cohimic clinical pictures; and finally, those men with primary alcoholism (alcohol problems in the absence of other pre-existing psychiatric disorders) vs. those men whose alcohol problems appear to be secondary (at least in onset and time course) to another major psychiatric disorder. We don't have enough space to deal with all of these, but discussion of a few possible subdivisions is in order.

It has been well documented that there are differences in clinical picture and course for alcoholism for individuals of different economic and educational levels. Thus it is not surprising that there are differences in alcoholic pictures between naval service officers and enlisted men. Compared to alcoholic enlisted men, alcoholic officers are older (40 vs. 33 years), have more years of service (19 vs. 12 years), and more stable marriages (85% married and 1% divorced vs. 52% married and 6% divorced). These differences may result from a later onset of alcoholism in officers or, more probably, delayed recognition of severe alcohol abuse in the officer ranks. The overall rate of hospitalization for alcoholism in officers (35 per 100,000) compares favorably with the rate for enlisted personnel (approximately 60 per 100,000). However, this reflects differences in socio-economic strata and education, and it must also be kept in mind that officers undergo more rigorous screening before entering officer ranks and would be more likely to have the financial resources to receive treatment outside the service if they were afraid that the notation of alcoholism in their records would jeopardize their future career. It is also possible (and somewhat probable, although there is no data for this) that physicians might be even more reluctant to label an officer alcoholic than is true when dealing with an enlisted man.

Much more data is available on alcohol problems and alcoholism in men than is true for women. This difference is even more acute in the military service where the ratio of men to women and the very rigorous screening of women, as well as administrative procedures leading to early discharge of women showing any kind of emotional difficulty makes the gathering of adequate data on the incidence of alcoholism in women in the service quite difficult. Nonetheless, we carried out an investigation of women hospitalized with a diagnosis of alcoholism in the Naval service between July, 1965, and December of 1970. There were 32 Navy enlisted, 9 Marine Corps enlisted, and 8 Navy officer women.


\[3\] Schuckit and Morrissey in Alcohol Problems in Women and Children.
