadelphia	Phil.
Copenhagen	Kbh.	Philippine Islands	Phil.Isl.
Dublin	Dubl.	Porto Rico, Puerto Rico	P.Rico
Düsseldorf	Dtiss.	Rio de Janeiro	Rio J.
Ecuador	Ecuad.	St. Petersburg (Russia)	Spb.
Edinburgh	Edinb.	Stockholm	Stokh.
Frankfurt am Main	Frankf./M.	Strasbourg, Strassburg	Strasb.
Frankfurt an der Oder	Frankf./O.	Stuttgart	Stutt.
Freiburg	Freib.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	USSR
Glasgow	Glas.	United States of America	U.S.
Göttingen	Gött.	Vienna	Wien
Hamburg	Hamb.	Warsaw, Warszawa	Wars.
Heidelberg	Heidl.	Washington	Wash.
Helsingfors, Helsinki	Hels.	Wien	Wien
Kjøbenhavn	Kbh.	Zürich	Zür.
Lausanne	Laus.		

Style of Entries and Use of Volume I

THIS VOLUME contains 25,342 numbered entries, to which are added 828 unnumbered references to duplicated publications and translations. The preliminary materials include several lists of abbreviations and other necessary tools for the use of this bibliography.

Authors

Each entry begins with the name and initials of the author. If there are two or three authors, all are listed; if there are more than three, only the first two are listed, followed by "et al." Author names are in boldface type. When initials are not given, it means that they were lacking in the original or in our source. In many cases, when known to us, initials lacking in the original have been supplied in square brackets. A new entry beginning with a double dash (—) means the same author as in the preceding entry.

Titles

The author name is followed by the title. Titles are cited in the original language in the "common" languages—English, French, German, Italian and Spanish—and in Latin. Titles in all other languages are given in English translation, followed by an abbreviation, in square brackets, indicating the original language; e.g., [R] for Russian, [Ru] for Rumanian. A list of abbreviations of languages appears in the preliminary materials. In some entries the original language was not ascertained; the whole title is then enclosed in square brackets. The article thus may not be in the language of the title. A clarifying addition to the title, or an entire title, supplied by the bibliographers, is also enclosed in square brackets.

Reference Citations

In the case of *articles in periodicals*, the title is followed by the name of the periodical, usually abbreviated (see below). The name of the periodical is followed in most cases by the volume number, then a colon, then the first and last pages of the article. (The year is not given, since it appears at the top of each page.) If only a single page is cited, the article is probably of one page only; but this is not always true, as in some cases we failed to verify the full pagination. In the case of long articles when only a few pages are relevant to this bibliography, these are cited in parentheses after the full pagination. When each issue of a periodical is

paginated separately, the issue number is given in parentheses after the volume number and before the colon that precedes the page numbers.

Some periodicals are not designated by volume numbers. In these cases, the issue number may be given followed by the page numbers—e.g., nr. 6, p. 21-5; but if the whole volume is known to be paginated consecutively, only the page numbers are given.

In the case of *books* or *other separata*, the title is followed by the number of pages (e.g., 355 p.), then by the city of publication, most city names being abbreviated (see below). When more than one city of publication is claimed, we have listed only the first mentioned or the one which appeared to be the actual place of publication. If the number of pages is not given, it means that we did not ascertain it. (The year of publication is not given, since it is at the top of the page.)

We have not indicated editions and have avoided listing multiple editions of the same work except for special reason. Where multiple editions were known to us, we listed when possible the first and last published during the period 1901-1950; but this was not carried out with complete consistency since we could not always ascertain the entire publishing history of each work; and in some cases the facts of editions were recognized only when the author index was arranged, too late for changes in the entries. Editions prior to 1901 or after 1950 have been ignored.

When only *portions of a book* are devoted to relevant materials, this is indicated by adding the number and title of the relevant chapter or section, and, when known, the specific pages. If only a brief section on or scattered references to relevant materials are included in the listed work, this is indicated by the section-mark, §.

Duplicated Publications

Many articles are published in more than one periodical during the same year. In most such cases, and provided the authorship remained the same, we have listed the several publications within the same entry after the title. This policy was followed also with translations. Thus many entries bearing one number represent two or more references. When the same article was republished in a different year, however, it is listed again in the other year; but in the case of books, as noted above, listing of duplicate editions has been avoided.

When the same material has appeared in the same year both in a periodical and as a separatum, this is indicated by citing the city of publication of the separatum first after the title, and then the periodical reference.

Cross References

In cases of ambiguous authorship, or variant citations or spelling of an author's name (e.g., through differing transliteration), cross references have been inserted in the author alphabetization; these entries are not numbered. It was not always possible, however, to bring together the writings of the same author by cross-reference, as we did this only on verification. Thus we believe that Mayerhofer and Méerhofer (33-335, 337) are the same person, but this was not verified and, hence, not cross-referenced. In many cases inconsistent absence of or changes in initials caused us to separate works which we felt sure were by the same author but it was not possible to verify the identities.

Where separately authored portions of the same book are listed individually, repetition of the full reference to the book has been avoided by citing its reference number in the form, e.g., "see ref. 000." Such cross references are made only within the same year.

Anonymous

All unsigned articles, as well as those signed "Anonymous," including editorials, notes, etc., have been assembled under the heading *Anonymous* at the end of each year in a single alphabetization wherein, however, periodicals have been treated as the "authors" of the unsigned articles they publish.

Abbreviations

Names of periodicals, bibliographic terms, places and languages are abbreviated, with few exceptions. The preliminary materials contain, among others, two lists which will especially facilitate reading the names of periodicals: (a) a list of the periodicals most frequently cited, with their abbreviations; (b) a list of the words most commonly used in names of periodicals, with their abbreviations. Any unlisted abbreviations are in the style of *A World List of Scientific Periodicals* (2d ed., London, 1934), while titles consisting of single short words (e.g., *Lancet*) are usually not abbreviated. In the case of many common periodical names (e.g., *Modern Medicine*), or of little-known periodicals that might be difficult to locate (e.g., *Española moderna*), we have added the name of the city of publication, separated by a comma, after the name of the periodical. When no separating comma occurs, the city name is part of the title.

Two reasons motivated the formation of a series of special abbreviations for this work. (1) The need for economy in a compilation of this size; (2) the occurrence herein of a large number of

periodical titles which do not appear in what was, when our system was adopted, the largest international list of scientific periodicals.

Location of Abstracts

As noted in the *Introduction*, this bibliography is a part of a total documentation system. The system includes two sources and kinds of abstracts: (1) The "Current Literature" section of the *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*; (2) The Classified Abstract Archive of the Alcohol Literature (CAAAL). Abstracts in the *Journal*, mostly informative in character, cover the world literature of the period between one and two years, approximately, prior to publication in each issue. Abstracts in the CAAAL, often even more detailed than those in the *Journal*, constitute a permanent cumulation of the more important contents of the world literature. The existence and location, within this system, of an abstract of any item listed in the present bibliography is indicated at the end of the entry, in square brackets, in the following forms:

A letter A (for Archive) means that the item is abstracted in the CAAAL, and this is followed by the serial number of the abstract. Thus [A5657] at the end of an entry means that the article has been incorporated by abstract into the CAAAL and bears the permanent identifying serial number 5657; copies of such abstracts are obtainable from CAAAL headquarters.¹

Similarly a letter J (for *Journal*) indicates that an abstract of the item has been published in the *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*; and the following numeral—e.g., [J12]—represents the volume of the *Journal*. The exact page location of the abstract is obtainable by use of the Author Index of the cited volume.

Many items are abstracted in both the CAAAL and the *Journal*, as indicated, e.g., by [A5657. J12]. *Journal* abstract citations date, of course, only from 1940, the year when the *Journal* was founded. Since the Archive was formed in 1939–1940 by reviewing the literature backward by topics, CAAAL abstract citations occur even in the first year of this bibliography (the first is at 01–57) but they are relatively infrequent in the early years, whereas after 1940 the proportion of abstracted entries is substantial.

¹ The nature, scope, purposes and services of the Archive are explained in the following: KELLER, M., EFRON, V. and JELLINEK, E. M. *CAAAL Manual; A Guide to the Use of the Classified Abstract Archive of the Alcohol Literature*. New Brunswick, N. J.; Publications Division, Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies, 1965. The headquarters of CAAAL are located in the Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies (Smithers Hall, Rutgers, the State University), New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.A. The *CAAAL Manual* also lists over 50 Depositories in 14 countries where sets of the Archive are maintained, and many of the Depositories are able to render some or all of the same services as CAAAL headquarters.

Introduction

1. General Purpose

THE *International Bibliography of Studies on Alcohol* (IBSA) is one of the cornerstones in a system designed to provide adequate documentation for a multidisciplinary field: the study of phenomena related to the uses of alcohol.

The schema of this design has been described elsewhere.¹ Here it will suffice to explain the function of IBSA itself. Since the general purpose of bibliography does not require exposition, this section will deal with the particular values comprehended in the present work and in its special features. Subsequent sections will deal with its history, plan of organization, and policies of inclusion and exclusion.

The study of alcohol-related phenomena is stimulated largely by problems—labeled as alcoholism, drunkenness, addiction, diseases, crime, and so on ad infinitum. There are, however, concerns which constitute not problems in the pain-giving sense of those mentioned above but normal social and intellectual problems, equally important and interesting for study by academic disciplines and agencies of the society. These range from questions of policy in taxation, to problems of quality or standards in beverages, to the occurrence of inebriates in belles lettres. Intermediate issues involve problems created by societies, as when attempts are made to prevent feared harms by limiting or forbidding drinking by some classes (youth, Indians), or when communities are riddled with conflict over policies and measures.

The disciplines, professions and agencies which have studied and reported on these topics include chemistry and physiology, psychology and sociology, anthropology and economics, literature and education, law and medicine, penology and political science, psychiatry and police, public health and genetics—this is far from a complete list. The uses of alcoholic beverages and their effects are so pervasive, and so capable of raising normal and intellectual questions as well as painful problems, that enlightenment must

¹ KELLER, M. Documentation of the alcohol literature; a scheme for an interdisciplinary field of study. *Quart. J. Stud. Alc.* 25: 725-741, 1964. An earlier version appeared in SNYDER, C. R. and SCHWEITZER, D. R., eds. *Research Sociologists' Conference on Alcohol Problems* [Proceedings . . .]; pp. 2-15. Carbondale, Ill.; Southern Illinois University; 1964.

often be sought from a combination of the knowledge and insights available within a variety of areas of study and experience. Some very specific questions may be the province of one discipline or profession, but for the most part only the synthesis of information from several sources can give meaningful and potentially useful knowledge. Narrowly conceived "answers" have led to more frustration than solution.

But how and where is the knowledge from the multiplicity of sources to be brought together for the desirable synthesis? The first requisite seems to be a sort of "master bibliography" which, abolishing disciplinary and professional as well as nationality, geographic and linguistic boundaries, will combine the references to all possibly pertinent reports. That is a particular purpose of *IBSA*. If, for example, a researcher is in quest of information about the relationship between inebriety and longevity, he should be able to find not only the literature which has been developed within his own discipline or profession—which might be, e.g., insurance medicine—but also that available in the sources devoted to physiology, biometrics, public health, genetics, epidemiology and toxicology. If the quest is for knowledge on drinking customs, the potential sources are anthropology and history, sociology and literature, even clinical medicine. Reports on problems relevant to drinking and automobile driving are divided up among biochemistry, experimental and social psychology, police science, jurisprudence, education and anthropology. In each of these examples the list is probably incomplete.

The student or researcher who approaches any question with only a limited background of knowledge is poorly armed for his quest. Let us think of a would-be experimenter. If his information is confined by language or geography, his contemplated experiment may already have been done in another country. If his sources are narrowed by time or by class of periodical, his contemplated experiment may have been done twenty years ago, or reported in the literature of another profession. We all have seen this waste, that able people repeat work already accomplished, rediscover answers already known, because the reports from another country or time or sphere of work were not available—alas, sometimes not sought—when they could have devoted their thought and energy and resources to the next step.

But the seeking out of existing information—more so as specialization and subspecialization increase, and the volume of reportage grows to massive proportion—may be an insuperable task for the individual. The need for skilled documentation—adequate and accurate bibliographies, deep and helpful indexes, informative and

accessible abstracts—is obvious. And this is part of the purpose that IBSA is intended to fulfill. It aims to provide a universal bibliographic resource for the reports, from any origin, on any topic, relevant to alcohol as a field or focus of study. With the help of its indexes (the indexes to this first volume will appear as Volume II) major portions of the literature on this subject should become approachable. There is guidance to some abstracts, too.

2. History of IBSA

The beginnings of the *International Bibliography of Studies on Alcohol* are the same as those of the Classified Abstract Archive of the Alcohol Literature.² In the latter 1930's, the Carnegie Corporation made a grant to the Department of Psychiatry of the New York University College of Medicine for a "Study of the Effects of Alcohol on the Individual"—actually a review of the existing medical and allied literature. The medical and psychiatric directors of the project, respectively, were Norman Jolliffe (1901–1961) and Karl M. Bowman, while the executive director was E. M. Jellinek (1890–1963). The multilingual staff of this project compiled a rich (though chiefly biological–psychological) bibliography. It was Jellinek who first expressed the idea of a more complete bibliography, and in response to this the famed Boston psychiatrist and sonneteer Dr. Merrill Moore (1903–1957) graciously contributed a collection of some 10,000 cards, constituting a bibliography on alcohol compiled, under his direction, as a recently completed WPA project. It seemed a happy find, and mightily rejoiced E. M. Jellinek.

It was my task to examine this collection, and with unhappy results. Doctor Moore had not foreseen the needs of an international bibliography. His bibliographers had faithfully translated all titles into English—but without indicating the original language. Full pagination was often omitted. Foreign names were treated inconsistently. There were other inconsistencies and problems resulting from not having planned the bibliography with the same conception as we now entertained. It was unavoidable to check at least three-fourths of the cards to their source. Indeed, it became obvious that, since we would have to go to the same sources for additional references, it would be more economical to start fresh. In the end, this was what we did.

Then there was the rejoicing over the great Abderhalden bibliography.³ It seemed that we would not need to go back more than

² Detailed in the Introduction to the *CAAAL Manual* (op. cit., f.n. 1, p. xviii.)

³ Abderhalden, E. *Bibliographie der gesamten wissenschaftlichen Literatur über den Alkohol und Alkoholismus.* Berlin, 1904.

about 35 years, for Abderhalden had evidently taken care of everything before that. Critical examination and checking of that work was another sad disappointment. Doctor Moore's WPA workers had been reasonably careful. The rate of accuracy for the information they recorded was high. Perhaps Abderhalden's informants, who sent him bibliography, were as accurate—though judging from long experience with authors' manuscripts, this is unlikely. Abderhalden himself was presumably a conscientious bibliographer. But, then, perhaps no one read printer's proofs. At any rate, the frequency and variety of errors in that bibliography are so great as almost to nullify its usefulness. (The post-1900 references incorporated into the present volume from Abderhalden were in great part checked to original or other sources.)

We proceeded to form the bibliography. The sources, in addition to the reference lists in the literature found by the original review staff,⁴ are cited by Mrs. Jordy in her *Foreword* hereinafter. When the review was completed and its files were moved to the Laboratory of Applied Physiology of Yale University, in 1941, the bibliography was taken over by the *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, founded there the previous year by Dr. Howard W. Haggard (1891-1959).

Work on the bibliography proceeded, under the direction of E. M. Jellinek, as a spare-time and coincidental activity of some of the then small staff.⁵ Occasionally, as funds were available, a special person would be engaged to advance some part of it. At times many months passed when it was not touched. In 1945 Sarah Spock Jordy joined the staff and since then has been responsible for the patient and painstaking work of compiling and verifying and arranging, and of supervising verification by others at distant libraries. Not to give the impression that she has taken twenty years to prepare this volume, I must emphasize that as a member of the staff of the Documentation-Publications Division of the Center of Alcohol Studies—at Yale, and since 1962 at Rutgers—she has had a multiplicity of other duties all along. Only rarely could she give a succession

⁴ I list them from memory: In addition to E. M. Jellinek and Mark Keller, there were Hedda Bolgar, Vera Efron, Martin Gross, Giorgio Lolli, Anne Roe and Rose Street.

⁵ This is a record of the preparation of the bibliography for the present publication and general availability. It should be noted, however, that during all the years of this preparation, the developing bibliography, on cards, was a major resource of the Center of Alcohol Studies, and particularly of its Documentation-Publications Division, including the *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol* and the Classified Abstract Archive of the Alcohol Literature. By 1962 it was possible to supply a typescript copy to the Cooperative Commission on the Study of Alcoholism at the Institute for the Study of Human Problems, Stanford University, especially for the use of E. M. Jellinek in connection with the encyclopedia which he was then planning.

of full-time days to this bibliography—an effect of the lack of funds which could have provided additional help and freed more of her time for the earlier completion of this task.

When Jellinek left Yale in 1951 to go to the World Health Organization and subsequently to work at other institutions, the overall responsibility for this bibliography devolved on the present editor, but never did Jellinek lose interest in it, and I frequently consulted him about it as its development continued. The knowledge that this volume had actually gone to press was a source of joy to him in his last years—he felt, and with justice, a personal triumph in it.

There were two reasons—already suggested—why it has taken so long to bring out the first of these planned volumes: First and inevitably there was the problem of accuracy. I have already mentioned the disappointing discovery of the unreliability of the great Abderhalden bibliography. To me it has always seemed more than a peccadillo to publish erroneous references. If a bibliography is not to be more trouble than it is worth, obviously the entries must send the user to the right place. If a list of references at the end of an article is to be more than pretentious claim by the author, if it is to help the reader verify and fill out the informational and ideational content of the article, it ought to be absolutely accurate. Is it not shameful to give a wrong volume or year, to cite the wrong periodical, or the wrong authors? But it is done all too frequently, not so much because the author is ill-intentioned as because he is ill-informed, lazy, and occupied with more important work than checking his bibliography—especially as the checking is far from easy; though all excuses cease when an author mis-cites his own article. The result of every material error in a published reference is, of course, that another scientist or scholar will be trudging up the wrong path, meet with frustration, and in the end may suspect the citing author of fraud.^o

These considerations motivated the determination to achieve the nearest possible thing to absolute accuracy in the present bibliography, and this could be done only by verifying every reference in the original or in a source we considered reliable—e.g., entries in the catalog of the Library of Congress or the Library of the New York Academy of Medicine for books, and for periodical articles as well as books in the Surgeon General's *Index Catalogue* or in *Index Medicus*. This is a time-consuming process.

^o It would be unfair to attribute all faulty reference citations to authors. The editor is ever the author's partner; and an editor who takes no responsibility for the accuracy of the bibliographies in his journal or book is as guilty as the author.

We adopted a policy to exclude any reference that could not be verified. Our theory was that if we could not verify it, most likely no one would be able to find it. Why publish a reference that could only lead some innocent searcher on a wild-goose chase? On this ground we excluded a mass of titles, especially *separata*—some books, many pamphlets—whose existence in any library we could not ascertain. Nevertheless in a few cases we had strong feelings that a certain document, though we could not locate its existence or verify the citation, was to be important to some future searcher, and surely available in some library presently inaccessible to us. If, moreover, the citation impressed us as very probably accurate—I am not sure that, even in the light of our special experience, this exercise of vanity is allowable—we arbitrarily violated our rule and let the reference into the bibliography. The chance of error in these entries is probably high, but there are not many of them.

Quite apart from the question of the exactitude of the references, demanding tireless verification in sources, is the problem of printing accuracy. Not any printer can set a text as difficult as this polylingual bibliography, with its innumerable abbreviations and special typographic features. But even the able printer must set thousands upon thousands of errors in this sort of material, and only meticulous editorial proofreading and rereading can eliminate most of them. We set ourselves the task of this necessary proofreading and I hope we have achieved a degree of accuracy which will justify the effort. Of course there are surviving typographic errors. My hope and belief is that they are no more than the irreducible minimum. I think that author names, periodicals, and volume and page citations, as well as the essence of titles, are reasonably accurate. About the grammar and spelling of non-English titles I am not so sure. Our knowledge of languages is limited, and we have probably let quite a few misgendered and miscased articles and declensions slip by us, as well as orthographic lapses. But at least errors of this type should cause little bafflement and no misdirection in search of the originals.⁷

⁷ A few years ago Ralph Shaw (Rutgers University) attempted to assuage my concern about errors by pointing out the actual number of errors that are possible in a work of this sort: they number many millions. But my own feeling about the matter springs from what I like to think of as a family standard. An ancestor of mine, as editor and publisher of a book made from an imperfect manuscript, appended a colophon in which he took upon himself the blame for any errors in the text, and he specifically absolved the printer of all fault. (He evidently wished to be the printer's devil's advocate.) So, then, do I. Mrs. Jordy read galley and page proofs with infinite devotion, caring passionately about every jot and tittle. Vera Efron, in the course of preparing the Index, contributed many last corrections. It was I who had the final reading of the page proofs and made all the final decisions. The printer did what I requested. Every surviving error is therefore my sole responsibility.

But even the achievement of the desired standard of accuracy was not enough to delay this publication by these many years. The second reason was the vulgar lack of funds. In spite of the several grants in aid, which are acknowledged elsewhere with heartfelt appreciation, continuous investment in this undertaking by our supporting institution, the Center of Alcohol Studies, was necessary. In the years between 1950 and 1960, at Yale, money was often meagerly available. The personnel that could have advanced this bibliographic project had to be used on other tasks, in the editorial, documentation and publication departments, which were more immediately urgent—sometimes to produce “money-making” (at least, hardly money-losing) works. Thus the work on IBSA lagged. But I must emphasize that at no time did the director of the Center flag in his interest in or support of this project. On the contrary, only his constant encouragement and repeated finding of new special support funds (both the “Kuhn-Loeb” and the “Friends of the Lankenau Hospital” grants were obtained by him, the latter at considerable personal sacrifice) enabled the project to survive the bad years and finally come to the present season. All who appreciate this fruition are thus, with me, forever indebted to Selden D. Bacon. In the better recent years at Rutgers we have been able to advance the realization of our entire documentation effort, including this bibliography. We hope, therefore, to be able to bring out the planned next volumes in reasonably prompt succession.

3. Plan of IBSA

As the previous sections have indicated, the general purpose of this work is to provide a broad multidisciplinary and interprofessional bibliography. For practical reasons the work has been divided up into the following scheduled volumes:

Volume I

References, 1901–1950. Covers the reference entries for the first half of the twentieth century, arranged alphabetically by authors within each year, with a special section of anonymous and unsigned entries at the end of each year under a subheading *Anonymous*. Entries are numbered from 1 seriatim within each year.

Volume II

Indexes to Volume I. Part I will consist of the Subject Index and Part II of a single Author (and Coauthor) Index. Under each subject heading and after each author name, the Volume-I entries will be identified by year and number. Thus, the first entry in Volume I is identified in the Indexes as 01-1, and the last as 50-534.

Volume III

First Decennial Supplement. Part 1 will consist of a single compilation of the references for the period 1951-1960, arranged alphabetically by authors. Part 2 will consist of the Subject Index to the same entries, and Part 3 will consist of a Coauthor Index. An appendix will provide an indexed addendum to Volume I, consisting of references from the 1901-1950 period omitted from that volume. (Additional contemplated features will not be listed at present.)

Volume IV

In accordance with this plan, Volume III is the first of a series of decennial supplements, and Volume IV should be the second such supplement, similar to Volume III and covering the period 1961-1970. This may indeed be the case, unless we should be fortunate and able to produce, in the interim between the first and second planned decennial supplements, another much desired volume for this series: the "historical" bibliography of the period before 1901. We have the foundation for this in a collection of some 15,000 references on cards. But much work needs to be done in locating and tapping additional sources and in checking the accuracy of the entries. That it is worth while preparing and publishing this historical bibliography we have no doubt, for we know that not all relevant and useful knowledge is "modern" or recent. Even as this introduction is written, an article is in press reporting on the newest and most modern form of treating alcoholics by the use of electric current. It seems a pity that the author and deviser of this treatment had no knowledge of an article published over half a century ago discussing the same idea. The barrels of blood and rivers of urine that will yet be collected from alcoholic and other patients to determine already reported contents are immeasurable and not worth the effort. Yes, there is information—not only in the biological realm—and wisdom, too, in the older writings; and it would be far more economical to make them accessible by resourceful documentation than to recapitulate the learning. If, then, we can produce the volume of the historical bibliography next after the first decennial supplement, that work will constitute Volume IV of this series, and the second decennial supplement, for the years 1961-1970, will be Volume V.

4. Unity of Volumes I and II

In spite of all the labor that has gone into its compilation, Volume I of *IBSA* by itself can have only a rather limited utility. It can be used to check references in the period covered, though without certain knowledge of the year of publication this may involve leaf-

ing through a block of possible years. The only approach to these entries is by the senior author's name. If one happens to remember only the coauthor—there is no help here but luck. Many special uses can surely be made of this volume. For example, it is possible for patient students to analyze the shifts of interest in topics over time or between places (by languages). Even changes in the attitudes and interests of professions can be derived by perusal of the succession of titles. The whole dynamic of the approach to alcohol and to the associated problems can be discerned in the very terminology of the titles, and this is not lost even in translation. Yet the main potential of a significant bibliography could not be incorporated in the present volume. It will appear in Volume II, the index volume, which will enable the user to find the work of any author or coauthor but—most important—will allow the recovery of the topical content of these entries through a generous subject index.

The size of this volume, as well as of the indexes, made it more practical to issue the indexes in a separate volume, and this will be a convenience in actual use. Nevertheless it is essential to emphasize the limited utility of Volume I alone. Indeed, only the practical considerations of production economics—not at all relevant to the purposes of this work—persuaded us to issue Volume I ahead of and separately from Volume II. We certainly expect that all who purchase Volume I will also acquire Volume II, though there will be an interval of about a year between their appearance.

5. Topical Inclusions and Exclusions

It is easy to see what a big bibliography this is—over 25,000 numbered entries constitute a respectable mass. Invisible is the greater bigness of its basis. What was excluded is numerically almost as great, and in terms of trouble-giving, greater. It is necessary to speak of and give some description to the invisible part so that the user of this bibliography will have some guidance as to what he may and may not expect to find.

Exclusions

In general, we excluded the following classes of materials and topics.

Textbooks. Any textbook in medicine, psychiatry, law, toxicology, etc., will have some material on alcohol or alcoholism. We have excluded them, however, except when we had definite indication of special treatment of the subject, or of new synthesis, or of historical significance.

Law texts, especially of states, provinces, and smaller political units; but collections and discussions of laws were included.

Ancient texts: Bibles, Talmuds, Vedas, epics, classics—excluded as not belonging to this time period, even though new editions were published, except if new organization or comment is primary and the texts themselves are secondary thereto.

Education manuals.

Cocktail and cookery recipe books.

Popular magazine and newspaper articles.

News.

Temperance dramas, poetry, recitations and exercises; portraits of reformers; activities of temperance organizations; sermons, nonscientific lectures, exhortatory and nonfactual essays. But historical materials on the temperance movements, scholarly analyses and biographical works, and materials pertaining to treatment and attitudes, were retained.

Novels—belles-lettres generally—and autobiographies of alcoholics; with some arbitrary exceptions.

Yearbooks and official statistical reports not specialized to alcohol.

Encyclopedias, except specialized works and some articles considered especially pertinent.

Purely statistical data on alcohol production, or consumption, or revenues, in a specific time and region, which merely duplicate a primary source of official statistics.

Abstracts, book reviews, and secondary sources generally, except when an abstract is the only source or a book review contains new observations.

Alcohols other than ethyl and methyl, except when serving as substitutes for ethyl alcohol.

Unfermented beverages.

Nonalcoholic cases of cirrhosis of the liver, Korsakoff's psychosis, delirium tremens, etc.—except when we regarded them as especially pertinent.

Nerve block; disinfection (except by alcoholic *beverages*); pure chemistry; industrial uses of alcohol; fermentology; vini-viticulture; industrial technology.

Titles beginning with the word "Yes," or ending with an exclamation point!

Unverified references—with some exceptions as explained elsewhere.

In every one of the excluded categories we found reason to make some exceptions, the nature of which are noted in most cases in the preceding list. In spite of our negative attitude toward articles whose titles end with an exclamation point, a few such will be found in this bibliography; we may have thought them to be, e.g., historically valuable. It was tempting to make a similar rule about titles ending in a question mark; but too many strictly scientific articles bear this punctuation.

Inclusions

After the preceding list of exclusions, it is almost enough to say that everything else was left in. Nevertheless some explanation of some included classes seems necessary.

The earlier portions of this bibliography contain a great many references which could be classified as "temperance literature" more than scientific works. Although our intent, in forming a bibliography of "studies" on alcohol, was indeed to concentrate on the scientific literature, we did not aim to operate with a rigid definition of "scientific." We decided, rather, in favor of a liberal definition, and this has strongly influenced our inclusions in the present volume. The fact is that part of the temperance and scientific alcohol literature of at least the first quarter of this century is wondrously interwoven. Not only were the first attempts at special scientific publication and documentation on alcohol initiated by temperance (often explicitly antialcohol) workers and societies, but foremost scientists wrote as advocates of abstinence, and the "fight against alcohol" was hardly differentiated from the "fight against alcoholism."

This state of affairs could not fail to influence the objectivity of writings intended to be scientific, though it would be unfair to imply that all the productions and reports of the temperance literature were faulty in this respect. Indeed, the official organs of abstinence-promoting organizations published some articles of unblemished scientific caliber. The scientific literature of the past could not be compiled without those publications. It may be that, because of our recognition of this fact, we have been too liberal in admitting some groups of articles, but we had in mind also the value of that entire literature for future students of alcohol issues.

For a liberal rather than a rigid standard of "scientific literature," however, I offer no apology. Let us hope that the scientific literature is growing steadily more genuinely scientific, as I do believe it is, and that this applies also to the alcohol-relevant literature. But the scientific of the past is not to be judged strictly and rudely by the criteria of today. I speak not only of that part of the literature which deals with topics so obviously subject to subjectivity as "effects of alcohol on family life." Let us speak of the literature of, e.g., experimental psychology, and of topics so obviously fit for objectivity as "effects of alcohol on memorizing." Much of the early experimental work of this kind is rejected by contemporary psychologists, and for many good reasons—for example, that the experimenters often naively served as their own subjects. Nevertheless it would be presumptuous to exclude from a bibliography of studies on alcohol the earliest reports of the effects of alcohol on memorizing, on the grounds that they are insufficiently scientific. And, moreover, I would be sorry for the contemporary psychologist who rushes into his computerized laboratory to test the learning abilities of his human or animal subjects, without first learning what those naive

founding fathers tried.⁸ So I feel confident that we were justified in a liberal inclusion policy.

Nevertheless, with the classical wisdom of hindsight, I wish we had realized the virtue of some additional possible exclusions. We might have been more discriminating about the contents of some of the "scientific temperance" journals—for that matter, of some medical journals, too. Or take the case of the seized bootleggers' automobiles. It seemed to me, as we sought to include the literature of the legal profession, and especially of academic jurisprudence, that the problems of enforcement of national prohibition should be given full representation. In retrospect, the mass of discussions in numerous law journals of the constitutionality of expropriating the vehicles in which bootleggers transported their oceanic wares seems needlessly repetitious, and it would perhaps have been a mercy to discover some rationale for reducing their volume in this work. I did not think of this until the bibliography had been numbered, however, and by then it seemed too late to retract. This is true of some other tiresome topics. It is a fault that may be remedied in future volumes. But in a bibliography that aims to be broadly inclusive, it is inevitable that much which is repetitious and trivial should be included.

In addition to these statements, the full basis of our inclusions, with reference especially to linguistic, national and bibliographic resources, is detailed in Mrs. Jordy's *Foreword*, hereinafter.

6. Personal Acknowledgments

In the preceding sections I have already indicated the important founding role of E. M. Jellinek, and his further role in directing this work until 1950, and in guiding it during the following years. With my particular associates in this work, Sarah Jordy and Vera Efron, I wish he could have lived to see this volume off the press. How he would have crowed! He would have uttered one of his private locutions—"pötötl," perhaps, or even "Bunky XI!"

The appearance of Sarah Spock Jordy's name as compiler of this volume may sufficiently indicate her particular role, but my preceding remarks about her devotion and painstaking efforts may not adequately suggest the extraordinary caliber of her work. Actually the very size of this volume, the fact of over 25,000 numbered en-

⁸ It is irresistible to point out that naiveté is not yet dead even among psychologists. Recently I reviewed a manuscript in which the author, faithfully following the reporting style of the most scientific researchers (e.g., "The subjects were 12 naive mice . . ."), began his Methodology section with the declaration, "The subjects were 12 naive psychologists . . .".

tries, and the high achievement of accuracy in a bibliography of this scope and complexity, constitute the concrete evidence of her skilled workmanship. A whole crew of bibliographers might have done more faster, but none could so stubbornly persist in making a bibliography come out good and true.

Throughout more than twenty years my right hand in this as in many other projects has been Vera Efron. In the present volume her particular contribution has been in the realm of advice on questions of policy; and her incomparable knowledge of the literature as well as her command of many languages have been of inestimable help.

Directors of institutions make and break ambitious projects. Howard W. Haggard was director of the Laboratory of Applied Physiology at Yale when E. M. Jellinek brought this bibliographic undertaking to New Haven. In the autumn of 1943 Doctor Haggard asked me, one day, whether the Master Bibliography, as we informally called it then, might be ready for press in a year or two. Reluctantly, I replied that in my opinion it wanted "several" years of work to be ready for publication. I think he was disappointed by this, but nevertheless he supported the continuation of work on the bibliography until his retirement. By then the Center of Alcohol Studies had developed within the Laboratory, and the successor of E. M. Jellinek as director of the Center was Selden D. Bacon. His role in encouraging and helping the work on *IBSA* and in ensuring its completion I have mentioned in a previous section. Here I add my appreciation of the sound judgment in academic as well as policy issues which he has contributed on countless occasions.

Many have worked on this bibliography during more than twenty-five years, some on parts which will appear only in the succeeding volumes. Among them, John J. Honigmann helped seek out anthropological bibliography and Lemuel Peterson explored theological sources. Thelma Pierce Anderson, Miriam Freed, Elsa Jarl and Walter Peck verified masses of imperfect references in New York libraries, especially at the Library of the New York Academy of Medicine; and two secretaries, Dorothy Fuller and Elizabeth Kieran, performed wonders in typing substantial portions of the copy made ready for the printer.

Our printers started setting type on this volume in 1960 and they have borne with us patiently as we corrected and revised and are still correcting; they have thus exhibited an old-fashioned printers' concern for the rectitude of a scholarly publication. I am particularly grateful for the understanding and interest of Mr. I. Frederick Doduck, the president of United Printing Services of New Haven, Conn., and for the equanimous supervision of Mr. Michael Morgillo.

7. Conclusion

In a previous section of these introductory notes I have already suggested that one of the main possible uses of this bibliography is to avert repetition of studies. It is irresistible to point out the strongest impression which obtruded itself as this collection of references grew over time and proliferated across topics. I mean the almost cyclic trend of interests and preoccupations. It is tempting to formulate a rule: What was written two generations ago, was written a generation ago, is being written again nowadays. . . . The terminology may change: alcoholic insanity becomes alcoholic psychosis; but not the questions. The sobering-up stations which today excite so much hopeful interest—as a “new” idea—in Americans traveling through Eastern Europe, were already described over fifty years ago in Poland—they were called local protective stations for inebriates. “There’s nothing at all new. . . .” It seems as if all the problems and all the ideas have had their rounds and rebounds, including great study commissions and special research institutions. Naturally, this does not mean that the ideas were necessarily poor—nor, certainly, that they were given fair trial. But it does seem rather fatuous to keep on “inventing” the same discoveries, discussing and debating them with the same arguments, and trying and studying and experimenting with the same naiveté as our ancestors. Perhaps the span of this bibliography will have the happy byproduct of enabling a review of proposals in this field in a historical light. Attractive ideas which turn out not to be quite new may then be dealt with on a more sophisticated level. This is just another way of saying that this bibliography may find its best use not as a source of technical verification but as a guide to thinking about next steps.

The Nilderwest
8 August 1965

MARK KELLER

Foreword: The Scope of this Volume

Linguistic, National and Documentary Sources

ALTHOUGH this *Bibliography* embraces altogether 31 languages, the Big Three (English, French and German) account for approximately 85 per cent of the references during the period 1901 through 1950. The significant others comprising the major part of the balance are Russian, Italian, Spanish, and the Scandinavian languages. Despite their pioneering role in establishing scientific medical facilities for treating alcoholics, the Dutch have produced a surprisingly meager alcohol literature.

Fortunately for most students of the literature of alcohol problems, few Catalonians, Greeks or Turks have published important scientific documents in their native tongue, and even the Scandinavian, Hungarian and Polish authors and periodicals have published a sizable proportion of their papers in one of the Big Three languages.

The distribution of bibliographic items among the Big Three shows considerable variation from epoch to epoch even though German stands always in first place during the first four decades with the exception of war-disrupted periods.¹ France, on the other hand, consistently occupied third position until the 1940's, averaging only 14 per cent of the total contributions during the fifty years in question; during and after World War II she swings somewhat ahead of the limping German nation.

In 1901, for example, Germany contributed about one-third of the annual references listed, France less than a fourth, the English-speaking countries an intermediate 30 per cent. The trend was for the German lead to become increasingly pronounced. By 1912 German contributions comprised over half of the annual total, whereas France had slipped to one-fifth; again intermediate but dropping in proportional terms, the English language accounted for roughly one-fourth.

It was about 1940 when the decisive shift took place. Suddenly the annual proportion of English-language references soared to as much as 64 per cent. Concomitantly war-preoccupied Germany dropped to an in-

¹ For the sake of convenience, we will arbitrarily speak of "Germany" or "German," instead of using the cumbersome expression "German-language references," in most cases when referring to works published in the German tongue, regardless of the actual place or nationality of origin. Hence "Germany" will include many references of Austrian, Swiss, Scandinavian, Hungarian and other origins. Likewise, "France" will include references of Canadian, Swiss, Belgian, Polish, Russian and other origin, and "English" will include American and other English-language publications.

significant 7 per cent, and even this includes substantial German-language contributions from Swiss and Scandinavian sources. So overwhelming was the proportion of English references during the decade of the 1940's that the over-all average of annual references for the entire period 1901 through 1950 is pulled up to 44 per cent while the German annual average for the half-century slips to 26 per cent.

One cannot help but wonder to what extent these statistics indicate the actual output of the several nations and to what extent they are artifacts reflecting merely the availability of documentation resources for the period 1901-1950. Certainly the latter has played a not inconsiderable role in shaping the *International Bibliography*. In spite of every effort to round out thinly documented areas, certain obstacles prevented complete success. We are aware of some of the lacunae; others can only be guessed at.

The biological field, in general, is far more fully covered than the broader social field. *Index Medicus* and the *Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office* were functioning throughout the entire half-century—both incomparable bibliographic sources for the international medical literature. But where were their counterparts in the social sciences? *Social Science Abstracts* did not come along until 1929, then folded after four years. *Psychological Abstracts* started publishing only in 1927 and covered but a limited part of the social disciplines. The sociological-anthropological literature, thus, had to be garnered in a hit-or-miss fashion (and unfortunately some was missed). Meanwhile *Chemical Abstracts* (1907-), *Physiological Abstracts* (1916-1937), *Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews* (1931-), *British Chemical and Physiological Abstracts* (1926-) and *Biological Abstracts* (1927-) were further extending the coverage of the biological literature.

In the same way, certain nationalities have been slighted simply because their pertinent documents had never been received by American libraries. A voluminous Scandinavian literature, for example, only recently became available to us, and too late for complete inclusion in the present volume. Periodicals devoted exclusively to alcohol problems, such as *Tirfing* (1907-), *Alkoholikysymys* (1932-), *Tidskrift för Alkoholpolitik*, are in certain cases incorporated in their entirety (*Alkoholikysymys*), but in other cases virtually ignored because of earlier unavailability.

Similarly the early Russian literature has been covered in a spotty way. We learned in good time of the existence of two fruitful bibliographic sources, which we were able to obtain in microfilm from Russian libraries. Their references have been incorporated. How many other such gold mines exist without our knowledge? Few are listed in our standard sources, such as *Index Medicus*. Few, apparently, have traveled across the borders of the USSR.

German literature, on the other hand, has been, if anything, over-represented simply because of the wealth and availability of documenta-

tion sources. For the earliest years of our period there is Emil Abderhalden's 500-page *Bibliographie der gesamten wissenschaftlichen Literatur über den Alkohol und Alkoholismus*, published in 1904. Just where this leaves off, a periodical called *Die Alkoholfrage* picks up, appearing usually quarterly from 1904 through 1938, and carrying in each issue both original articles and an extensive bibliographic section. This enormous literature, with the exception of many of the nonscientific titles, has been incorporated into the *International Bibliography*. But there were other German sources as well. The *Internationale Monatsschrift zur Erforschung des Alkoholismus und Bekämpfung der Trinksitten* began publication in 1891, changed its name in 1922 to *Internationale Zeitschrift gegen den Alkoholismus* and again in 1934 to *Forschungen zur Alkoholfrage*. Then in 1935 came *Die Alkoholfrage in der Schweiz*, another rich source of bibliographic items.

Meanwhile the English counterpart was the *British Journal of Inebriety* (1903-), in 1947 renamed the *British Journal of Addiction to Alcohol and Other Drugs*. And in the United States we had the *Quarterly Journal of Inebriety* (1876-1906), later the *Journal of Inebriety* (1907-1914). These English-language periodicals, however, carried only a token bibliographic section and hence did not compare in this respect with their German equivalent, *Die Alkoholfrage*.² To some extent, then, the high proportion of German-language contributions during this period represents a distortion.

In addition to the problems of existence and availability of documentation sources, there has been a third complication in the period 1901-1950, namely, two world wars. Many foreign periodicals ceased publication during both, some cut down to skeleton size, a few maintained business-as-usual. During World War I, *Die Alkoholfrage* fortunately never missed an issue and was only slightly reduced in size. Our coverage of the European literature during this period is probably rather complete. In World War II, however, we fared worse bibliographically. After the United States entered the war, an increasing number of European journals were never sent to American subscribers—hence *Index Medicus* and the other documentation sources could no longer list much of the foreign literature. This obstacle was circumvented in part by resorting to the bibliographic sections of the periodicals, like *Presse médicale*, which never interrupted publication throughout hostilities and which, in addition, did make their way to American shores sooner or later. How much was lost nevertheless can only be guessed at—undoubtedly considerable. Some of it still trickles in and will appear in Volume III of the *International Bibliography* (the first supplementary volume to this one, covering principally the 1951-1960 literature, but also catching up loose ends from Volume I). But some will never be garnered.

² The *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, founded in 1940, has since then become the richest source of bibliography in all languages.

Another serious problem arose when incorporating references, for instance, from the Surgeon General's *Index Catalogue*. The policy was followed of taking every title under an "alcohol-relevant" heading. It was found, however, that the *Index Catalogue* rarely if ever duplicates a reference under more than one heading. If a title could fall under more than one subject classification, the Surgeon General indexers apparently chose whichever seemed more appropriate; such a title could therefore appear under a nonalcohol heading.

There is, for example, the heading "Neuritis (alcoholic)" and also "Neuritis (multiple)." Under the latter may appear such titles as "Three cases of alcoholic paralysis (multiple neuritis)." Obviously this article might well have been indexed under "Neuritis (alcoholic)." And at the same time other references not having the word alcohol in the title could very possibly discuss alcoholic neuropathy. Nevertheless it seemed unjustified to include all the literature cited under "Neuritis" subheading on the chance that they might be relevant. The policy was therefore adopted to scan the nonalcohol subheadings for titles definitely referring to alcohol; and sometimes a reference was incorporated even if not definitely referring to alcohol because for one reason or another it appeared to be pertinent or very likely to be an alcohol reference—for instance, if it was authored by someone well known in the alcohol literature (e.g. Crothers or Kelynack).

This problem of selection of references is especially acute under such classifications as "Cirrhosis" or "Delirium." Under any of the nonalcohol subheadings there are explicitly relevant titles. These were incorporated into the *International Bibliography* as well as some presumably alcohol-relevant references. In some cases an entire subheading was taken, such as "Causes and Pathology of." Unquestionably some irrelevant material has crept into the bibliography in this manner, but it was impossible to go back to the original article in every case. At the same time, we can assume that many pertinent articles have been omitted.

It seems, therefore, that there is no practical way of entirely avoiding the inclusion of some irrelevant references and the omission of some that are relevant. Arbitrary policies must be made and they cannot hope to be right in more than a reasonable percentage of cases.

In spite of such infirmities, however, we feel confident that this first volume of the *International Bibliography* has brought together the bulk of the relevant alcohol literature from the first half of the twentieth century.

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