

CASQ

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This sixteenth new issue of the CA&SQ (since its revival in October 2004) is Volume III, no. 8. After “News and Notes,” with News on current biomedical research on alcoholism and related areas and with two brief historical “Notes,” we summarize more of our research on the Messengers to Ebby (Rowland, Shep, Cebra) – who lie *behind* the early days of A.A. The last issue was going to report on Shep C., but we were awaiting a link to a copy of his 1959 Carroll College Commencement Address, “A Matter of Responsibility” – as well as access to Charles Clapp’s *The Big Bender* (1938), which concerns Shep – now we’re still awaiting them, and we’ve decided to go with what we have, to be supplemented later on with an addendum whenever we get the material. This is followed by number 22 in our series of “Washingtonian Notes and Queries.” Our next issue (IV, 1) will again see contributions on current work at Brown, plans for future work, and results of past work, from the collections and by those on the KirkWorks listserv. All who receive CASQ are invited to contribute notes, queries, studies, and information on work in progress. – Jared Lobdell, *September 30, 2008*

News and Notes	pp. 2-12
News: Biomedical Research	pp. 2-9
News: A New Project by Jane S.	p. 9
Note on Charles Towns (continued)	pp. 9-12
Note on Amanda Carolyn Northrop	pp. 12-16
Brief Notes on Early AAs	pp. 16-19
The Messengers to Ebby: Shep C. (Summary)	pp. 19-24
Washingtonian Notes and Queries (no. 22)	p. 25

NEWS AND NOTES

News (Biomedical Research on Alcoholism and Related Areas)

Nature AND Nurture?

“Interaction between dopamine D2 receptor genotype and parental rule-setting in adolescent alcohol use: evidence for a gene-parenting interaction” in *Molecular Psychiatry*

Association studies investigating the link between the dopamine D2 receptor gene (*DRD2*) and alcohol (mis)use have shown inconsistent results. This may be due to lack of attention for environmental factors. High levels of parental rule-setting are associated with lower levels of adolescent alcohol use and delay of initiation of drinking. We tested whether *DRD2* TaqI A (rs1800497) genotype interacts with alcohol-specific parenting practices in predicting the uptake of regular adolescent alcohol use. Non-regular drinkers were selected from a Dutch, nationwide sample of 428 adolescents (mean age 13.4 years at baseline) and participated in a prospective, community-based study with three annual waves. Parental rule-setting was directly and inversely related to adolescent alcohol use over time. For *DRD2* genotype no significant main effect was found. *DRD2* genotype interacted with parental rule-setting on adolescent alcohol use over time: adolescents, with parents highly permissive toward alcohol consumption and carrying a genotype with the *DRD2* A1 (rs1800497T) allele, used significantly more alcohol over time than adolescents without these characteristics. The *DRD2* genotype may pose an increased risk for alcohol use and abuse, depending on the presence of environmental risk factors, such as alcohol-specific parenting.

Summary Note: The effects of genetic preconditions for alcoholic drinking can be moderated by “parenting.” (But of course the parents are likely to have the genetic preconditions also.)

“Similarities in Drinking Behavior of Twin’s Friends: Moderation of Heritability of Alcohol Use” in *Behavioral Genetics*

Previous research has indicated that friends’ drinking may influence alcohol use in adolescents and young adults. We explored whether similarities in the drinking behavior of friends of twins influence the genetic architecture of alcohol use in adolescence and young adulthood. Survey data from The Netherlands Twin Register were available for 1,526 twin pairs aged 16–25 years. We categorized the twin pairs as concordant (both report similar alcohol use in their friends) or discordant for the alcohol use of their friends. Genetic moderator models were tested by carrying out multi-group analyses in Mplus. Findings showed a significant moderation effect. Genetic factors were more and common environment less important in the explanation of variation in alcohol use in twins discordant for alcohol use of friends than in twins concordant for alcohol use of

friends.

Summary Note: The effects of genetic preconditions for alcoholic drinking can be moderated by friends who don't drink – but those with those genetic preconditions will tend to pick friends who do drink.

“Branded Consumption and Social Identification: Young People and Alcohol” in *Drug & Alcohol Dependence*

In most British towns and cities, young people drinking alcohol is now a central part of the night-time economy. For young people themselves, drinking to excess has become a normal part of a ‘good night out’ for many, and they are the target of extensive advertising and marketing campaigns by drinks manufacturers. All this has led to concern about risks to young people’s health and social problems related to their drinking. This study (the Young People and Alcohol project) aimed to present a systematic and in-depth examination of young people’s own accounts of alcohol consumption and the part it plays in their lives. Interviews, focus groups and study visits to drinking venues were carried out in three different UK locations. The researchers analysed the results to assess the views of young people aged 18–25 on alcohol. The researchers also analysed a selected sample of 216 alcohol adverts aimed at young people to assess the influence of advertising and marketing. Finally, the project considered the implications for future policy and practice

Key Findings: (1) Drinking alcohol is socially important in young people’s lives; (2) Practices differ across gender, and less so across class, ethnicity and place; (3) Advertising reflects the idea of drinking as ‘fun’; (4) Overall, government policy needs to change to reflect how young people use alcohol; (5) Future applications and research

Summary Note: Adolescents and young adults drink to gain acceptance, though there are gender differences in what’s acceptable.

“Social anxiety disorder as a risk factor for alcohol use disorders: A prospective examination of parental and peer influences” in *Drug & Alcohol Dependence*

Elucidation of mechanisms underlying the high rates of alcohol use disorder (AUD) remains a pressing clinical and research concern. Despite data indicating that social anxiety disorder (SAD) may be a psychological vulnerability that increases AUD risk, no known prospective research has examined underlying mechanisms. Given the nature of SAD, social support and peer alcohol use may be implicated. The present study set out to clarify the SAD–AUD link in several ways using a prospective dataset comprised of 1803 (47% female) young adults at T1, 1431 of whom were assessed again approximately 3 years later. First, stringent criteria were used to directly test whether SAD was a risk for AUD. Second, we examined whether social support and peer alcohol use moderated the prospective SAD–AUD link. Structured diagnostic interviews were conducted to assess DSM-IV Axis I disorders, negative life events, social support, and peer alcohol use. Among men, Time 1 (T1) SAD was not significantly related to Time 2 (T2) AUD. Yet, among women, T1 SAD was related to T2 AUD. Further, T1 SAD was the only

internalizing disorder to significantly predict T2 AUD after controlling for relevant variables (e.g., T1 depression, other anxiety, alcohol and marijuana use disorders). The SAD–AUD relation demonstrated directional specificity. Family cohesion and adverse family relations significantly moderated this relation. Findings highlight the important role of SAD and familial support in the onset of AUD among women.

Summary Note: Early social anxiety disorder is related to later alcohol use disorder among young women but not usually among young men.

Genetic Markers?

“Sequence Variations of the Human MPDZ Gene and Association with Alcoholism in Subjects with European Ancestry” in *Alcohol & Alcoholism*

Background: Mpdz gene variations are known contributors of acute alcohol withdrawal severity and seizures in mice. Methods: To investigate the relevance of these findings for human alcoholism, we re-sequenced 46 exons, exon-intron boundaries, and 2 kilobases in the 5' region of the human MPDZ gene in 61 subjects with a history of alcohol withdrawal seizures (AWS), 59 subjects with a history of alcohol withdrawal without AWS, and 64 Coriell samples from self-reported nonalcoholic subjects [all European American (EA) ancestry] and compared with the Mpdz sequences of 3 mouse strains with different propensity to AWS. To explore potential associations of the human MPDZ gene with alcoholism and AWS, single SNP and haplotype analyses were performed using 13 common variants. Results: Sixty-seven new, mostly rare variants were discovered in the human MPDZ gene. Sequence comparison revealed that the human gene does not have variations identical to those comprising Mpdz gene haplotype associated with AWS in mice. We also found no significant association between MPDZ haplotypes and AWS in humans. However, a global test of haplotype association revealed a significant difference in haplotype frequencies between alcohol-dependent subjects without AWS and Coriell controls ($p = 0.015$), suggesting a potential role of MPDZ in alcoholism and/or related phenotypes other than AWS. Haplotype-specific tests for the most common haplotypes (frequency > 0.05), revealed a specific high-risk haplotype ($p = 0.006$, maximum statistic $p = 0.051$), containing rs13297480G allele also found to be significantly more prevalent in alcoholics without AWS compared with nonalcoholic Coriell subjects ($p = 0.019$). Conclusions: Sequencing of MPDZ gene in individuals with EA ancestry revealed no variations in the sites identical to those associated with AWS in mice. Exploratory haplotype and single SNP association analyses suggest a possible association between the MPDZ gene and alcohol dependence but not AWS. Further functional genomic analysis of MPDZ variants and investigation of their association with a broader array of alcoholism-related phenotypes could reveal additional genetic markers of alcoholism.

Summary Note: The MPDZ gene is implicated in alcoholism but not types of alcoholism involving alcohol withdrawal seizures (more data perhaps tending to support Jellinek and similar typologies).

Glial Cells

“Excessive alcohol consumption is blocked by glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor” in *Alcohol* Volume 43, Issue 1.

We previously found that activation of the glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) pathway in the ventral tegmental area (VTA) reduces moderate alcohol (ethanol) intake in a rat operant self-administration paradigm. Here, we set out to assess the effect of GDNF in the VTA on excessive voluntary consumption of ethanol. Long-Evans rats were trained to drink large quantities of a 20% ethanol solution in an intermittent-access two-bottle choice drinking paradigm. The rats were given three 24-hour sessions per week, and GDNF's actions were measured when rats achieved a baseline of ethanol consumption of 5.5 g/kg/24 h. We found that microinjection of GDNF into the VTA 10 min before the beginning of an ethanol-drinking session significantly reduced ethanol intake and preference, but did not affect total fluid intake. We further show that GDNF greatly decreased both the first bout of excessive ethanol intake at the beginning of the session, and the later consummatory activity occurring during the dark cycle. These data suggest that GDNF is a rapid and long-lasting inhibitor of “binge-like” ethanol consumption.

Summary Note: Brings up to date suggestions on glial cells in the editor's *This Strange Illness: Alcoholism and Bill W.* (Aldine 2004), pp.

“Ethanol disrupts NMDA receptor and astroglial EAAT2 modulation of Kv2.1 potassium channels in hippocampus” in *Alcohol* Volume 43, Issue 1.

Delayed-rectifier Kv2.1 channels are the principal component of voltage-sensitive K⁺ currents (IK) in hippocampal neurons and are critical regulators of somatodendritic excitability. In a recent study, we demonstrated that surface trafficking and phosphorylation of Kv2.1 channels is modulated by NMDA-type glutamate receptors and that astroglial excitatory amino acid transporters 2 (EAAT2) regulate the coupling of NMDA receptors and Kv2.1 channels. Because ethanol is known to acutely inhibit NMDA receptors, we sought to determine if NMDA receptor and astroglial EAAT2 modulation of Kv2.1 channels is impaired by ethanol in the rodent hippocampus. As expected, bath application of NMDA to hippocampal cultures reduced the size of Kv2.1 clusters and produced a hyperpolarizing shift in the voltage-dependent activation of IK that was associated with dephosphorylated Kv2.1 channels. Ethanol, applied acutely, prevented the hyperpolarizing shift in activation of IK induced by NMDA and restored Kv2.1 clustering and phosphorylation to near control levels. Ethanol also attenuated the dephosphorylation of Kv2.1 channels produced by the EAAT2 selective inhibitor dihydrokainic acid. These data demonstrate that acute ethanol disrupts changes in Kv2.1 channels that follow NMDA receptor activation and impairs astroglial regulation of the functional coupling between NMDA receptors and Kv2.1 channels.

Summary Note: Brings up to date suggestions on glial cells in the editor's *This Strange Illness: Alcoholism and Bill W.* (Aldine 2004), pp.

Sweets for the (Sweet?) Alcoholic

“Sweet Liking Phenotype, Alcohol Craving and Response to Naltrexone Treatment in Alcohol Dependence” in *Alcohol and Alcoholism*

Aims: To investigate the relationship between the sweet liking/sweet disliking phenotype (a putative probe of brain opioid function), craving for alcohol and response to treatment with naltrexone in individuals with alcohol dependence. **Methods:** Forty individuals with alcohol dependence were enrolled in a 12-week open-label study of 50 mg of naltrexone with four sessions of motivational enhancement therapy. Prior to treatment, individuals completed a sweet preference test and the Penn Alcohol Craving Scale. Subjects were categorized as sweet liking (SL), $n = 15$, or sweet disliking (SDL), $n = 25$, via a standard sweet tasting paradigm. The sweet tasting results were blinded to the subjects and to treatment staff. SL status, pretreatment craving and their interaction were examined as predictors of frequency of abstinent days and heavy drinking days during treatment with naltrexone. **Results:** SL and SDL subjects achieved similar reductions in percent heavy drinking days with treatment. During treatment, SDL subjects had 48% abstinent days compared to 30% for SL subjects ($P = 0.034$). Pretreatment craving did not predict % heavy drinking days or % abstinent days. An interaction effect was found between the SL/SDL phenotype and pretreatment craving such that SL subjects with high craving demonstrated higher rates of percent abstinent days whereas SDL subjects with high craving demonstrated lower rates of percent abstinent days, $P < 0.001$. **Conclusions:** These findings indicate that the SL/SDL phenotype may predict variation in response to naltrexone and/or counseling treatment. Furthermore, the SL/SDL phenotype may interact with craving to provide a more robust prediction of outcome with naltrexone or counseling.

Summary Note: Craving for sweets before sobriety is not a useful indicator for treatment of alcoholism, though craving for sweets afterwards may be. (Certainly it's common.)

Co-Morbidities: ASPD, Bipolar Disorder

“*HTR3B* is associated with alcoholism with antisocial behavior and alpha EEG power—an intermediate phenotype for alcoholism and co-morbid behaviors” in *Alcohol*, 43, 1.

Alcohol use disorders (AUD) with co-morbid antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) have been associated with serotonin (5-HT) dysfunction. 5-HT₃ receptors are potentiated by ethanol and appear to modulate reward. 5-HT₃ receptor antagonists may be useful in the treatment of early-onset alcoholics with co-morbid ASPD. Low-voltage alpha electroencephalogram (EEG) power, a highly heritable trait, has been associated with both AUD and ASPD. A recent whole genome linkage scan in one of our samples, Plains American Indians (PI), has shown a suggestive linkage peak for alpha power at the 5-HT_{3R} locus. We tested whether genetic variation within the *HTR3A* and *HTR3B* genes influences vulnerability to AUD with co-morbid ASPD (AUD + ASPD) and moderates alpha power. Our study included three samples: 284 criminal alcoholic Finnish Caucasians and 234 controls; two independent community-ascertained samples with

resting EEG recordings: a predominantly Caucasian sample of 191 individuals (Bethesda) and 306 PI. In the Finns, an intronic *HTR3B* SNP rs3782025 was associated with AUD + ASPD ($P = .004$). In the Bethesda sample, the same allele predicted lower alpha power ($P = 7.37e^{-5}$). Associations between alpha power and two other *HTR3B* SNPs were also observed among PI ($P = .03$). One haplotype in the haplotype block at the 3' region of the gene that included rs3782025 was associated with AUD + ASPD in the Finns ($P = .02$) and with reduced alpha power in the Bethesda population ($P = .00009$). Another haplotype in this block was associated with alpha power among PI ($P = .03$). No associations were found for *HTR3A*. Genetic variation within *HTR3B* may influence vulnerability to develop AUD with co-morbid ASPD. 5-HT_{3R} might contribute to the imbalance between excitation and inhibition that characterize the brain of alcoholics.

“Alcohol Use and Patterns of Delinquent Behaviour in Male and Female Adolescents” in *Alcohol and Alcoholism*

The overall aim was to study patterns of delinquent behavior in relation to adolescent alcohol use. The more specific aims were to examine whether alcohol use varied between groups of adolescents with different patterns of delinquent behavior, and to explore whether the association between delinquent behavior patterns and alcohol use was similar for males and females. The results revealed that the occurrence of excessive alcohol use and drunkenness varied between groups of adolescents with different delinquency patterns, and that the associations between alcohol use and patterns of delinquent behaviors were relatively similar for males and females. Adolescents with patterns characterized by more serious non-violent delinquency or by violent delinquency reported the highest occurrence of alcohol use and frequency of drunkenness. Adolescents with well-adjusted behavior or occasional minor delinquency were less likely to report drinking large amounts of alcohol or to the point of feeling drunk. The present results further emphasize the importance of distinguishing between different offender groups when examining the relationship between delinquent behavior and associated problems, such as excessive alcohol use.

“Convergent genome wide association results for bipolar disorder and substance dependence” in *American Journal of Medical Genetics*

Twin studies document substantial heritability for substance dependence and bipolar disorder [Shih et al. ([2004]); Uhl et al. ([2008a])]. Individuals with bipolar disorder display substance use disorders at rates that are much higher than those in the general population [Krishnan ([2005])]. We would thus predict: 1) substantial overlap between different genome wide association (GWA) studies of bipolar disorder 2) significant overlap between results from bipolar disorder and substance dependence. Recent GWA studies [Baum et al. ([2007]); Sklar et al. ([2008]); Uhl et al. ([2008a]); Wellcome Trust Consortium (2007)] allow us to test these ideas, although 1) these datasets display difficult features that include use of differing sets of SNPs, likely polygenic genetics, likely differences in linkage disequilibrium between samples, heterogeneity both between and within loci and 2) several, though not all, reports have failed to identify any allele of any single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) (“same SNP same allele”) that is reproducibly

associated with bipolar disorder with “genome wide” significance. We now report analyses that identify clustered, $P < 0.05$ SNPs within genes that overlap between the bipolar samples (Monte Carlo $P < 0.00001$). Overlapping data from at least three of these studies identify 69 genes. 23 of these genes also contain overlapping clusters of nominally-positive SNPs for substance dependence. Variants in these “addiction/bipolar” genes are candidates to influence the brain in ways that manifest as enhanced vulnerabilities to both substance dependence and bipolar disorder.

Alcohol Expectancy

“Effects of acute alcohol consumption on processing of perceptual cues of emotional expression” in *Journal of Psychopharmacology*, Vol. 23, No. 1,

Alcohol consumption has been associated with increases in aggressive behavior. However, experimental evidence of a direct association is equivocal, and mechanisms that may underlie this relationship are poorly understood. One mechanism by which alcohol consumption may increase aggressive behavior is via alterations in processing of emotional facial cues. We investigated the effects of acute alcohol consumption on sensitivity to facial expressions of emotion. Participants attended three experimental sessions where they consumed an alcoholic drink (0.0, 0.2 or 0.4 g/kg), and completed a psychophysical task to distinguish expressive from neutral faces. The level of emotion in the expressive face varied across trials the threshold at which the expressive face was reliably identified and measured. We observed a significant three-way interaction involving emotion, participant sex and alcohol dose. Male participants showed significantly higher perceptual thresholds for sad facial expressions compared with female participants following consumption of the highest dose of alcohol. Our data indicate sex differences in the processing of facial cues of emotional expression following alcohol consumption. There was no evidence that alcohol altered the processing of angry facial expressions. Future studies should examine effects of alcohol expectancy and investigate the effects of alcohol on the mis-categorization of emotional expressions.

Project MATCH Revisited

“Predictors of initial AA-related helping: findings from project MATCH” in *Journal of Studies on Alcohol & Drugs*, 70(1).

OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this article is to identify the factors that predict initial Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)-related helping following treatment admission. **METHOD:** Data were derived from Project MATCH (Matching Alcoholism Treatments to Client Heterogeneity), a longitudinal investigation of the efficacy of three behavioral treatments for alcohol abuse and dependence. Cox proportional hazard regressions were performed to determine the extent to which demographic, clinical, belief, and AA factors predicted initial AA-related helping. **RESULTS:** Demographic characteristics, drinking severity, antisocial personality, and purpose in life were not associated with initial AA-related helping. Increased self-efficacy, faith-based practices, meeting attendance, number of steps worked, having a sponsor, and length of sobriety predicted initial AA-related

helping. Alcoholics reported elevated depressive symptoms before initial AA-related helping, lowered depressive symptoms at the start of AA-related helping, and similarly lowered depressive symptoms in the interval following initial AA-related helping.

News: A New Project by Kirk “Seminarian” Jane S. (*Alcoholic Women*)

Those who were on the listserv at the time will recall that Jane S. (who attended the Kirk Seminar back in 2001-2 and again the next year) published in 2004 under the auspices of the Hindsfoot Foundation a short (140 pp) book *Q & A: Alcoholism and Sobriety*. She is now collecting stories from women alcoholics (preferably short to moderate in length), and will make use of these, and already-published stories, to look at questions involved in the path to recovery for women alcoholics, and particularly at the question whether that path differs in any major way(s), possibly in minor ways, or perhaps not at all, from the path set out by Bill W. and other (male) founders of A.A. She will be consulting with alcoholics (of course), historians of A.A., psychologists and psychiatrists (including the distinguished feminist psychiatrist Naomi Weisstein), students of theology (noting recent Benedictine discussions of “religion” as masculine and “spirituality” as feminine), and, I am happy to report, with the editor, who has promised her his help. Those wishing to be in touch with her may use her e-address at janie100570@comcast.net.

Notes: (1) A Further Note on Charles Barnes Towns

Here follows a letter from the brother of Charles Barnes Towns to Towns Westbrooke, supplementing the letters printed in *CA&SQ* vol. 3, no. 7 (last issue):

Thomas R. Towns
Plantel Naranjalero y de Floricultura
Holguin, Cuba

Mr. Towns Westbrooke
Lock Drawer 405
West Point Georgia

Dear Towns –

I have your recent letter and thank you for same. I do not feel here that I am out of the U.S.A. While I am in Cuba, yes, but there are so many things here that remind us of the U.S.A. For instance, we use American money, very little silver as we have a silver of our own, in denominations of 1 cent, 2 c, 5, 10-20, 40 – and the dollar. All bills are U.S. Currency, then we have Cuban gold in dollars, 5s, and Ten dollars, but when I first come to Cuba the money was an education in itself – Spanish coppers, one – two three cents, 10 cents silver and 20 cent, forty and dollars, then a gold piece called escuda – worth \$2.00, and the centen worth \$4,80 and the Aguila worth \$19.20 in U,S,Currency – the

silver in those days was worth 40% discount U.S.C., and all prices were in Spanish silver and to get this you went to a money changer and he would give you \$7 silver for a five dollar bill etc. Now all moneys here are on par with U.S.C.

Cuba is a wonderful country – very fertile, fully in the tropics, yet we get a thermometer as low as 43 maybe five times in the 32 years we are here, but call it cold at 55 – So many beautiful plants, trees, heavy with color, red is predominant – lots of yellow – most roses do well here – I grow a great many Francis Scott Key roses, gladioli also do well, I have easily a million bulbs and ship flowers all thru Cuba. The Royal Palm is a most beautiful tree and grows everywhere, grasses are shoulder high and more according to the soil – cattle do well, especially milk cows, of all classes, and many jerseys give very rich milk, and then we have the brahmin cattle with big humps on their shoulders, these are for beef and many weigh around 1500 to 2000 lbs, chickens do well, so do hogs. Water is fine and lots of it, and no place can be more healthy than it is here – we all over eat and under exercise – I make health my religion – I try to get 3 to 10 miles daily on my track around the lawn – I have a ten lap track to the mile and enjoy walking and running 5 to 7 miles after supper, then if I am not too busy, I put in two to three miles naked from waist up to get the sun 8 to 9 a.m.

I will look around and see if I can find any snaps that will give you an idea of the country. We have a great many birds here, they mate twice a year – we have a wood plot around our home and this is filled with birds, at least a dozen or more mocking birds, quail, bee martins, many black birds, doves – We have two bird baths where all are invited to bathe and drink in security – we have some bird friends that go to the mountains late in the spring and nest and come back and spend the winter with us, one little fellow has come the third year to us, we serve him a fresh cut orange each early morning and he will eat maybe a dozen times during the day, and at times he is molested by other larger birds, he will come to within two feet for protection, and he is so grateful to chatter to us while he is eating his orange. He is also fond of paw paw fruit – he is a dove color, about the size of a wren with black and white markings.

We cannot grow peaches, apples, pears, plums and many fruits grown in cold climates, but instead we have a great number of fruits that you never see with you. We get all these fruits grown with you shipped in to us. Cala grapes sell here at 10 cents the lb, seldom over 20 cents. We make two crops of corn a year, no wheat or oats, yet we can grow oats; many Americans in the west end of Cuba and the Isle of Pines grow winter vegetables for the N.Y. market – I have never tried them, only for my table – I will ask the Tourist Commission of Havana to send you literature on Cuba.

Getting now on the family – No, I have never had my Grandfather Beasley's will – would be glad to have it – yes, Terry Towns was raised by the Grants; he was buried in Atlanta – Father's first wife was a Grant – Terry killed himself drinking – He was a wonderfully bright man, but not serious; he could entertain you for days story telling – but he was raised to be a gentleman and when he had to work for a living, he fell flat – Adversity makes big men and women, easy time [and] no work tears down character and wrecks most individuals – I am wrong about Father's marrying a Grant, his first wife was a Reid and Sally Fannie Reid, a sister of his first wife, married a Grant of Atlanta – It seems to me that the reids were from West Point.

I saw Lloyd as a babe in Atlanta in '89 and have not seen him since – I understand that he is doing well – My Secretary says he mailed you a Diario de Cuba – I asked for 25 copies, and they sent me 50, and I could have used more.

Yes, I am surprised at your age, 19. I thought that you must be nearer thirty from your letters – You write a good letter that has training in it – education, etc. Your best bet will be to not become satisfied with yourself, far from it, climb, and climb, and never stop – men who make history are men who work and strive for further advancement in life – It will remain for you to climb to any height that you care to go – neither your mother or father can climb for you, and you can reach any point that you wish in life by hard work – honesty of purpose – and don't kid yourself into thinking that things will always be easy for you and that you will have a good job, far from it – begin now to fit yourself for bigger things in life – learn just honesty is [sic!] – shut out falsity that so often takes charge of youth and destroys any advances in life – Never forget “the straight and narrow path” honesty in all things will get you where you wish to go – but honesty alone will not get you very far, you must have energy and ambition – the will to command – Be a leader, any old slob can follow – and when you get ready to marry, confide in your mother, don't marry for money, and beware of the goodlookers, marry brains and character and the rest will come to you – such women will make it possible for you [to] live a happy life – The homely ones will work and the goodlookers are lazy and if you marry a face and figure, that's just what you get – character and worth will outshine all the beautiful faces among people who know, but among fools, beauty is wonderfull.

We are simply at the bottom of finances in Cuba; there is no money in circulation here – Any part of Cuba today is just as safe as West Point [Georgia] – politics are not as restful as might be, but Cuba is a Sunday School compared with N.Y. or Chicago.

Vista del Jardin is Mrs. Towns with a friend leaning on her shoulder; Mrs. Towns visits George and family each two years; she goes to N. Y. and takes quarters and visits, sight sees, theaters etc., and have independence [sic!]; she sees Mary and Will Banks, Oliver Maddux, puts in say two or three weeks and she is ready to come home; she and C.B.'s wife were school friends together, but because brother's wife fell out with me – she cut my wife cold – she is an eastern woman – 20 year ago when I sent George to the States to school, we found that it was as cheap to go via N.Y. as there was smallpox in Havana at the time and undergoing a detention at Havana, etc., and when in N.Y. Annie telephoned C.B.'s wife and she refused to receive her – So we let things stand as is, etc.

No, the house where the Bougainvillea is a cut supplied by my [word illegible] who get out my catalog – I live in a palm thatched Cuban house that fits the tropics, very cool in summer, inexpensive, etc.; I will hunt up some snaps of my home for you – It was built in 1846 and has much of the hard wood timbers yet in perfect state, and we have added to it until now it is 90 feet front with an ell 60 feet back – cement floors, hard wood walls, and in front there is a patio covered with vines and here we have maybe 20 palms of areca, cycas cirnales, caryota urens, licuala grandes and many ferns; this patio is cement floored where we have danced from disc music as well as radio From N.Y.

I do not go often to the U.S. When I wish to see my sisters I send them a ticket and give them a vacation; I had Annie Lou Swanson Edmundson here two years ago as well as Sister Belle Battle – I don't get any kick out of visiting when I have my business on hand. Mrs. Towns and myself spent three months 7 years ago at Battle Creek,

Michigan, one month at a sanitarium and two months sightseeing and [visiting] kin at Atlanta, Senoia, Tifton, Jacksonville, Miami, Havana. We go there every year – I cannot travel as cheap as my kin can, so I ride them to me, much cheaper – Our three months trip cost me \$3000 and I can get any one of the family here by train and boat for \$100, and the same home, and I see them for a month or six weeks – show them around – little expense – and I can attend to business all the while.

If times ever right themselves a bit, it is my intention to travel six months each year. I want to spend a year in South America – My Secretary is a young Finlander; he takes dictation in Spanish and English – I have no use for the Finnish language – Mrs. Towns was born in N.Y. City from a French mother and an Irish dad – she is French spoken and of course English and with Spanish and French we can dig out Italian [and] Portuguese to understand them but we cannot speak them – but we can read and understand generalities, etc.

Tell me what your father does for a livelihood, and I am interested in your mother, of course – she is my cousin – I love my kin that deserve being loved – money is not necessary to get into my heart – I wish I could know more of my kin to love them – but merely because they are my kin will not make me love them if they do not deserve my love – I am long on quality.

When I go to the states again I must give you a look in, sure thing, and if any of you should come to beautiful Cuba, there will be a warm welcome as only Georgia kin can pull, I will get up some snaps and send under 4 separate cover, in a few days. I must go to Santiago tomorrow, Guantanamo, etc., and cannot give all to letter-writing, etc.

Very truly yours.

Thos R Towns

The man who spends his time and energy fighting tobacco and liquor has a much harder pull to get anywhere than one who respects his body – Big business are on the lookout for brains, character, etc. There has never been in history any surplus of brainy men idle – Will to do a thing and die trying to do it or perfect it – Will to succeed, and you will – Always be prepared for a jolt; they are good for a man at times; it takes the conceit from him.

Note: The similarities between some of the attitudes of Thomas R. and Charles B. Towns are striking, and the reference to C. B. Towns's wife of some interest. Since Charles Barmes Towns refused to allow anyone to see below the surface of the public man, what is shown in his brother's letter may be valuable – at least more valuable than it would be if we had any clear vision of "C. B." without it.

Notes: (2) A Note on Amanda Carolyn Northrop

Dr. Bob's much older "foster-sister," Amanda Carolyn Northrop, born 1858, died in 1955. She taught for more than twenty years at Hunter College, where she was teaching when in the year 1904 she published an early study on the careers of successful women in America. First, why was she "fostered" by Dr. Bob's parents? Her mother, Rebecca

Potter (Patten) b. 19 Dec 1824 in Bakersfield, Franklin Co.(VT) married her father, Abraham Northrop b. 30 Oct 1811 in VT on 9 FEB 1847 in Bakersfield, Franklin Co. (VT). Rebecca died on 15 Oct 1880. She and Abraham had children (1) Ella Northrop b. 28 Dec 1848 in VT; (2) Jane B Northrop b. 15 Mar 1852 in VT; (3) Octavius P Northrop b. 14 Aug 1855 in VT; (4) Amanda C Northrop b. 19 Jun 1858 in VT; (5) Abbie Lelia Northrop b. 29 May 1862 in Fairfield, Franklin Co. (VT). That is, Amanda Carolyn Northrop was of age, in fact was 22, when her mother died.

Was she resident with Dr. Bob's parents at the time of the 1880 Census? No, she was resident with her mother, her father having died. In 1891, when she received her passport, she was identified by Walter Perrin S., Bob's father, as of St. Johnsbury, and the passport was to be delivered to Mrs. Walter P. S., 544 Columbus Avenue, Boston. (In her 1923 passport shows her at 22 Park Avenue, occupation teacher, and attests that her previous passport was issued for travel in England and Germany 1891-1892, and she thinks she threw it away after keeping it for many years. In connection with her 1904 article, it may be noted that Miss Northrop had attended Wellesley College as a special student in 1884-5, before teaching at Northfield School for Girls.

It may be worthwhile to print here the text of Miss Northrop's most noted article. Here is the text (*Popular Science Monthly*, 54 [1904], pp. 239-40, 242, 243-5, omitting tables) of "The Successful Women of America" by Amanda Carolyn Northrop.

It is now half a century since a few women began with the most "insistent perseverance to demand a place in the political, professional and economic world. They made this demand on the ground that woman's brain is equal to man's, and, given a fair chance, women could successfully compete with men in every field, except where physical strength and endurance were necessary. Man's opposition to this demand, though at times bitter and determined, has been so far overcome that to-day woman has every opportunity for gaining the best educational and professional training, and has already taken her place in the ranks of every profession except that of the armed defenders of her country. Either with or without the consent of her brother, she has got most of the things she has asked for, and some things which she neither asked for nor wanted. She has accomplished much, but her achievements are still looked upon with misgivings by many, as is seen in the frequent discussions of 'The New Woman,' 'The Unquiet Sex' and the 'Evils of the Higher Education.' In all these discussions there is the constant comparison of the two sexes in ability, perseverance and poise. But since they entered the race with the tremendous advantage of centuries of mental training and experience on the side of the men, it is most unjust to draw comparisons.

Putting therefore all comparisons entirely aside, it seemed worthwhile to make a study, as far as was possible, of those women who have achieved in public or professional life that measure of success sufficient to give them a place among the successful men and women of America, for the purpose of finding out in what lines of work the greater probabilities of success lie, and what part educational training seems to have had.

The material used as a basis of this study is found in the latest edition of 'Who's Who in America.' It would be difficult to find any two persons who would quite agree as to what constitutes success. And this book admittedly has sins of both omission and commission, still it is probably as nearly complete as a book of this kind could well be. The points considered will be found in the following table. The blank spaces and small

figures show the incompleteness of data in many cases. The conclusions therefore are only tentative. [Table omitted.]

The 1902 edition of 'Who's Who in America' contains the names of 11,551 living men and women together with brief biographical sketches giving, as far as possible, birth, parentage, education, marriage and profession. Of these names 977 are women, a ratio of 1:11%. Sixteen out of this number are well-known actresses and opera singers who are Americans neither by birth nor residence; six are ladies of social prominence, wives of distinguished men; and one is a deposed queen, which leaves 954 to be considered in this paper.

A careful study of these practically self-written biographies has revealed many interesting facts and tendencies. This is especially true so far as they answer two important questions: First, what professions seem to give the greatest opportunity for success; and second, what educational preparation seems most helpful and necessary. In the order of numbers, they stand as follows : Authors, including novelist, essayist, writer, poet, historian, 487 ; artists, including painter, sculptor, engraver, etcher, illustrator and architect, 103; educators, including lecturers, 91; journalists, including editor, critic and correspondent, 65 ; actresses, 59 ; musicians, 43 ; social reformers, including club-women and settlement workers, 27; physicians, 21; scientists, including naturalists, 17 ; ministers, including salvation army and missionary workers, 13; philanthropists, 12; librarians, 9; lawyers, 9; miscellaneous, 3. These figures, it will be seen, amount to five more than the whole number of persons classified, because that number of women are represented as actively engaged in more than one vocation.

The accompanying table [omitted] shows both the number and the per cent of those married in each profession, the average age, so far as given, and the general education as well as the particular colleges represented.

The tendency of successful women to marriage does not seem great, the per cent, being only 54. In every case, except the minister and lawyer, the table shows less than sixty per cent, married, and it seems probable that a large number of the women in these professions married before they entered professional life. The journalist comes next in the per cent, married, while the artist falls to 43 per cent., and the educator runs very little risk — if she considers it a risk — her chances of matrimony being only 26.3 per cent, or a little over one to four. The cause of this invites speculation. Is it merely disinclination on her part, or is it because she has less opportunity for meeting congenial men; or can it be that her acquisition of knowledge and possibly the instructive habit makes her less attractive to men? At any rate, success and matrimony do not seem to go hand in hand with the educator. It will doubtless cause surprise that the table shows only about half the successful actresses married. This may be due to their omitting the fact of their marriage, because they find it to their advantage professionally to be supposed unmarried, and it may possibly be due to the fact that they seem to unmarried with so much ease.

As to age, the table shows that only 69 per cent, gave their age, so that the conclusions drawn are not perhaps of great value. Still if a woman's inclination to tell her age does not increase with age, it would seem fair to draw the conclusion that the path to what the world calls success is long and full of obstacles for the woman who attempts it. The musician seems to reach the goal first, her age averaging 40.7 years, and the actress and the artist stand next. They each average 44.4 years.

In the matter of education, the technical education is not considered, the object of the writer being to find the importance which general education and college training hold in the making of a successful woman. It is true, however, that most of the artists and the musicians and many of the educators studied abroad in their special lines. Where no mention whatever is made of education, the writer concludes that it must have been slight.

The table [omitted] indicates that college training has played a small part in woman's success, only 148 or 15.5 per cent. The largest percentage of college bred women is found among scientists, ministers and educators, but even the number of educators who have had college training is less than half, while in all the other professions, except the ones already named, the table shows less than one fourth to be college women. Some of these women have taken more than one degree, and others have studied in one or more colleges and universities without having taken a degree in any. The question, however, is not so much what place college training has occupied in the past, as it is what the tendency toward extended study and investigation seems to be. By arranging those who gave their age in separate columns according to the date of birth, one may get a fair idea of the tendency towards a higher education, and the relative value it bears in the successful life. All those born before 1850 are classed together and the others by decades. The two columns following the date of birth show respectively the number and the per cent, of college women. Among authors there is an increase of college women who were born during the fifties, over those born before 1850. The next decade shows a further increase of ten per cent., but of those born between sixty and seventy there is a decrease of ten per cent., or from 58.3 per cent, to 47.6 per cent. Educators, as has already been said, have the largest number of college women. The last decade considered shows only four names, but they are all college bred. If, however, all the professions are considered together, the reader will see that the per cent, of college bred women born between 1860 and 1870 is less than in any preceding period.

The table also shows the chief woman's colleges represented in comparison with coeducational colleges. Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Radcliffe and Bryn Mawr each count authors and educators of note among their daughters, but beyond these professions they are scarcely represented at all. The other colleges represented are with few exceptions, the coeducational colleges and state universities east of the Mississippi River. With the exception of the philanthropists, the number who were educated in coeducational institutions is in every case larger than that of all the woman's colleges combined. That is, the majority of these college women were educated in institutions where their instructors were almost exclusively men. If then colleges and especially woman's colleges play so small a part in the success of the women who have been invited to enter the doors of 'Who's Who,' the question naturally rises, where have they received their education?

The scientists educated in the public school stand to those educated in the private school in the ratio of 5:4, but in every other profession the number educated in private schools far exceeds that of the public schools. Even among educators where thorough knowledge is certainly essential to success, the ratio of those educated in the private school is to those educated in the public school as 6:5; the journalists over 3:1; the physicians 7:2 and the authors over 4:1.

The prevailing idea seems to be that the private school is all very well for the girl who wants some knowledge of the so-called 'accomplishments' and a sufficient amount of general knowledge to make her fairly intelligent, that they are of value only to those parents who wish the school associates of their daughters to be as nearly as possible among their own social class, but as for giving a pupil anything like thoroughness in the subjects studied, that the private school standards are far below those of the public school. A glance at the table, however, seems to tell quite another story.

While the public school should not for a moment be undervalued, these figures would seem to give one a reason to believe the private schools of the country to be a valuable educational factor in fitting a woman for a successful career.

It is greatly to be regretted that the biographies investigated are in many cases so incomplete. The results of the investigation are therefore only partly conclusive, or perhaps suggestive. But so far as they go they speak with a degree of authority and nothing is true beyond that point.

Note: Two passages may be of interest in considering her foster-brother's collaborative book with Bill W. "A careful study of these practically self-written biographies has revealed many interesting facts and tendencies" and the concluding statement, "It is greatly to be regretted that the biographies investigated are in many cases so incomplete. The results of the investigation are therefore only partly conclusive, or perhaps suggestive. But so far as they go they speak with a degree of authority and nothing is true beyond that point."

Brief Notes on Early AAs: (1) Douglas D., Paul K. (which one?)

Douglas D. – According to an (anonymous) historian of North Jersey A.A., Douglas D. (1895–1969) joined the growing band of recovering drunks at the beginning of 1937. The survey of the New Jersey Group of A.A. taken on January 1, 1940 lists him as having been a member for three years. The survey also indicates that he has had several slips but is making some progress. Our anonymous historian notes it may be of interest that Douglas, like Bill W., attended the officer's training camp in Plattsburg, NY in 1917. Like Bill he was an officer (but a Captain) in an artillery unit in WWI. Douglas was assigned to the 305th Field Artillery and was wounded in France.

During the time that Douglas was in A.A. he was living in Plainfield, New Jersey and is listed as an active member of the New Jersey Group. According to our anonymous historian, he would have been a part of the original group that was attending Oxford Group meetings and the weekly gatherings on Clinton Street that included Hank P., John Henry Fitzhugh M., Myron W., William R., Florence R., and Paul U. K. His is Signature # 32 in the 1st Big Book ever sold, signed by all the early pioneers, and now housed in the archives at the General Service Office in New York. He apparently had a successful career as a securities analyst with Merrill Lynch: when he died November 14, 1969, the following obituary appeared in the New York Times (November 15, 1969).

Princeton, N.J., Nov. 14 – Douglas D[-----], a retired securities analyst for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, died in Princeton Hospital today of a heart attack. He was 74 years old and lived at 62 Battle Road here. Mr. D[-----] was graduated from

Princeton University in 1917 and served as a captain of artillery in World War I. He joined Merrill Lynch in 1941 and retired in 1960. He leaves his wife, the former Eleanor Marquand; a son, Douglas Jr., a stepson, Allan Forsyth, and Mrs. Blaikie Worth, and seven grandchildren.

Paul K. – According to Bill R.'s wife Kathleen, he played the piano while Bill played the fiddle after the meetings at Clinton Street. His is Signature # 44 in the 1st Big Book ever sold. This may be the Paul Underwood K. (1879-1958) who was an American journalist and social reformer, born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, September 30, 1879. After working as a journalist in Kalamazoo he moved to New York City in 1901 to study at Columbia. During and after Columbia he worked for *Charities* magazine before carrying out an unprecedented in-depth study of industrial life in Pittsburgh. Published as *The Pittsburgh Survey* (1910-14), it became a model for sociologists wishing to employ research to aid social reform. He then returned to *Charities* magazine, now retitled *Survey* magazine (which later – 1933 – separated into *Survey* and *Survey Graphic*). He became editor in 1912 and over the next few years turned the magazine into America's leading social work journal.

In 1918 this Paul became the chairman of the Foreign Policy Association in New York. In 1920, he joined with Roger Baldwin, Norman Thomas, Crystal Eastman, Jane Addams, Clarence Darrow, John Dewey, Abraham Muste, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Upton Sinclair to form the American Civil Liberties Union. In 1927 he joined with John Dos Passos, Alice Hamilton, Jane Addams, Upton Sinclair, Dorothy Parker, Ben Shahn, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Floyd Dell, George Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells (including at least two raging alcoholics and one well-known temperance advocate) in an effort to prevent the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. In the 1930s *Survey Graphic* became concerned with problems of drinking as part of the problems of over-all social welfare, possibly in part as a result of material in the 1931 book *Case Studies in Unemployment*, by Helen Hall [Mrs. Paul U. K.], Paul U. K., and Marion Elderton (University of Pennsylvania Press), including material on the interrelationship of unemployment and drinking. Paul remained as Editor of *Survey* and *Survey Graphic* until they closed down in 1952. He died in 1958. On his 1942 Draft Card, with his signature, his address is given as 265 Henry Street, New York City. This is the Henry Street Settlement, of which his wife, Helen Hall, was the Director.

This is the only Paul K. among those with cards in the New York City area. Unfortunately, the on-line reproduction of the signatures in the 1st Big Book sold is missing the page with signatures numbered in the forties, though presumably the page is in the book at GSO: it is Ginny MacLeod's notes (in the on-line reproduction) that list signature #44 as his. A simple check against his draft card will show if – perhaps somewhat in defiance of apparent probability – this is the right Paul K.

If it is not, then (from the 1930 Census) there is a possibility it might be Paul C. K[-----] (b. September 30, 1875), a sales manager living on Riverside Drive. His signature is available on his 1917-18 draft card (Philadelphia), when he was with the Remington Typewriter Co.

Or (from the 1920 Census), it might be Captain Paul V. K[-----], U.S.A. (b. July 4, 1892), who would not of course have a 1942 draft card. His signature is, however, available on his 1917-18 draft card. This Paul V. K[-----] died September 9, 1956, and

was buried at Arlington September 13, 1956. Here is his obituary from the September 12, 1956, New York Times:

Philadelphia, September 11 – Colonel Paul V. K[-----], U.S.A., retired, died Sunday at Valley Forge Army Hospital. He was 64. Colonel K[-----], who lived in suburban Drexel Hill, was graduated from Princeton University in 1914. A veteran of both World Wars, he helped to form and later commanded the Quartermaster Training Center at Ft. Lee, Virginia, during World War II. He retired in 1952 while serving at the Quartermaster depot here.

Brief Notes on Early AAs: (2) Edward Barry (Bob) R.

A few more notes on Edward Barry (Bob) R: First, with last name omitted, here is his obituary from the New York Times, August 7, 1972: "NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 7 (AP) -- Edward Barry R[-----], playwright and television writer, who had taught television writing at the Yale School of Drama, died yesterday in Lawrence and Memorial Hospital. He was 71 years old and lived at 30 West 60th Street in New York. Mr. R[-----] was co-author with Frank M. Cavett of the play "Forsaking All Others," in which Tallulah Bankhead starred. Joan Crawford starred in the film version. A brother and a sister survive." Second, he was the author of *Television Writing and Selling* (I have seen the bookclub edition, Riverside Press 1960, and the second edition, published by The Writer in Boston 1957, but I believe the first edition antedates his story in the Big Book [2nd ed 1955]). His first play -- that I know of, also with Frank Cavett -- was *Sophistia* (a comedy in three acts), 1931, at which time he was living at 12 Grove Street in New York City. In the 1940s he was a contributor to various magazines -- I have seen "The D.O. Basket" in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, November 1946 -- and in the 1950s to television (for example, "The Bigelow Theatre" script for "Make Your Bed" in 1951). He was b. in Oklahoma, August 4, 1901, so died just two days beyond his seventy-first birthday. He was the nephew of Hollywood producer Roland Reed (1894-1972) -- this does not give away his last name -- and thus a cousin (first cousin once-removed?) of current actor Bobby Reed. In the 1930 Census he is listed in Manhattan as employed in theatre advertising and unmarried.

His major play (movie version): **Forsaking All Others** [US (1934): Comedy 84 min, No rating, Black & White, Available on videocassette] A recent retrospective review:

Joan Crawford's 30s melodramas are such tinselled toys that they can be completely unconvincing and still be hypnotic. Swathed in Adrian dresses here, and flanked by AA Clark Gable and Robert Montgomery, she stares at us solemnly, directly -- as if challenging us to come to terms with her overwrought modern-woman's problems. In this role, which Tallulah Bankhead had played on Broadway, she's deserted at the altar by Montgomery, then meets Gable and goes on to give Montgomery the same treatment he gave her. In manner, Crawford is somewhere between the lively flapper excitement that made her a star (she could still look sexed to the gills) and the agonized, toothachy concentration that became her style for dramatic acting in the 40s. W.S. Van Dyke directed from Joseph L. Mankiewicz's adaptation of the play by E. B. R[-----] and F. M.

Cavett. With Rosalind Russell, Billie Burke, Charles Butterworth, Frances Drake, and Arthur Treacher. MGM.

Forsaking All Others Times Square Theatre

Opening Mar 1 1933 Closing June 1933 (110 Performances)

Category: Play, Comedy, Original, Broadway

Description: A play in three acts

Setting: Mary Clay's House, New York; A Back Room at Charlie's.

Opening Night Production Credits

Produced by Arch Selwyn

Written by Edward R[-----] and Frank Cavett

Staged by Thomas Mitchell

Scenic Design by Donald Oenslager

Opening Night Cast

Harry Anderson, Eddie; Tallulah Bankhead, Mary Clay; Harlan Briggs, Dent; Ilka Chase, Elinor Branch; Millicent Hanley, Constance Barnes; Robert Hudson, The Reverend Duncan; Fred Keating, Jefferson Tingle; Anderson Lawlor, Dillon Todd; George Lessey, Hooker Mason; Donald MacDonald, Shepherd Perry; Barbara O'Neil, Susan Thomas; Nancy Ryan, Dottie Winters; Roger Sterns, Arthur Smith; Cora Witherspoon, Mrs. Paula LaSalle.

**PROGRESS REPORT:
THE MESSENGERS TO EBBY: SHEP C. (SUMMARY)**

We begin with Cebra's reminiscence of the original coming together of the three messengers to Ebby, for what it shows about the relationship of the three, and particularly the role played by Shep C. Cebra first saw Rowland at a party at Cebra's parents' house in Bennington in the summer of 1934. Shortly thereafter (perhaps in July) Cebra and his father had an argument, with Cebra's father saying something to the effect of "Bennington is too small for both of us," whereupon Cebra walked out of his office, without even locking the door, and started walking toward Williamstown (Massachusetts). After he reached the next city, Rowland drove up, presumably by accident, and asked where he was going. On finding out that he didn't know, he picked him up and drove him to the house of Professor Philip Marshall Brown, apparently an Oxford Group friend of Rowland's. They talked and the subject of alcoholism came up – and Rowland and Phil Brown virtually guaranteed that if Cebra followed the principles of the Oxford Group, he wouldn't drink alcoholically. He became active in the Oxford Group, toned down his drinking, went down to New York and went to OG meetings there, and after returning to what he considered normal drinking, he went back to Vermont, tried to make amends to his parents and follow the Oxford Group principles.

After this return to Bennington, he visited Rowland in Glastonbury, and at the same time Shep C. was visiting there. Shep was very active in the Oxford Group. They were swimming in Rowland's pool, and talking about carrying the Oxford Group message. Ebby came into Cebra's mind – he had played golf (and had drinks) with Ebby in Manchester – and he decided they should carry the message to Ebby. The chronology of Cebra's recollections is not entirely clear, but it would appear that this was after Ebby

had come up before Cebe's father in court, and after Cebe and Rowland had gone to Cebe's father to try to explain the Oxford Group principles to Cebe's father and to persuade him not to send Ebby to Rattleboro (jail). Cebe's father apparently said he'd make Rowland and Cebe responsible for Ebby (Rowland was closer in age to Cebe's father than to Cebe). Cebe recalls that he didn't know much about alcoholism at this time and he didn't have the impression that Rowland knew much about it either.

Shep and Rowland were skeptical about visiting Ebby (I would guess Rowland wanted to be out of this), but finally Cebe convinced Shep to come with him to Ebby's house, where they found Ebby on the back veranda, surrounded by bottles, in a filthy suit, holding his head in his hands. So Cebe walks up and says something like, "Hi! Ebby – You having fun?" – to which Ebby responds something like, "Go to Hell!" Cebe answers to the effect that "You don't have to live like this any more." They take his (only) suit down to Manchester Center, rout the tailor out (it's Sunday afternoon), get the suit cleaned, get Ebby cleaned up, take him to a restaurant, and talk to him about the Oxford Group. This was (by Cebe's guess) in August 1934. [By the way, Cebe's brother Van recalls Ebby as a friend of Cebe's, but not of Shep's, confirming my impression that when Ebby spoke of them both as his old drinking friends, he was, at the very least, exaggerating.

In fact, Shep was involved with the Oxford Group early on, back to the days of the Philadelphians meeting at Princeton in the 1920s, and there are letters between Shep and H. Alexander Smith in the Smith Papers at Princeton – and Erdman Harris, who married Shep to Natalie Laimbeer, was with the Philadelphians and the Oxford Group in the early days. A TIME Magazine story (June 15, 1936) on the great Stockbridge (MA) meeting of the Oxford Group in 1936 suggests just how much Shep was in what we might call the Oxford Group swing.

"In the green Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts nestle a knot of towns – Lenox, Lee, Stockbridge, Great Barrington – whose natives are hardheaded Yankees, whose summer colonists are sedate, aristocratic New Englanders and Manhattanites. Two of the swankest, most comfortable hotels in the neighborhood are Heaton Hall and the Red Lion Inn at Stockbridge, both owned by Massachusetts' benign, broad-beamed Republican Representative Allen Towner Treadway. Manager of the Red Lion Inn is the Congressman's Yale-educated son, Heaton Ives Treadway, who in the winter runs hotels in Pinehurst, N. C. and Florida.... [This week] in Heaton Hall, the Red Lion Inn and other hostleries in and around Stockbridge were gathered a "team" of 800 Oxford Groupers from all over the world, in whose wake followed some 2,000 paying guests at Dr. Buchman's most ambitious U. S. effort to date, a 'National Assembly.'

"Tennist Helen Wills Moody spent a week-end in Stockbridge, attended no Group meetings. But one day last week a private railway car rolled into a siding and out popped Clara Bryant Ford, self-effacing wife of Henry Ford. Far from exploited by the Groups, who made clear that she was not identified with their movement, Mrs. Ford quietly attended meetings, lunched with Dr. Buchman and the most important of his followers, beheld a documentary Group film called *Bridge Builders*. Two days later she departed, thus ending rumors that her husband was to arrive in the company of Harvey Firestone, whose family have been active in Group work.

"Other distinguished visitors during the National Assembly: pious Copperman Cleveland Earl Dodge and his pious wife; Emily Newell Blair, writer and Democratic

politician; Episcopal Bishop Walter Mitchell of Arizona; Mrs. Henry Noble MacCracken, wife of the president of Vassar College; Mrs. Henry Guggenheim, wife of the onetime Ambassador to Cuba; Mr. and Mrs. F. Shepard C[-----], Manhattan socialites; Lord Addington of England; Baroness de Watteville-Berckheim of Paris; Dr. J. E. W. Duys of The Netherlands Parliament; Carl Vrooman, onetime Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Bernard Hallward, director of the Montreal *Star*; Herman Hintzen, Rotterdam banker; Eric Bentley, Canadian businessman; W. Farrar Vickers, British businessman; Sir Philip D[-----], of Edinburgh [later founder of British A.A.]. Likewise present were the usual Oxford Group retired generals, admirals, sons and daughters of Anglican bishops, Scandinavian lawyers, reformed Communists, college students, etc., etc....

“A supernational network over live wires. A spiritual radiophone in every home. Every last man in America, in every last place in America, in every last situation in America, guided by God” – Dr. Buchman. ‘Thanks to God for Frank Buchman’ – Loudon Hamilton. This week, after a large post-Assembly meeting in Manhattan’s Metropolitan Opera House, Dr. Buchman and two carloads of ‘life-changers’ were to entrain for Cleveland and the first of the two national political conventions at which they planned to submit ‘God-guidance’ planks.”

Later Shep was on the Board of Calvary Mission and Sam Shoemaker’s Businessmen’s Luncheon Group; he ran for Congress (as a Republican) in 1940 (losing for the Upper West Side/Harlem seat not too much later occupied for a quarter-century by Adam Clayton Powell); went out to Milwaukee (from which he wrote Bill W. that “they” – “the boys” but not apparently including Shep – would be glad to see him and have him come to a meeting. (He didn’t say “we” for Milwaukee A.A., but “they.”) In fact, we can look more fully at Shep’s subsequent career here, even though we’re missing a few documents I had hoped to have.

Francis Shepard C[-----] (1899-1985), never (so far as I know) a member of A.A., was from New Jersey and then Long Island and attended Lehigh University, after enlisting in World War I. He was married several times, the first time to (Helen) Leigh Best, by whom he had three children, a son Leigh Best C[-----], born 1924 (or 1926), a daughter Leslie C[-----], b. 1927 (or 1928), now Leslie C[-----] Larson, living in Annapolis MD, and a son Robert Shepard C[-----], b. 1930, now living in Troy OH. Bob C[-----] worked for a number of years for A. O. Smith, his father’s firm in Milwaukee, though his parents were divorced shortly after his birth. Leigh Best C[-----] enlisted in the U. S. Army in 1943 after three years of secondary education: he died in Massachusetts at the age of 49(?) in 1974, in a VA facility.

Shep C[-----]’s first marriage was announced in the *New York Times* as follows: “Special to the *New York Times*, Ormond Beach, Fla., Feb. 28 – ‘Miss Helen Leigh Best, daughter of Leigh Best of 30 East 60th Street, New York, former Vice-President of the American Locomotive Company and Francis Shepard C[-----], also of New York, were married in St. James’s Church here this afternoon. The Rev. J. M. McGrath officiated. Miss Best’s father, Frank Hedley, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, Charles R. Elliott and a few other intimate friends witnessed the ceremony.’”

Shep C[-----]’s second marriage was to Nathalie Lee Laimbeer in New York in 1933 at the home of Richard Whitney, sometime President of the New York Stock Exchange and later convict. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Professor Erdman Harris, who was active in the cause of First Century Christianity as a Princeton alumnus

at the time of the First Century Christian Fellowship revival at Princeton in 1925, supporter of Frank Buchman, and much later Headmaster of Shadyside Academy in Pittsburgh, at the time Sam Shoemaker was called to Calvary Church, Pittsburgh. Here's the *Times* notice:

"The marriage of Miss Nathalie Lee Laimbeer to F. Shepard C[-----] took place yesterday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Whitney, 115 East 73rd Street. Only near relatives and a few close friends were present at the ceremony, performed by the Rev. Erdman Harris, associate professor at the Union Theological Seminary. The bride is the elder daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Laimbeer and sister of Mrs. John R. Fell, Jr., and George M. Laimbeer. She is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Spotswood Schenck and a great-granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Morgan of this city. In the absence of her brother, who is on his wedding trip, the bride was given in marriage by her guardian, Lewis Cass Ledyard ... Mr. C[-----] is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George B. C[-----] and the brother of Mrs. James B. Tailer. E Rayne Herzog was his best man. After the ceremony, there was a small reception. Mr. C[-----] and his bride will sail tomorrow for Bermuda and on their return will live in this city." (Lewis Cass Ledyard – first Senior, then Junior – was the executor for the estate of Harry Payne Whitney in 1927.) This does not mention that her mother, Nathalie Schenck Laimbeer (d. 1929), was one of the first female bank executives, at Chase National Bank.

There is material on Shep in NYC in the 1930s in Dick B's *New Light on Alcoholism: God, Sam Shoemaker, and A.A.* (rev. ed., Kihei, Maui: 1999). Entries in the Calvary Parish Register and the *Calvary Evangel* show that Ebby T. was sponsored (presented to be a communicant) by Shep at the same March 1935 service when Frederick B. was sponsored by Bill W. (*New Light*, p. 556). Lois remembered years later that in 1935 Bill, Lois, Ebby, and Shep were "regularly" or "constantly" attending Oxford Group meetings together (*Lois Remembers*, pp. 91, 98). Shep went to meetings at the Wilson's house in Fall 1935 (*Pass It On*, p. 162). But gradually, though he was a member of the Businessmen's Team, and indeed was still clerk of the vestry at Calvary in 1938, Shep seems to have become separated from the Oxford Group nexus – in fact, Dick B. reports a letter from Sam Shoemaker in 1946 noting that "Shep has been in kind of a spiritual darkness for a long time" (*New Light*, p. 390). Part of the separation was probably from Shep's divorce from Nathalie Laimbeer; part doubtless was geographical. In 1943 Shep C. was married to Lucile Frazier (1909-2000). This marriage endured until his death in Charlottesville VA in 1985. Here is his death notice and obituary from the Charlottesville *Daily Progress* (September 16, 1985):

"An Albemarle County man who had been chief operating officer of the A. O. Smith Corp. died of a heart attack Saturday night while driving home from the University of Virginia-VMI football game at Scott Stadium. Albemarle County police said Francis S. C[-----], 86, a retired Colonel with the U. S. Air Force, died moments before his 1983 Buick ran off of West Leigh Drive at 9:13 p.m., and struck a tree. Authorities said Lucile C[-----], C[-----]'s wife, grabbed and turned the steering wheel of the car to avoid oncoming traffic. Mrs. C[-----] suffered minor injuries in the crash and was treated and released at UVa Hospital.

"C[-----], a resident of West Leigh Drive, was serving on the board of directors of Figgie International, a Richmond-based corporation, and had served as the chief operating officer of A. O. Smith Corp. after his retirement from the Air Force. The Smith

Corporation produced goods worth more than \$350 million annually in eleven states and employed more than 13,000 persons while C[-----] was its chief operating officer.

“C[-----] had been co-chairman of the industrial gifts division of the Greater Marquette University program that raised more than \$15 million. He also was a past director of the Marquette Medical School, member of the council of the Graduate School at the University of Chicago, and was active in many business and civic organizations. He was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree by Carroll College for his civic service, and was a graduate of Lehigh University, with a degree in metallurgy.

“Locally, C[-----] was a member of St. Paul’s Episcopal Church in Ivy, the Farmington Country Club, Redlands Club, and the Virginia Student Aid Foundation. He is survived by his wife, two children, seven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.”

But this, of course, was far into the future in the days of Shep C. in and before the Oxford Group. In 1930 Shep and (Helen) Leigh C. lived in Greenwich CT. In the 1930s, with his second marriage, Shep was in NYC, and indeed in 1940 ran for Congress from NY’s 22nd District (Upper Manhattan/Harlem), losing to the (white) Democrat who four years later was replaced by Adam Clayton Powell. In 1943 (officially) and until 1949 Shep was in Milwaukee, as executive assistant to the president of A. O. Smith, but in fact he was a stateside Lt. Col. (USAAF) 1943-46. In 1949-53 he was in Kankakee, Illinois, with a division of A. O. Smith, and then back to Milwaukee as A. O. Smith’s executive vice president until his retirement in 1964.

Here, by the way, is the Distinguished Service Citation Awarded to F. S. C[-----] by John S. Hirschboeck, M.D., Vice President and Secretary, Marquette University School of Medicine: “F. S. C[-----] has exerted vigorous leadership in the business and educational affairs of this community for the past two decades. The heightened responsibilities and even more insistent demands that were put upon him only served to deepen his devotion to the sources of our strength as a nation – our churches and our schools. Marquette University is indebted to F. S. C[-----] for the prudence and wisdom he has brought to our deliberations as a dedicated member of the Board of Directors of the School of Medicine and for the persistent efforts he has expended as a Co-Chairman of the Greater Marquette Program. Fully aware of the University’s unmet needs, he labored that all of us might gain a new vision of our University and a renewed determination to move forward to the glory of God and the good of the souls of men. For these reasons Marquette University confers upon F. S. C[-----] the Distinguished Service Citation.

While Shep was in Milwaukee, my father went to Madison to be Director of Stock Investments for the State of Wisconsin Investment Board, and while visiting there I became associated with *Insight & Outlook*, the magazine of the University of Wisconsin Conservative Club. A. O. Smith was a corporate sponsor of (and advertiser in) *Insight & Outlook*, and the person responsible was Mr. C[-----]. At that time his Commencement Address at Carroll College (I think in 1959), “A Matter of Responsibility,” was available as a pamphlet there and elsewhere in Conservative circles, but I no longer have a copy and have been unable to track one down. Even his friend Bill Grede’s papers at Madison are missing any of his copies, and there are none at Carroll. He was a strong defender of the free-enterprise system (as, I believe, was the Oxford Group generally).

When he became associated with Figgie International (which owned American-La France, the fire equipment manufacturer), he began to spread the hook-and-ladder gospel

to his friends in the Wisconsin business community – so much so that I recall thinking American-La France was a Wisconsin company. I believe the Wisconsin Investment Board bought Figgie shares, and I have a picture in my mind, whether real (from a Milwaukee Circus Parade) or imagined (from my father’s conversation) of Mr. C[-----] driving a classic American-La France “fire engine” in the Parade. Real or imagined, it was in tune with his tremendous enthusiasms. (I recall hearing how, when A. O. Smith and Dow Chemical formed a joint venture, and were seeking a name, Mr. C[-----] said there was but one name possible: “Wall Street has Dow-Jones – we’ll have Dow-Smith.”

When he came to Charlottesville, or rather to Esmont, in southernmost Albemarle County, Virginia, actually before retirement from Smith in August of 1964, he immediately set up a feeder calf operation at Esmont House. A reporter for the *Daily Progress* interviewed Mr. and Mrs. C. (*Daily Progress*, September 24, 1964): “Were the Cornells country dwellers and livestock handlers in Wisconsin? Neither had ever lived on a farm or raised cattle before, Mrs. C[-----] said. And how did they come to settle in Albemarle County? The distaff half of the partnership said her husband, as a member of the Board of Directors of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, made frequent trips to Washington, D.C. Mrs. C[-----] usually accompanied him. Business attended to, the couple would come to the Farmington Country Club for golf and relaxation and thus they came to know Charlottesville and Albemarle County.”

The Esmont operation was still going in March 1966 (*Daily Progress*, March 25, 1966, “Locating Industry Is 2-Way Street [Says Retired Esmont Industrialist]” –reporting on a speech by Francis S. C[-----], “who played an important part in bringing the A. O. Smith Corporation plant to Charlottesville in 1964”). When I knew Esmont House in the 1970s it was the home of Roger Lea MacBride, erstwhile Libertarian elector (1972) and candidate (1976). One of the characteristics that appears to link Cebe, Shep, Bill W., Rowland, and possibly even Ebby is tremendous initial enthusiasm as well as wide range of interests – until Rowland burned out (and suffered the shock of his son’s death in World War II), until Cebe settled down with his Lucette, until Bill concentrated on AA (but that didn’t stop his from embracing Niacin and experimenting with LSD – both of which were, however, connected with the same fight against alcoholism), until Ebby burned out completely – but Shep kept on, enthusiastic to the last. (If you look at the picture in the *Daily Progress* in 1966, you will, by the way, see his highly polished shoes with his country clothes: I think it characteristic.)

As soon as we have the additional information we have been seeking on Shep, we will print that information as a final installment in our “Messengers to Ebby.” In the meantime, we have been in touch with the current F. S. C[-----] Professor of Entrepreneurship at the University of Virginia, only to be told that they not only do not have a copy of his talk, “A Matter of Responsibility,” but they do not really know much about him, and no one there recalls any particular contact with him – the Professorship having been endowed in his honor by a UVa alumnus after Mr. C[-----]’s death, and Mr. C[-----] having had very little contact with the University. Oddly, the distinguished teacher among the messengers was neither the man whose grandfather and cousins were on the faculty at Yale (Rowland) nor the man who had a professorship established in his honor (Shep), but Cebe: a Columbia alumnus (Class of 1951), Jay Sefer, recalled him as one of the three great instructors he had at Columbia – Joseph Wood Krutch, Moses Hadas, and Cebra Q. G[-----].

WASHINGTONIAN NOTES & QUERIES No. 22:

Note: From John Zug's "little book," Chapter on "Missionaries," we find the following: "Accordingly in March, 1841, a delegation, consisting of Messrs. Hawkins, Casey, Pollard, Shaw, and subsequently President Mitchell himself, went to New York ... This celebration and procession [April 1841], as well as the unexampled success of our delegates in New York, produced a deep impression on the public mind of the country. It was evident that a moral revolution was beginning to work, and all eyes were now directed to the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore, as the centre of all its operations. Missionaries were now applied for from almost every quarter of the land, and the Missionary operations of the society began to be developed on a large scale. Messrs. Hawkins and Wright in New England, and the Eastern and Middle States generally - Pollard and Wright in New York - Vickers in the valley of the Ohio - Carey, Stansbury, Morrison, Mules and Michael in various parts of Pennsylvania and Maryland - Carey in North and South Carolina - Michael in Virginia ..." President Mitchell was, of course, one of the original six. Elijah Stansbury was, as we know, one of the original incorporators. John H. W. Hawkins we have already noted, and indeed published some excerpts from his diaries. The List of "Missionaries" follows:

CAREY

CASEY

JOHN H. W. HAWKINS (see other installments of "Washingtonian Notes and Queries")

MICHAEL

WM. K. MITCHELL (see other installments of "Washingtonian Notes and Queries")

JAMES MORRISON (identified by William Sutton, *Journeyman for Jesus* [Penn State 1998] as President of the Journeyman Painters)

MULES

DAVID POLLARD (identified by William Sutton, *Journeyman for Jesus* [Penn State 1998] as William Wright's coadjutor)

SHAW

ELIJAH STANSBURY (see other installments of "Washingtonian Notes and Queries")

VICKERS

WILLIAM E. WRIGHT (identified by William Sutton, *Journeyman for Jesus* [Penn State 1998] as a "fellow journeyman hatter activist" with John Hawkins)

Sutton also provides "trade union" identifications for George K. Quail, Charles B. Purnell, Francis Gallagher, Jonah Marriott, and Daniel A. Piper, among the Committee of Twenty-Five for the First Anniversary, as well as for Hawkins, McCurley, and John F. Hoss. The entire chapter on "Evangelical Melioration" is worth reading, and especially pp. 269-287 on the Washingtonians, though I should be interested to know why Professor Sutton echoes Jed Dannenbaum (*Drink and Disorder*, Urbana IL 1984, p. 34) in saying the original six were not "Genuine alcoholics, only habitual and serious drinkers." How would he know?