money and manpower occur through alcoholism. In addition, it is important to point out that deaths through suicide and through a variety of medical problems can be expected in alcoholics unless treatment begins.\textsuperscript{16} The Naval Health Research Center, along with the Division of Alcoholism of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, is attempting to collect good descriptive and prognostic data on all alcoholics who enter treatment for the Navy anywhere in the world. Similar programs are being reported in the other armed services. Adequate evaluation requires that individuals under treatment be compared to those who have received no treatment and that an adequate length of time be allowed to elapse for good follow-up. Thus, it is not possible to definitively discuss the level of efficacy of our present efforts, but we can take solace in the fact that this will be possible at a future date.

In the meantime, there are a series of studies which have been reported which have looked at intervention techniques utilized before the present Alcoholism Center, Unit, and Drydock network of facilities were established. In the 1950's, a series of anecdotal and descriptive studies of small-scale alcoholism treatment programs was reported.\textsuperscript{17} Most showed success rates in excess of 50%, but used short-term follow-up (usually less than one year), with loose designs often lacking in precise definition of alcoholism or therapeutic goals and utilized imprecise measurement instruments. Not unlike today, the therapies included antabuse, group or individual therapy, and Alcoholics Anonymous.

Program descriptions written in the 1960's and 1970's were similar to the earlier reports in treatment methods, rates of success, and problems with study design.\textsuperscript{18} Most programs were found to be selective, accepting for treatment only the best risk patients and then only evaluating outcomes for those men who remained in therapy for a set period of time. Two studies were done in the Navy by the Naval Medical Neuropsychiatric Research Unit, and these are discussed in slightly more detail.

In one study undertaken by the Unit, biographical data was collected on 4,950 Navy male enlisted psychiatric inpatients at 31 Naval Hospitals during the period of 1967 through 1968.\textsuperscript{19} The outcome for the 142 men with alcoholic discharge diagnoses was compared to the remaining psychiatric patients. The alcoholics were more frequently returned


\textsuperscript{18} Ibid.

\textsuperscript{19} Ibid.