

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

...a subject bibliography
from HIGHWAY SAFETY
LITERATURE

DOT HS-801 970

SB-06
MAY 1976

AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTS

Documents listed in this bibliography are **not** available from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration unless so specified. They must be ordered from the sources indicated in the citations, usually at cost. Ordering information for the most common sources is given below.

NTIS: National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. 22151. **Order by title and accession number: PB, AD, or HS.**

GPO: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. **Give corporate author, title, personal author, and catalog or stock number.**

Corporate author: Inquiries should be addressed to the organization listed in the individual citation.

Reference copy only: Documents may be examined at the NHTSA Technical Reference Division or borrowed on inter-library loan through your local library.

See publication: Articles in journals, papers in proceedings, or chapters in books are found in the publication cited. These publications may be in libraries or purchased from publishers or dealers.

SAE: Society of Automotive Engineers, Dept. HSL, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, Pa. 15096. Order by title and SAE report number.

TRB: Transportation Research Board, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20418.

This bibliography has been prepared because of the interest in the subject by the staff in the program areas of NHTSA. The citations and abstracts have appeared in the publication *Highway Safety Literature* and are in the HSL information retrieval system.

Notice: Material published in this special bibliography is intended only for information. References to brand names, equipment models or companies does not imply endorsement by the NHTSA or the U.S. Department of Transportation.

**National
Highway Traffic Safety
Administration**



SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY SERIES

SB-01	Fuel Tank Systems	HS-801 981
SB-02	Bicycle Safety	HS-801 931
SB-03	Traffic Safety Effects of Fuel Shortage and Speed Limits	HS-801 938
SB-04	Restraint Systems	HS-801 932
* SB-05	Technical Reports of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; a Bibliography, 1974-1975	HS-801 895
* SB-06	Alcohol and Highway Safety	HS-801 870

* Available from National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Va.
Other reports listed above are available from General Services Division,
N48-42, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 400 Seventh Street
S. W., Washington, D. C. 20590

1. Report No. DOT HS-801 970	2. Government Accession No.	3. Recipient's Catalog No.	
4. Title and Subtitle Alcohol and Highway Safety; a Bibliography		5. Report Date 15 May 1976	
		6. Performing Organization Code	
7. Author(s) Flynn, Lois, comp.		8. Performing Organization Report No.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address U. S. Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Technical Services Division Washington, D. C. 20590		10. Work Unit No. (TRAIS)	
		11. Contract or Grant No.	
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address U. S. Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Washington, D.C. 20590		13. Type of Report and Period Covered	
		14. Sponsoring Agency Code	
15. Supplementary Notes			
16. Abstract <p>This bibliography represents literature acquired since the establishment of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in 1967, as related to alcohol and highway safety. It is comprised of NHTSA contract reports, reports of other organizations concerned with highway safety, and articles from periodicals in related fields.</p> <p>Citations follow the format used in the monthly abstract journal <u>Highway Safety Literature</u> and are indexed by a key-word-out-of-context (KWOC) listing, author, corporate author, contract number, and report number.</p> <p>Documents listed herein may be examined in the Technical Reference Branch, NHTSA, 400 Seventh Street S.W., Washington, D. C. Availability is given in the individual citations.</p>			
17. Key Words Alcohol; Highway safety; Traffic safety; Bibliography		18. Distribution Statement Document is available to the public through the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. 22151	
19. Security Classif. (of this report) Unlimited	20. Security Classif. (of this page) Unlimited	21. No. of Pages 512	22. Price

F O R E W O R D

This bibliography is one in a series of subject bibliographies to be published irregularly reflecting expressed interests of readers of Highway Safety Literature. Documents cited in these bibliographies may be examined in the Technical Reference Branch, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Few of the documents are available for distribution by NHTSA. Please note availability as given in individual entries.

Suggestions of subjects for future bibliographies should be forwarded to

Mrs. W. Desmond, Chief
Technical Reference Branch
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
400 Seventh St., S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20590

ABSTRACT CITATIONS

HS-000 061

**DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL
OR DRUGS: TRAFFIC LAW OFFENSES**

Training manual on ways to recognize operating under the influence and procedures for enforcement action.

Northwestern Univ. Traf. Inst.

HS-000 259

**ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS:
PROCEEDINGS OF THIRD INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC,
LONDON.**

Discusses effects of alcohol, magnitude of the problem, and types of drinkers.

by W Haddon
British Medical Assoc.
1962 ; 12p

HS-000 280

**RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION:
AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY
THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE**

Includes crash injury research, driving behavior, alcohol, seat belt usage, and driver education.

by LG Goldstein
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
1967 ; 23p

HS-000 281

THE IMPAIRED DRIVER

Discusses types of impairment and the physiological and psychological effects of alcohol.

by JL Malfetti
Columbia Univ.
1962 ; 6p

HS-000 282

**HUMAN VARIABLES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS; A
DIGEST OF RESEARCH AND SELECTED
BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Includes driving behavior variables, cognitive measures, visual measures, personal, emotional, attitudinal measures, age, and alcohol.

by LG Goldstein
National Academy of Sciences-National Res. Council
1962 ; 10p

HS-000 324

**RECENT FINDINGS ON THE IMPAIRMENT OF
AIRMANSHIP BY ALCOHOL**

Summarizes present knowledge of significance of alcohol as a precipitant or predisposing factor in light aircraft accidents;

by SR Mohler
Falun Police Dept. (Sweden)
1966 ; 15p

HS-000 350

TRAFFIC SAFETY: THE DRINKING DRIVER

Data on the frequency of accidents caused by drivers under the influence of alcohol with recommendations for action.

by R. E. Peterson
Kentucky Legislative Res. Commission, Frankfort
Rept. No. RR-36 ; 1967 ; 27p
Availability: Corporate author

HS-000 387

**THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC
ACCIDENTS AND MEASURES NEEDED TO SOLVE
THE PROBLEM**

Summary of data on the drinking driver and recommendations for legislation.

by H. E. Campbell
Publ: Michigan Medicine v63 p699-703 (Oct 1964)
1964
Availability: See serial citation

HS-000 625

**THE NEW STRATEGY AGAINST DRUNKEN
DRIVERS**

Considers the idea of dealing with drinking drivers on a number of different levels in accordance with drinking habits and blood-alcohol levels.

Publ: Journal of American Insurance
1968 ; 5p

HS-000 683

ALCOHOL: KILLER AT THE WHEEL

Describes effects of alcohol on driving ability and approaches topic of drunken driving as related to teenagers.

HS-000 697

HSL sb-06

Publ: American Yough v8 n4 p12-3 (Nov-Dec 1967)
1967

by EF Mullin
Publ: Australian Road Research

HS-000 697

**A PRACTICAL EXPERIMENT ON THE EFFECTS OF
ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILL**

Describes experiments performed to show effects of alcohol
on driving skill in test situations.

by RF Borkenstein
Louisville Univ.
1956 ; 26p

HS-000 884

**MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY: THE DRIVER
(ALCOHOLICALLY IMPAIRED)**

Discusses involvement of alcohol in social and economic
structure and reviews some ethological studies.

by J Wadsworth
National Res. Council of Canada
1966 ; 73p

HS-000 699

**A REALISTIC APPROACH TO DRINKING AND
DRIVING**

Discusses classifications of drinkers and drivers and ap-
proaches to controlling the problem.

by RF Borkenstein
Indiana Univ.
Publ: Traffic Safety

HS-000 940

**THE INCIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN THE BLOOD OF
SOME FATALLY INJURED ROAD USERS**

Blood samples from road users fatally injured in the London
area were analyzed for alcohol content. At least 205 had al-
cohol present in their blood at the time of their accidents.
One-half of the sample were pedestrians.

by KS Rutley
England Ministry of Transport
1966 ; 10p

HS-000 726

**THE DRINKING DRIVER AND MOTOR VEHICLE
ACCIDENTS IN ALBERTA 1961-65**

Examines statistical evidence relating alcohol to the occur-
rence of motor vehicle accidents.

by P Mirochnick
Alberta Dept. of Public Health (Canada)
Publ: Traffic Quarterly

HS-000 945

**BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT
FATALITIES OCCURING IN GT. BRITAIN DURING
DECEMBER, 1964 AND JANUARY, 1965**

Report on alcohol levels found in the blood of accident vic-
tims. Data includes type of road user, age and sex of the
casualty, and type accident in which the fatality occurred.

by SJ Older; MD Sems
England Road Res. Lab.
1966 ; 28p

HS-000 752

MICHIGAN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT FACTS

Gives statistical data on motor vehicle deaths, fatal accidents,
motorcycles, and alcohol as a factor in accidents.

Michigan Dept. of State Police
1966 ; 48p

HS-000 951

ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS

Summary of the Borkenstein, Grand Rapids study and discus-
sion of the methods and results concerning drivers consump-
tion of alcohol. Accident risk varies with each variable.
Generally, accident risk rises steadily with alcohol consump-
tion.

HS-000 880

**THE PART VISIBILITY COULD PLAY IN ROAD
DESIGN**

A review of factors limiting vision alcohol, toxic agents,
fatigue, distractions, posture, and their relation to road design.

May 15, 1976

HS-001 264

by RE Allsop
England Road Res. Lab.
1966 ; 52p

HS-000 993

**THE UNMARRIED MALE DRIVER UNDER
TWENTY-FIVE: A PILOT SURVEY OF A HIGH-RISK
DRIVER GROUP**

The characteristics of risk taking, drinking habits, and driving behavior were studied in relation to accident proneness.

by SH Schuman
Michigan Univ.
1966 ; 29p

HS-000 998

**THE ROLES OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND ORGANIC
FACTORS IN SINGLE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS**

Study of accidents where driver died within 15 minutes of accident occurrence to estimate degree of problem of alcohol, drugs and organic factors.

California Hwy. Patrol
1967 ; 133p

HS-001 014

THE DRINKING DRIVER AND CHEMICAL TESTS

Suggestions to police departments in connection with administrative and operational handling of drinking driver problems.

by G Schultz; GH Sheele
Michigan State Univ. Hwy. Traf. Safety Center
1960 ; 42p

HS-001 033

**ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: CAN THE
GORDIAN KNOT BE BROKEN**

Analyzes the driving task and examines relationship between alcohol ingestion and accidents.

by JA Waller
California Dept. of Public Health
Publ: Research Review

HS-001 135

**ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A REPORT TO
THE CONGRESS FROM THE SECRETARY OF
TRANSPORTATION**

Describes alcohol metabolism in humans, pathological behavior of alcoholics and other problem drinkers in society. Traces counter-measures and their efficacy.

by AL Straub; HN Schenck
Department of Transp.
1968 ; 84p

in cooperation with University of Rhode Island, Kingston, and Mohawk Valley Community College, Utica, N.Y.

HS-001 188

**THE HIGH ACCIDENT RATE AMONG THE
MIDDLE-AGED; A PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION,**

Discusses the relationship between medical factors, alcohol problems and traffic accidents involving the middle-aged.

by JA Waller
California Dept. of Public Health
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

HS-001 262

**DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE, ETHANOL AND
DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE-X ETHANOL
COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN
SUBJECTS STRESSED WITH DELAYED AUDITOR
FEEDBACK (DAF)**

Study shows ethanol (alcohol) decreases performance while amphetamines have relatively no effect when given with ethanol of human subjects under stress.

by FW Hughes; RB Forney
Indiana Univ. Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology
Grant AC-20
Publ: Psychopharmacologia

HS-001 263

**EFFECT OF D-AMPHETAMINE AND ALCOHOL ON
ATTENTIVE MOTOR PERFORMANCE IN HUMAN
SUBJECTS**

Study concludes D-amphetamine is not an effective means of improving ones driving skills while under the influence of alcohol.

by DJ Brown; FW Hughes
Indiana Univ.
Publ: Pharmacologic and Physiologic Aspects

HS-001 264

**MEPROBAMATE, ETHANOL, OR MEPROBAMATE-
ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF
HUMAN SUBJECTS UNDER DELAYED
AUDIOFEEDBACK (DAF)**

Tests of influence of drugs and alcohol on human performance, showing that alcohol alone and a combination of alcohol-meprobamate had the greatest deficiency in performance.

by RB Forney; FW Hughes
Indiana Univ.
Publ: The Journal of Psychology

by JA Waller
California Dept. of Public Health
Publ: The Prevention of Highway Injury

HS-001 265

ALCOHOL ACCUMULATION IN HUMANS AFTER PROLONGED DRINKING

Study of blood alcohol concentrations determined by breath samples taken every half-hour showed that consumption of 2 ounces every hour lead to intoxication within 90 minutes.

by RB Forney; FW Hughes
Indiana Univ. Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology
Publ: Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics

HS-001 266

COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF CHLORMEZANONE WITH ASPIRIN AND PLACEBO ON PERFORMANCE UNDER DELAYED AUDITORY FEEDBACK (DAF)

Study on effect of chlormezanone (tranquilizer), aspirin, and alcohol on human performance showed that only alcohol had significant impairment effects.

by RB Forney; FW Hughes
Indiana Univ. Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology
Publ: Current Therapeutic Research

HS-001 267

COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, DIAZEPAM, AND PLACEBO ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE

Study of effects of two tranquilizers with and without alcohol on human subjects showing that only alcohol effected a decrease in performance scores.

by FW Hughes
Indiana Univ.
Publ: Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics

HS-001 383

DRINKING DRIVERS AND DRIVING DRINKERS THE NEED FOR MULTIPLE APPROACHES TO ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL

Examines methods for characterizing drivers and pedestrians involved in traffic incidents after drinking, and reasons for greater severity of alcohol-related accidents.

HS-001 384

LEVELS AND ALCOHOLISM

Discusses blood alcohol levels of alcoholics in alcohol-related accidents, and their responsibility for their accidents.

by R. G. Smart; W Schmidt
Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Res. Foundation

HS-001 385

A SCREENING PROGRAM TO DETECT ALCOHOLISM IN TRAFFIC OFFENDERS

Discusses development of test to distinguish the alcoholic from the nonalcoholic driver and presents results of experimental procedures used.

by NJ Ehrlich; ML Selzer
Michigan Univ.
Publ: The Prevention of Highway Injury

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Highway Safety Research Institute, in cooperation with Department of Psychiatry

HS-001 386

DETERRENT TO DRINKING AND DRIVING IN ALCOHOL MISUSERS

Describes preliminary estimates of relative risks associated with several ranges of blood alcohol and discusses some deterrents to alcoholics.

by BH Fox
Public Health Service
Publ: The Prevention of Highway Injury

HS-001 388

THE COMBINED EFFECT OF ETHANOL AND OTHER DRUGS

Describes effects of alcohol and drugs on the human body.

Publ: The Prevention of Highway Injury

HS-001 412

ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967, CHAPTER 30

Makes provisions with respect to driving after consuming alcohol, goods vehicles, driver licensing, and arrest without warrant of disqualified drivers.

May 15, 1976

HS-002 080

England Ministry of Transport
1967 ; 44p

British Medical Assoc.

HS-001 511

**THE EFFECTS OF 0.10 PER CENT BLOOD
ALCOHOL ON DRIVING ABILITY**

Describes driving tests performed to determine how much impairment is produced at 0.10 level of blood alcohol.

by JD Chastain
Texas Dept. of Public Safety

HS-001 984

**EFFECT OF SMALL DOSES OF ALCOHOL ON A
SKILL RESEMBLING DRIVING**

Article on the effect of alcohol on driver skill and behavior taking into consideration individual driver characteristics.

by GC Drew; WP Colquhoun
Privy Council
Rept. No. Report No. 38

HS-001 529

**THE PROBLEM OF NORMAL DRINKING IN
RECOVERED ALCOHOL ADDICTS**

Accounts of several men treated for alcohol addiction, who subsequently were able to drink normally.

by D.L. Davies
Maudsely Hospital, Institute of Psychiatry
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol
1963 ; 42p

HS-001 989

**DRIVER PERSONALITY AND BEHAVIOR
CHARACTERISTICS**

Articles assessing driver characteristics of behavior, personality, and attitudes in relation to drinking, driver education, and high school grades.

National Academy of Sciences-National Res. Council
1961 ; 40p

HS-001 646

**ROAD ACCIDENTS IN DECEMBER 1964 AND
JANUARY 1965 (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR)**

Describes road accident record following a national campaign to discourage driving after drinking alcohol.

England Road Res. Lab.
Rept. No. Report No. RRTP 79

HS-002 004

**THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT:
THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING,
REFLECTORIZATION AND DRIVER INTOXICATION**

Discusses pedestrian accident causes and describes laboratory and road tests performed to determine pedestrian visibility at nighttime.

by RD Hazlett; MJ Allen
Indiana Univ.

27p

HS-001 978

**GREAT BRITAIN CRACKS DOWN ON DRINKING
DRIVERS: A REPORT ON THE NEW ROAD SAFETY
ACT**

Discusses enforcement of law on drinking and driving and reduced number of accidents in Great Britain.

by MF Goodwin
England Ministry of Transport
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

HS-002 054

FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ADELAIDE

A preliminary report of 174 fatal road traffic accidents in South Australia discusses such factors as accident patterns, alcohol and age as factors in accidents, and types of injuries sustained.

by PR Hodge
Adelaide Univ. (Australia)
Publ: The Medical Journal of Australia

HS-001 981

**THE MEDICO-LEGAL INVESTIGATION OF THE
DRINKING DRIVER; REPORT OF A SPECIAL
COMMITTEE TO THE BRITISH MEDICAL
ASSOCIATION**

Medical examination procedures for determining blood alcohol of drivers.

HS-002 080

**DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON
AUDITORY VIGILANCE AND DIVIDED-ATTENTION
TASKS**

Describes tests indicating that alcohol disrupts ability of the brain to monitor simultaneously two channels of information.

by H Moskowitz; B DePrey
California Univ., Los Angeles
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

California University, Los Angeles in cooperation with
California State College, Los Angeles

HS-002 081

ENFORCED CLINIC TREATMENT OF PAROLED CRIMINAL ALCOHOLICS, A PILOT EVALUATION

Paper evaluates results of compulsory versus voluntary treatment of drinking behavior.

by DM Faulkner; B Stoy
Tulane Univ.
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

In cooperation with Louisiana State

HS-002 115

THE FATAL SHOT

Discusses alcohol and drugs as a factor in fatal car accidents.

by DS Luethje
California Hwy. Patrol
Publ: Journal of Insurance Information

HS-002 145

THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS

A single-vehicle accident study on the levels of carbon monoxide, alcohol, and drugs in victims of fatal single-car accidents.

by BM Crittenden
California Hwy. Patrol
1965 ; 30p

HS-002 161

FATAL SINGLE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Outlines the role of alcohol, drugs and organic factors in fatal accidents.

by DS Luethje
Publ: California Highway Patrolman

HS-002 237

LAWS OF ARKANSAS AND SELECTED STATES REGARDING THE OPERATION OF A MOTOR VEHICLE WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR

Discussion of various Arkansas laws relative to driving while intoxicated, with emphasis on penalties for violation.

Arkansas Legislative Council
Rept. No. Memo 52

HS-002 393

PERSONALITY AND DRINKING HISTORY VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH ACCIDENT RATES AMONG ALCOHOLICS

Discusses personalities and drinking-driving characteristics of clinically treated alcoholics involved in alcohol-related accidents.

by RG Smart
Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Res. Foundation

HS-002 427

IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM DRINKING AMONG DRUNKEN DRIVERS

Discusses problems and screening methods involved in identifying and regulating drunken drivers who do not follow social drinking patterns.

by JA Waller
California Dept. of Public Health
Publ: The Journal of the American Medical Association

HS-002 457

TRAFFIC DEATHS GO UP AGAIN, ROLE OF THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER: OUR PRESENT CONTROL METHODS

Discusses the problems of the alcoholic driver and motor vehicle safety as they relate to serious accidents.

by HE Campbell
Colorado Medical Society
Publ: JAMA

HS-002 489

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS: A SUMMARY OF KNOWLEDGE

Considers impairment of driving ability as a result of blood alcohol level, accident frequency, and the prominence of alcohol as a causative factor in accidents.

May 15, 1976

HS-003 070

by RA McFarland
Harvard School of Public Health
Publ: Police

by RG Mortimer
Purdue Univ.
Publ: Perceptual and Motor Skills

HS-002 588

ALCOHOLS AND HYDROCARBONS AS MOTOR FUELS

Discusses alcohol as a motor fuel and compares performance of alcohol and hydrocarbon fuels.

Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc.
1964 ; 79p

HS-002 946

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY FATALITIES

Statistical Analysis of 500 consecutive highway fatalities showing alcohol concentration by age, race for drivers, passengers and pedestrians. (American Academy of Forensic Sciences 9th Annual Meeting, Chicago, Feb. 28, 1957)

by HC Freimuth; SR Watts
Maryland Univ.
Publ: Journal of Forensic Sciences

HS-002 671

DRINKING AND DRIVING: NEW APPROACHES

Discusses studies about drinking and driving, and presents practical information that all drivers should be made aware of.

by AR Roalman
Publ: Today's Health

HS-003 019

THE CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC AS A MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR

When compared with general driving population, chronic alcoholics had a larger proportion of violations for drunken driving, reckless driving, hit and run, injury accidents, etc.

by JA Crancer; DL Quiring
Washington Dept. of Motor Vehicles

HS-002 702

THE DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVER VERSUS THE LAW

Defines parameters of existing laws governing drivers under the influence of alcohol or drugs and determines if these laws are enforceable by the police.

by PW Braunstein; SB Weinberg
Publ: The Journal of Trauma

HS-003 066

RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND THEIR IMPORTANCE AS A CAUSE OF ROAD ACCIDENTS

Determination of alcohol in blood, urine, and breath; relation of drugs to road accidents discussed. Research programs proposed by participants from 15 countries.

by L Goldberg; JDL Havard
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Devel.
1968 ; 82p

HS-002 875

MEASUREMENT OF ATTENTIVE MOTOR PERFORMANCE AFTER ALCOHOL

Describes tracking apparatus in which attention and motor manipulation are required.

by RB Forney; FW Hughes
Indiana Univ.
Publ: Perceptual and Motor Skills
Rept. No. PHS AC-20

HS-003 070

THE EFFECT OF COMMUNICATION ON DRINKING/DRIVING AND SAFETY: A REVIEW AND CRITIQUE OF THE EVIDENCE

Lack of follow-up to safety campaigns whose results are not evaluated. Analysis of results from some follow-up surveys. Many campaigns had no effect on attitudes; some had a boomerang effect. Scare techniques most ineffective.

HS-002 934

EFFECT OF LOW BLOOD-ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN SIMULATED DAY AND NIGHT DRIVING

Tests indicate small quantities of alcohol affect performance under glare conditions. Large quantities reduce vision under day light, night time and glare conditions.

by JB Haskins
Syracus Univ.
Rept. No. PH-86-68-22

by LW Bradford
Santa Clara County Lab. of Criminalistics
Publ: Journal of the Forensic Science Society

HS-003 076

DRINKING DRIVER ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS

Differences between alcoholic driver and moderate drinker; recommends actions to detect and correct their driving behavior.

by LW Bradford
Northwestern Univ.
Publ: Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology & Police

HS-003 130

CONCEPTS AND STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE IN THE TECHNIQUE OF ALCOHOL ANALYSIS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

Blood and breath analysis techniques: spectrophotometry, iodometry, diffusion. (Reprinted from proceedings of Symposium on Alcohol and Road Traffic, Indiana University, Center for Police Training, Dec. 1958, pp. 62-78.)

by LW Bradford
Santa Clara County Lab. of Criminalistics

HS-003 101

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES IN ILLINOIS

A simple, workable method of obtaining post-mortem blood specimens is applicable for quasi-professional personnel. Study shows probable correlation between blood alcohol over 0.105 and vehicle fatalities.

by JM Kowalski; NJ Rose
Illinois State Medical Society
Publ: Illinois Medical Journal

HS-003 145

ALCOHOLISM, MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE DRUNK DRIVER

Presented at American Psychiatric Association, 119th annual meeting, St. Louis, May 6-10, 1963. Analyzes group arrested in Michigan. Largely chronic alcoholics, with psychiatric illnesses from lower socio-economic scale.

by ML Selzer; CF Payne
Michigan Univ.

HS-003 111

THE OCCURRENCE OF SOME DRUGS AND TOXIC AGENTS ENCOUNTERED IN DRINKING DRIVER INVESTIGATIONS

Of 3,409 persons arrested as drunk drivers, 705 had also taken drugs. Blood analysis findings and breakdowns of 20 groups of drugs given. Some were hazards to safe driving.

by BS Finkle; AA Biasoth
Santa Clara County Lab. of Criminalistics
Publ: Journal of Forensic Sciences

HS-003 147

PORTRAIT OF A COUNTY: THE SEARCH FOR AN ANSWER TO HELP "BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE" IN GENESSEE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

Drinking, speed on county roads, pedestrian behavior, lack of law enforcement, young drivers, shoulders, fixed obstacles some of factors implicated in fatalities in accident and traffic survey.

Automobile Club of Michigan Genessee County Traffic Safety Commission
1967 ; 96p

HS-003 124

CHANGING ATTITUDES IN DRINKING DRIVER ENFORCEMENT AS REFLECTED BY THE ACTIONS OF RESEARCHERS, COURTS, PROSECUTORS AND SOCIETY

Discusses blood alcohol tests and difficulty of securing convictions. Recommends more sociological study of drunken drivers. (Presented at 26th Semiannual Seminar of California Association of Criminologists, Oct. 1965.)

HS-003 167

CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER: SCIENCE CHALLENGES LEGAL CREATIVITY

Recent research indicates that drinking drivers who cause accidents tend to be alcoholics, not persons slightly drunk. Present deterrents are ineffective. New legal countermeasures are needed to deter pathological drinker-drivers.

May 15, 1976

HS-003 355

by JW Little
Florida Univ.
Publ: American Bar Association Journal

by W Schmidt; RG Smart
Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Res. Foundation Foundation
1962 ; 9p

HS-003 285

THE DEADLY ALCOHOLIC

Psychological aspects, common fallacies statistics and laws controlling drinking drivers under California and British law.

by David Fry
Publ: California Highway Patrolman

HS-003 289

STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS IN THE STUDY OF ROAD TRAFFIC AND ALCOHOL

Considers the development of a criterion for testing alcohol by studying the effect of alcohol on the man-vehicle relationships in a British Traffic System.

by John Cohen
Manchester Univ. (England)
1962 ; 6p

HS-003 286

THE PROBLEM OF COUNTERMEASURES IN DRINKING AND DRIVING

Types of measures are: physical, as safety engineering; preselecting dangerous drivers and keeping them off road; motivating better behavior, especially to keep drinkers from driving.

by BH Fox
Public Health Service
Publ: Traffic Quarterly

HS-003 290

SUGGESTIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

Programs should be tailored to each group: general adult population, young drivers, elderly, persons with medical conditions; judges & licensing personnel; health police highway planners legislators.

by Julian A Waller
California Traf. Safety Foundation

12p

HS-003 287

RECURRENT DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (AN EARLY AND REGULAR FEATURE IN ALCOHOLISM)

Studies alcoholism in Great Britain; charts alcohol addiction and recovery; and relates alcoholism to traffic accidents.

by MM Glatt
Saint Bernard's Hosp. (England)
1962 ; 5p

HS-003 291

TASK FORCE REPORT: DRUNKENNESS, ANNOTATIONS, CONSULTANTS PAPERS, AND RELATED MATERIALS

Evaluates present system for dealing with drunkenness offenses. Discusses several projects for dealing with alcoholics, the recent court decisions on alcoholism, role of alcohol in highway accidents.

Presidents Commission on Law Enforcement and Admin
President's Comm. on Law Enf.
1967 ; 139p

HS-003 288

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOLISM IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Accident involvement of persons who might be considered alcoholic from a clinical standpoint was determined. Traffic accidents involving the drinking driver are problems of alcoholism rather than the casual drinker.

HS-003 293

MIND-ALTERING DRUGS AND DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR: ALCOHOL

Characteristics of alcoholics and alcohol users; the disease concept of alcoholism. Alcohol and traffic accidents, other accidents, and crime.

by RH Blum; L Braunstein
Stanford Univ.
1967 ; 21p

HS-003 355

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS

In 177 fatalities, leading cause of death was ejection from car. 50% of drivers at fault had been drinking. Door, steering as-

sembly, & instrument panel impacts ranked high as fatality causes. Seat belts would have saved 40%.

by OF Huelke; PW Gikas
Michigan Univ.
Publ: JAMA

HS-003 364

DELAYED AUDIO FEEDBACK (DAF) FOR INDUCTION OF ANXIETY

Effect of nortriptyline, ethanol, or nortriptyline-ethanol combinations on performance with DAF. Study of effects of combining drugs with alcohol, stress created in normal subjects, and impairment of driving ability.

by FW Hughes; RB Forney
Indiana Univ.
Publ: Journal of American Medical Association

HS-003 365

STUDIES OF DRIVING AND DRINKING

Nine articles analyzed separately on various aspects of alcoholism, drunken driving, and the sociology and psychology of these problems.

by S. D. Bacon
Rutgers-The State Univ.
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

HS-003 366

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL IN THE U.S.A.: SECOND-STAGE ASPECTS OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM

Distinguishes between first stage social problem which is recognized to exist and second stage in which control attempts are made. Examines attitudes towards alcohol, driving, and accident interrelationships.

by S. D. Bacon
Rutgers-The State Univ.
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

HS-003 367

ACCIDENT VULNERABILITY AND BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF DRIVERS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Data suggest that most drivers involved in fatal accidents are either under 25, over 64, or have high blood alcohol concentrations. Most pedestrians killed are children, elderly, or intoxicated.

by MM Hyman
Rutgers-The State Univ.
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

HS-003 368

SOCIAL CORRELATES OF DRINKING AND DRIVING

Drinking is related to sex, age, size of ones community of origin, religious affiliation, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, social mobility, and marital status. Driving and attitudes towards drinking and driving are related to same factors.

by R Cosper; K Mozersky
Rutgers-The State Univ.
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

HS-003 369

PATTERNS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLATIONS RELATED TO DRINKING AND TO SOME MEDICAL CONDITIONS

Alcoholic drivers, 6.5% in California, are estimated to cause 41 to 62% of accidents. Drinking drivers had more vehicle defects, reckless driving, and single vehicle accidents. Chronically ill drivers also studied.

by JA Waller
California Dept. of Public Health
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

HS-003 370

THE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED

Compares Columbus, Ohio and Santa Clara County, Calif. Both showed high proportion of disadvantaged ethnic groups, unemployed, & persons of low socioeconomic status. Concept of alienation suggested as meaningful for this problem.

by MM Hyman
Rutgers-The State Univ.
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

HS-003 371

POLICE RECORDS AND ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL

Records of eight states compared. Compatibility in data gathering almost nonexistent and no uniformity in reporting presence of alcohol found. Even when laws are uniform, police records are not, due to differing police attitudes.

by R Zylman; SD Bacon
Rutgers-The State Univ.
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

National Safety Council
Publ: Traffic Safety

HS-003 372

**ACCIDENTS, ALCOHOL AND SINGLE CAUSE
EXPLANATIONS. LESSONS FROM THE GRAND
RAPIDS STUDY**

Study implicates other factors (time of day, age, occupation, driving experience) in addition to alcohol as being associated to some degree with accidents.

by R Zylman
Indiana Univ.
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

HS-003 503

**DISABLED DRIVERS AND ELDERLY PERSONS
INJURED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS**

Of 768 accident victims in Oslo, 18.6% were under 16 and 10.2% were over 65. 111 drivers were disabled by illness, alcohol, or drugs. Most of the elderly were pedestrians, about half with some disability.

by G Blikra; R Ringkjoe
1966 ; 2p

HS-003 523

**A SURVEY OF FATAL TRAFFIC INJURIES IN
ULLEVAL HOSPITAL, OSLO**

Results of 98 autopsies. Three drivers died of acute myocardial infarction while driving. 655 of those killed were pedestrians, mostly elderly. 8 victims were mentally retarded. Only 6 had significant blood alcohol.

by R Ringkjoe
1966 ; 1p

HS-003 373

**CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PSYCHOLOGY TO THE
STUDY OF DRINKING AND DRIVING**

Alcohol does not produce uniform effects on driver performance; personality, skill, experience also factors. Problem complicated by number of drinkers who combine drugs with alcohol and difficulty of determining exact results.

by JA Carpenter
Rutgers-The State Univ.
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

HS-003 549

**MOTOR-CYCLE ACCIDENTS AMONG
ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS SPECIALLY
CONSIDERED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE
INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND INTERNAL
DISEASES**

Study of East Germany, where there are more motorcycles, scooters, and motorbikes than cars. 51% of cyclists killed were in 15-25 age group; 34% of these had high blood alcohol. Disease caused only 3 cases.

by D Leopold
1966 ; 2p

HS-003 374

**THE PHARMACOLOGY OF ALCOHOL AND ITS
RELATIONSHIP TO DRINKING AND DRIVING**

The relationship of alcohol absorption and blood alcohol level variability are discussed in connection with the medicolegal aspects of chemical testing of the drinking driver.

by LA Greenberg
Rutgers-The State Univ.
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

HS-003 569

THE EPILEPTIC IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Generally epileptics should not be allowed to drive. In some cases they are not high risks. Those who have not had a seizure for two years are good risks. Epileptics are especially vulnerable to glare and alcohol.

HS-003 447

**ALCOHOL HELD BIG FACTOR IN CALIFORNIA'S
JULY 4 CRASHES**

Study of 84 fatalities. Most of the pedestrians and drivers killed had been drinking heavily. Most drivers were young men. Recommends more severe enforcement dealing with young intoxicated male drivers and implied consent for blood alcohol tests law.

by L Levit
Universidad Nacional del Litoral (Argentina)
1967 ; 2p

by MM Glatt
Publ: Lancet

HS-003 599

WORST KILLER: THE ONE-CAR CRASH

Single-vehicle accidents cause 42% of road deaths. Among the causes are driver judgment errors, alcohol and carbon monoxide involvement, roadside obstacles, high speeds, suicide, unsafe auto and highway design.

Publ: Journal of American Insurance

HS-003 637

HOW PILLS PERIL YOUR DRIVING

Effects of drugs, their potentiation with alcohol, warnings in drug ads patients' responsibility for knowing side-effects discussed.

by E Wylie
Publ: Family Safety

HS-003 634

ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS

Relatively low concentrations of alcohol in the tissues will impair driving ability without actual intoxication. Pedestrians and drivers are both more likely to have accidents, and their accidents are more severe, if alcohol is involved.

by JDJ Havard
British Medical Assoc.
Publ: The Practitioner

HS-003 638

USE AND MISUSE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AS FACTOR IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

There is significant correlation between alcohol ingestion by drivers and pedestrians and accident occurrence. Recent studies indicate that alcoholics rather than social drinkers are involved in majority of accidents. Suggests implied consent laws, early treatment for alcoholics, better driver training and car design, more cooperation among federal, state, local agencies on control programs.

by JA Waller
California Dept. of Public Health
Publ: Public Health Reports

HS-003 635

ALCOHOL PROBLEMS. A REPORT TO THE NATION

This document is the policy statement of the Commission. Contents include alcohol use, prevention, treatment and management of problem drinking. Proposals for a coordinated approach are recommended.

by TFA Plaut
Cooperative Commission on the Study of Alcoholism
Cooperative Commission on the
Contract MH-09181
1967 ; 212p

HS-003 664

MAKING STREETS AND HIGHWAYS SAFER: ENFORCEMENT IS THE KEY

An address to graduates of a police traffic supervision course in North Carolina. Recommends jail for serious traffic offenses, improvement in public attitudes toward highway safety, implied consent laws to detect drunken driving.

by C Dunn
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

HS-003 636

ALCOHOLISM IN "IMPAIRED" AND DRUNKEN DRIVING

Most drivers who are alcoholics drive regularly while drunk, with high risk taking and high accident records. An estimated 1 to 1.5% of those who drink are alcoholics, often not diagnosed early. Therapy is sought after years of drinking and driving. Problem should be of concern to medical and legal professions.

HS-003 694

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING

Discusses recent British "White Paper". There is no "safe level" of alcohol intake. 80 mg. per 100 ml. or even 50 mg. per 100 ml. can impair driver judgment. Education must play as important a role as the proposed new laws.

Publ: British Medical Journal

by SH Schuman; DP Pelz
Michigan Univ.
Contract NIH-1S01-FR-5447-05
Publ: JAMA

HS-003 695

ALCOHOL IN THE DRIVER

A letter to the editor discusses the physiological and psychological threshold levels of blood alcohol. Writer considers new British recommendations of 80 mg/100 ml. as a compromise between 50 mg. as limit for safe driving and 150 mg. as associated with drunkenness.

by PJ Cannon
Publ: British Medical Journal

HS-003 696

THE DRINKING DRIVER

Analyzes clinical and sociological findings from a 1958-1964 British survey of 392 drivers arrested on suspicion of drinking; concludes laws are outdated and totally inadequate to combat problem.

by Simon Freeman
Publ: American Heart Journal

HS-003 717

DRIVING ABILITY AND REACTION TIMES FOLLOWING INTRAVENOUS ANAESTHESIA

Ten healthy subjects tested before and after anesthesia for steering, reaction time, and driving ability. Results showed driving efficiency back to normal in 20 - 25 min. Subjects did not feel confident to drive as opposed to overconfidence of drivers under the influence of alcohol. Tests were same as those given to drunk drivers.

by BM Wilkinson
New Zealand Dental Journal
1965 ; 6p

HS-003 721

YOUNG MALE DRIVERS. IMPULSE EXPRESSION, ACCIDENTS, AND VIOLATIONS

Sample of 288 unmarried male drivers age 16-24, on driving habits, attitudes, accidents, and violations. Beginners were inexperienced, impulsive, but cautious. Older group was self-confident, financially independent, heavier drinking, and more dangerous. Both accident-prone and violation-prone drivers used cars to express impulses; both groups had working-class characteristics. Accidents rose with miles driven, but violations did not.

HS-003 743

THE PHYSICIAN AND AUTOMOBILE SAFETY

Ability to drive is affected by chronic and acute illnesses, emotional disturbances, and drug and alcohol use. Discussion of medical ethics involved in reporting patients for license suspension. Recommends that physicians serve as consultants to auto manufacturers, state administrators, legislative bodies.

by AJ Mirkin
Publ: GP

HS-003 749

THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Discusses effects of altered physiological, emotional and pathological states on driving skill and accidents. Physicians must be aware of problems and help inform their patients and the public. Particular attention should be paid to CO and alcohol effects, drug reactions, and chronic and acute medical conditions. (Presented at American Medical Association Congress on Environmental Health Problems, Chicago, April 4-5, 1966.)

by AJ Mirkin
American Medical Assoc.
Publ: Archives of Environmental Health

HS-003 774

ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC FATALITIES STUDY IN FUTILITY

Study of 72 accidents in Michigan. An identifiable group of alcoholic drivers was responsible for half these accidents. Alcoholics continue to drive despite present deterrents. A program to detect, restrain and rehabilitate them is needed.

by Melvin L Selzer; Sue weiss
Michigan Univ.
Publ: American Journal of Psychiatry

HS-003 775

DISTRIBUTION OF ALCOHOL IN THE BODY

Comments on several studies on this subject, using both humans and dogs in testing. Compares reliability of analyzing blood, urine, and breath to determine if drivers have been drinking. Breath tests underestimate blood alcohol, which is advantageous to suspects. Urine tests should be done twice, 30 minutes apart.

Publ: British Medical Journal

by Caroline G Preston; Stanley Harris
Washington Univ.
Publ: Journal of Applied

HS-003 776

DRIVING AND SOCIAL DRINKING

Criticism of a bill before Parliament which would establish a blood ethanol level for drunk driving. Experiment with 20 male adults who drank either 5 single whiskies or 2 1/2 pints of beer in half an hour. Blood ethanol levels varied so much that only 10% could have been prosecuted, although alcohol intake was sufficient to impair driving ability.

by JB Enticknap
East Ham Memorial Hosp. (England)
Publ: British Medical Journal

HS-003 777

INFLUENCE OF INSULIN ON THE RATE OF ETHYL ALCOHOL OXIDATION IN BLOOD

Insulin and glucose were injected in dogs, human blood samples and humans with varying blood-alcohol levels. A sobering effect was experienced after 30 minutes but blood sugar concentration often fell below critical range. Alcohol level not disturbed either in vitro or in vivo. (Presented at the Third Congress of Forensic Medicine, 16-19 September 1965, Wroclaw, Poland)

by M. Kapczynska; J. Raszewski
Akademia Medyczna (Poland)
Publ: Journal of Forensic Medicine

HS-003 779

RELATION OF ALCOHOL TO ROAD ACCIDENTS

Compares 2 groups of road traffic accident drivers and blood-alcohol levels. Findings suggest that the drinking driver was more frequently involved in single accidents, suggesting lack of control or attention.

by BR Hopkinson; GM Widdowson
Birmingham General Hosp. (England)
Publ: British Medical Journal

HS-003 834

PSYCHOLOGY OF DRIVERS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Investigates behavior of drivers in recent traffic accidents by comparing drinking habits, attitudes, etc. of accident and nonaccident groups. 2 groups of 50 each were paired as to sex, age, race, educational level.

HS-003 836

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DRIVER ATTITUDE SCALE AND THE MCGUIRE SAFE DRIVER SCALE

Alcohol, Deviancy, Faking Scales of Driver Attitude Scale correlated significantly with McGuire Safe Driver Scale. The Accidents, Violation or Misses Scales did not correlate significantly. Suggests combination of tests for improved accident prediction.

by Frederick L McGuire; Ronald G Reish
Minnesota Univ.
Publ: Traffic Safety Research Review

HS-003 837

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTUAL STYLE AND DRIVER REACTION TO AN EMERGENCY SITUATION

Experiment with 20 drivers subjected to controlled emergency situation in unprogrammed automobile simulator with dummy pedestrian emerging into path. Extrapolation of results has implications with regard to age, sex, and use of alcohol by drivers.

by Gerald V Barrett; Carl L Thornton
Goodyear Aerospace Corp.
Publ: Journal of Applied Psychology
Rept. No. PH-108-64-168

HS-003 844

AUTOMOTIVE SAFETY

Suggests that government must regulate auto design changes if car manufacturers do not improve safety. Comments on failure of driver education to get people to use seat belts and refrain from driving after drinking. Physicians role in accident prevention, has not received enough attention, especially in regards to drugs which decrease driving ability. An editorial.

American Medical Assoc.
Publ: Journal of the American Medical Association

HS-003 846

ETIOLOGY OF MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MECHANISMS OF INJURY

Largest percentage of fatalities occurs among the young, especially among males. Driver training and attitudes are important, and role of excessive drinking is particularly important.

May 15, 1976

HS-003 878

Role of disease and illness is inadequately understood. Patterns of injury in relation to car design are emerging. Highway design is unsafe, especially in regard to dealing with human error and lighting.

by RA McFarland; AG Ryan; R Dingman
Peter Bent Brigham Hosp.
Publ: New England Journal of Medicine

HS-003 856

ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS: SOME RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Finds alcohol at top of the list as a causative factor in production of traffic accidents. Discusses blood alcohol level, breathalyser in Australia; documents findings by reviewing studies made in England, USA, and Australia.

by JHW Birrell
Publ: Medical Journal of Australia

HS-003 857

ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC DEATHS.

It is believed that the majority of drivers and pedestrians involved in traffic accidents after drinking are not social drinkers. Among younger drivers social drinking appears to be more of a problem. Attention must be given to the fact that most fatally injured pedestrians are handicapped by extreme youth, intoxication or old age and that more appropriate methods for separating these persons from traffic will have to be developed. Greater success will be achieved in the prevention of drinking accidents by more emphasis on identification and treatment of alcoholism among first-offense drunken drivers and less on the punitive approach.

by JA Waller; HW Turkel
Publ: The New England Journal of Medicine

HS-003 858

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AS AN EXPRESSION OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN AN ALCOHOLIC POPULATION

Of 50 alcoholic drivers nearly twice as many had traffic violations and accidents as the 50 nonalcoholic drivers. (Presented at the 120th annual meeting of The American Psychiatric Association, Los Angeles, Calif., May 4, 1964).

by ML Selzer; CE Payne; FH Westervelt; J Quinn
Michigan Univ.
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

HS-003 859

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRUNK DRIVERS, DRUNK AND DISORDERLY SUBJECTS AND MODERATE SOCIAL DRINKERS

The blood alcohol levels in 1715 suspect drunk drivers ranged from 0.0% to 0.46% and in 250 arrested drunk and disorderly individuals from 0.1% to 0.35%. The amounts of liquor represented by blood levels of 0.2% and above are far greater than those consumed in normal social drinking, being of the order of something equivalent to a pint of whiskey in one hour. In ordinary social drinking situations, breath analysis of the subjects usually showed low alcohol levels of 0.02% to 0.08% and not higher than 0.15%.

by JHW Birrell
Victoria Office of the Police Surgeon (Australia)
Publ: Medical Journal of Australia

HS-003 861

THE POLICE SURGEON LOOKS AT ALCOHOL

Discusses contribution of drinking drivers to traffic accidents, effects of alcohol on the brain, absorption and excretion of alcohol, and use of blood alcohol level to determine fitness to drive. Suggest clinical test of drunk driver is unreliable. Proposes making it a statutory offense to drive with blood alcohol level of 100mg/100ml or higher. (Presented at 2nd School of Alcohol Studies, Massey University, Manawatu, New Zealand, Jan. 1966).

by SW Wood
Victoria Office of the Police Surgeon (Australia)
Publ: New Zealand Medical Journal

HS-003 878

PEDESTRIAN DEATHS IN OSLO TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

10 year series of 168 pedestrian fatalities are tabulated by type of injury, cause of death, age, sex, alcohol intoxication. Found 20% of the fatally injured pedestrians were intoxicated, 66% were cause of the accident.

by Kaare Sullheim
Ulleval Hosp. (Norway)
Publ: British Medical Journal

by J Cohen
Manchester Univ. (England)
Publ: Manchester Medical Gazette

HS-003 924

ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS

Questions the conclusions of the British Medical Associations 1960 report, "Relation of Alcohol to Road Accidents." Unwarranted overemphasis on role of alcohol can distract attention from other more important and preventable causes of accidents.

Publ: Journal of Forensic Medicine

HS-003 926

CONCENTRATIONS OF ALCOHOL IN SAMPLES OF BLOOD AND URINE TAKEN AT THE SAME TIME

Comments on conclusions of W. H. D. Morgan published in Journal of Forensic Sciences in 1965, that it is unsatisfactory to calculate the alcohol content of the blood from a random specimen of urine. Morgan's conclusions have been cited by attorneys defending their inebriated clients and have cast doubt on the validity of urinalyses. Heise concludes, however, that discrepancies among urine, blood, and breath tests are not sufficient to be prejudicial to defendants.

by HA Heise
Publ: Journal of Forensic Sciences

HS-003 927

DANGER ON THE ROAD

At least one-fifth of the fatal accidents in Britain involve a driver or pedestrian who is under influence of alcohol. Experiment was undertaken to study risk taking behavior on road. Risks taken by pedestrians in crossing road and risks taken by bus drivers at beginning and end of their training were compared. Influence of alcohol on risk taking of experienced bus drivers who held safe driving awards was examined. Even sober drivers made grave errors in judgment, but judgment becomes worse when alcohol is ingested even when performance was not worse. Tests measured margin of safety, margin of hazard, and level of confidence. Judgment in relation to performance is the crucial factor. Criticizes British Medical Associations standards for blood alcohol danger levels.

HS-003 929

SOME PROBLEMS OF BARBITURATE AND ALCOHOL INTOXICATION

Comments on the problem of suicide by barbiturate poisoning. Presents the view that alcohol is not so great an accident factor as is claimed, that accidents really due to bad roads and lighting and bad driving practices are blamed on alcohol. Discusses the synergistic effects of ingesting both alcohol and barbiturates, often resulting in death without any clear proof of suicidal intent.

by RD Teare
Publ: Medico-Legal Journal

HS-003 956

COMPARATIVE PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF ACCIDENTAL AND SUICIDAL DEATH

Reviews briefly the literature on accidental death, quoting Freud on possibility of half intentional self destruction, other theories of the accident process theory that victim uses accidents to solve conflicts. Examines 15 suicides and 15 accidental deaths, some by auto. About half of both groups had been drinking just before death. About two-thirds of the accident victims had recently assumed greater responsibility, suggesting stress as a factor. The suicides had recently encountered personal loss, feeling of failure or being unloved, factors not present with the accident group.

by N Tabachnick; RE Litman; M Osman; WL Jones; J Cohn;
A Kasper; J Maffat
University of Southern California
Publ: Archives of General Psychiatry

HS-003 958

DRUGS AND CARBON MONOXIDE IN FATAL ACCIDENTS

Investigations analyzed blood and urine of adults who died in car accidents during a one year period in Philadelphia and on 18 month period in Cuyahoga County (Cleveland). They found alcohol frequently, carbon monoxide less often, and drugs rarely.

May 15, 1976

HS-004 096

by I Sunshine; CR Hall; F Reiders
NIH-AC00246-01A1
Publ: Postgraduate Medicine

by KW Bowden
Melbourne Univ. (Australia)
Publ: Journal of Forensic Medicine

HS-003 977

ALCOHOL AND THE DRIVER

Road deaths have become a major public health problem in New Zealand, and alcohol plays a significant part in the problem. Outlines the blood alcohol levels which cause impairment of driving ability, and to what extent. Recommends that anyone apprehended for driving while apparently intoxicated should be compelled to take a breath test, and that if test were positive a more detailed test could be carried out.

by WJ Pryor
Publ: New Zealand Medical Journal

HS-004 035

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 6: THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Examines licensing, court procedures, punishment, blood analysis, under Switzerland's compulsory blood alcohol legislation.

by K. M. Bowen
Melbourne Univ. (Australia)
Publ: Journal of Forensic Medicine

HS-004 032

THE ABC S OF ALCOHOLISM

Defines alcoholism - in terms of its 6 stages; considers treatment or jail. Problem seems not to be the driver who drinks but rather the drinking driver.

by D Fagerstrom
Publ: Law and Order

HS-004 036

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING EFFICIENCY

The normal drinker whose driving competence is impaired by alcohol, is a completely different problem from the drunken driver. Blood alcohol levels and driving ability tested in normal drinkers.

by JG Rankin
Melbourne Univ.
Publ: Medical Journal of Australia

HS-004 033

ALCOHOL LABELED CAUSE IN 25,000 AUTO DEATHS

Brief summary of a comprehensive report on the role of alcohol in highway safety problems transmitted by the Dept. of Transportation to Congress. Includes map showing that 21 states and D.C. are without an implied consent law.

Publ: Carolina Highways

HS-004 079

THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF ROAD SAFETY

Accidental injury now occupies third place among causes of death in Canada, traffic accidents are one third of total. Drugs, alcohol and diseases are related to this problem. The physicians responsibility is emphasized.

by R Hay
Publ: Manitoba Medical Review

HS-004 034

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 4 THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Examines various elements of driving under the influence of alcohol (laws, chemical and medical evidence, licensing, legal procedures, blood alcohol level) for Denmark, Western Germany, and Luxembourg.

HS-004 096

ALCOHOL IN BLOOD AND URINE

Potential sources of significant error in gas for most alcohol-related accidents. Since remedial need for standards in withdrawal of blood. Until standards a get tough program which also provides treatment for alcohol determinations.

HS-004 097

by ML Selzer
Michigan Univ.
Publ: University of Michigan Medical Center Journal

HS-004 097

ALCOHOL IN BLOOD AND URINE

Potential sources of significant error in gas chromatography analysis of capillary blood emphasize the need for standards in withdrawal of blood. Until standards are effected venous blood should be used for blood alcohol determinations.

by J. P. Payne
Publ: Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine v61,
London, England (May 1968)
1968 ; 5p

HS-004 098

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 7. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Surveys laws of various countries on levels of blood alcohol considered to constitute intoxication and procedures for making blood tests. Discusses preventive legislation, police work, punishments, driver education, and other attempts to control drunk driver problem. Suggests that legislation has little effect on controlling problem.

by K. M. Bowen
Melbourne Univ. (Australia)
Publ: Journal of Forensic Medicine

HS-004 099

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 7. THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND, CALIFORNIA.

Gives statistics and discussion for drunk driving cases in California; brief discussions for Tennessee and Georgia; a discussion of implied consent laws in New York; and survey of laws relating to driving and alcohol in Canada and Scotland.

by K. M. Bowen
Melbourne Univ. (Australia)
Publ: Journal of Forensic Medicine

HS-004 100

DRUGS AND ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY

Summarizes findings from 10 German articles written in 1962 concerning road safety and the use and misuse of drugs; barbiturates, antihistamines, alcohol, anesthetics, analgesics, and tranquilizing agents.

HSL sb-06

by G Horn
Publ: Drugs Made in Germany

HS-004 101

MANY ENDORSE DRUNK-DRIVING INITIATIVE

Describes sponsorship of a proposed law to establish implied consent in the state of Washington. Blood alcohol level of 0.155 (150 mg per 100 ml) has been lowered to 0.105 or 100 mg per 100 ml.

Publ: Northwest Medicine

HS-004 102

THE STABILITY OF ORDINARY BLOOD ALCOHOL SAMPLES HELD VARIOUS PERIODS OF TIME UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS.

Question of stability is important in court proceedings relative to prosecution of drunk drivers. This study was made on ordinary blood samples analyzed immediately upon receipt and after storage for various periods. Samples kept at room temperature did not change significantly for two months, but after six months showed significant alcohol loss. Samples were unchanged after 10 months in refrigerator or nine months in freezer. Samples deteriorated in two weeks when kept at 94 degrees Fahrenheit or auto trunk. Sodium fluoride and potassium oxalate were of equal value as preservatives. Samples with soft rubber stoppers lost more weight than samples with hard rubber stoppers. (Presented at the 16th Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Chicago, Illinois, February 27, 1964.)

by BL Glendening; TC Waugh
Pennsylvania Dept. of Health
Publ: Journal of Forensic Sciences

HS-004 103

DRUGS AND DRIVING

Considers some of the classes of drugs which people take in abundance, and how they may affect the driving skill of an individual: analgesics; hypnotics; depressants; stimulants; antihistaminic drugs; psychotropic drugs, or tranquilizing drugs; (anti-psychotic drugs; minor tranquilizer drugs); psychometric drugs & alcohol. In conclusion, people should take, and physicians should prescribe, drugs that affect the central nervous system only when they are definitively indicated. The patient should be warned of adverse effects especially when the individual is operating a motor vehicle.

May 15, 1976

HS-004 193

by Jr. Krantz, JC
Publ: Maryland State Medical Journal

by VD Plueckhahn; MC Path; B Ballard
Geelong Hosp. (Australia)
Publ: Journal of Forensic Sciences

HS-004 104

VIOLENT DEATHS AND ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION

At least 64% of all adult victims of homicide and 50% of all fatal adult victims of traffic accidents are shown, on chemical analysis of their blood, to have consumed alcohol shortly before their death. The greatest number of homicidal and traffic deaths and the higher percentages of positive blood alcohol levels occur Fridays and Saturdays, with 6 p.m. - 4 a.m. as the most alcohol accident-prone hours.

by LC Leroux; LS Smith; MC Path
State Laboratory for Pathology
Publ: Journal of Forensic Medicine

HS-004 136

DRUGS AND THE DRIVER

Relates accident in which driver had been given harmless tranquilizer to which he was unusually sensitive. Considers also the synergic action when certain drugs are taken together: alcohol and barbiturates, for example.

by KE Jolles
Publ: Midwife and Health Visitor

HS-004 122

PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL ASPECTS AND ATTITUDES OF AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS

Driving privileges must be denied the drinking, speeding, reckless driver. Better laws needed for examinations to screen the physical, mental and emotional impairments affecting so many of our drivers. Driver education must be provided and stressed. Driver education could well be the keystone to long range program for highway safety.

by OB Mayer
Publ: South Carolina Medical Association Journal

HS-004 137

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN TRAFFIC FATALITIES IN MARYLAND

A talk showing some of the evidence that indicates one medical condition, namely, an excess of alcohol in the system, is an important factor in the deaths that occur on Maryland highways.

by RS Fisher
Maryland Dept. of Post Mortem Examiners
Publ: Maryland State Medical Journal

HS-004 134

ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Reviews the role of alcohol in road deaths; suggests that New Zealand authorities might be convinced if a statistical survey assessed the blood alcohol level in all persons over age 15, injured or dying from traffic accidents. (Presented at Medico-legal Conference, June 1967)

by CM Luke
Publ: New Zealand Medical Journal

HS-004 175

NOVA SCOTIA GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR-VEHICLE

Standards are offered as a guide for the following categories: metabolic and adrenal diseases; alcohol; drugs; neuropsychiatric disorders; ophthalmology; otolaryngology; surgery and orthopedics and general disease conditions such as heart disease, diabetes.

by HH Tucker; FJ Barton; GJH Colwell; HNA MacDonald
Medical Society of Nova Scotia (Canada)
Publ: Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin

HS-004 135

DIFFUSION OF STOMACH ALCOHOL AND HEART BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION AT AUTOPSY

Study determines validity of blood alcohol sampling after death. Autopsy blood samples from intact heart chambers are as valid as those from femoral vessels; samples from pooled blood in the pericardial sac or pleural cavities are unsatisfactory.

HS-004 193

THE NIGHT ACCIDENT PROBLEM AND THE EFFECT OF PUBLIC LIGHTING

Contrasts road casualties in Great Britain in 1965 which occurred on rural and urban roads in daylight and darkness, with and without public lighting. Discusses cost of accidents during hours of darkness; effect of public lighting on accidents; proportion of pedestrian & non-pedestrian casualties occurring during darkness; economic justification of public lighting. The Road Safety Act of 1967 which limits alcohol for drivers appears to be reducing number of accidents during darkness

HS-004 196

more than by day. (Presented by University of Aston, Birmingham, England, Nov. 30, 1967.)

by AW Christie
England Road Res. Lab.
Publ: Public Lighting

HS-004 196

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING

In Scandinavia blood alcohol level has been accepted as evidence against drinking drivers, but other countries are still studying this matter. The trend is to establish a blood alcohol level which will suffice for conviction regardless of results of clinical examination. Discusses recommendations of the British Medical Association regarding blood alcohol level.

Publ: World Medical Journal

HS-004 197

ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY. LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF MOTORISTS' RESPONSIBILITY

Questions concerning alcohol and road safety in Italy --blood alcohol level, chemical analyses driver behavior under the influence of alcohol, compulsory insurance--are answered. (Interviewed at the Congress of the International Association of Accident and Traffic Medicine held in Rome, April 1962.)

by R. R. Pollini; P. F. Micheli
International Assoc. for Accident and Traf. Med

Publ: Panminerva Medica

HS-004 198

DRINKING DRIVERS IN AN EASTERN ONTARIO CITY

Of the 594 drivers taken into custody by the Ottawa city police on suspicion of driving while intoxicated by alcohol: (a) One in every five drivers was released; (b) Charged drivers under 24 and over 55 years of age, proportionately, had a greater number of collisions than charged drivers between these ages. (c) The number of refusals to take a Breathalyzer test increased from 7% in the first year to 17% in the second year following the introduction of the instrument. (d) The maximum number of drivers had a blood alcohol level around 195 mg. % with a mean level of 216 mg. %. (Presented at the 11th annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science, Quebec, Canada, Sep. 5-7, 1963.)

HSL sb-06

by BB Codwell; GL Grant
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Publ: Journal of Forensic Science

HS-004 199

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN IOWA MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Of 100 bodily-injury accidents drinking was one of the factors operative in 24 instances. Excessive alcoholic-beverage consumption by drivers is a serious contributing factor in Iowa bodily-injury accidents. It seems not to be the predominant cause that other studies suggest, nor is it so minor a factor as the Statewide Summary of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents for 1965 would imply. Six suggestions are offered for consideration.

by GW Brown
Iowa Univ.
Publ: Journal of Iowa Medical Society

HS-004 237

MEDICAL IMPAIRMENT AND HIGHWAY CRASHES

This report details known facts concerning medical impairment and highway crashes: about 1/3 of all severe to fatal crashes involve a driver or pedestrian with alcoholism or serious drinking problems, drivers in certain categories (cardiovascular, diabetes, epilepsy) have about twice as many crashes per unit of driving. It offers a philosophy of control: a compulsory reporting system, modification of system rather than restriction of people, and recommends action by the medical profession. (Presented at American Medical Association Automotive Safety Symposium, Sep. 13, 1968, Washington, D. C.)

by JA Waller
Vermont Univ.
1968 ; 9p

HS-004 251

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING

Discusses the problem in determining blood alcohol levels in the U.S.A., Britain and Canada. Impairment of the ability to drive properly and increased risk of being involved in accidents are present when blood alcohol levels exceed 80 mg. per 100 ml. This is the level recommended by the British Medical Association to the British Government.

Publ: Journal of the Philippine Federation of Private

HS-004 252

ALCOHOL AND THE LAW

Britains Road Safety Act, effective Oct. 9, 1967, set upper limits for blood and urine alcohol levels for legal driving. Press comment suggested that the 80mg/100 ml limit for blood al-

May 15, 1976

HS-004 382

cohol was too high, as the ability of most drivers to drive properly is impaired at much lower levels.

Publ: British Medical Journal

HS-004 253

ALCOHOL, AUTOMOBILES, AND THE LAW

The help of physicians and medical societies is needed to aid in drafting suitable laws in Virginia to prevent death and injury on the highway. Suggests use of breath test by police to identify drunk drivers, reduction of permissible blood alcohol level to 0.05, and mandatory penalties for drunk driving.

by JC Andrews
Albemarle County Medical Society and Injuries
Publ: Virginia Medical Monthly

HS-004 254

ALCOHOLISM

Reviews literature on alcoholism during 1963. Includes comments on articles dealing with drinking drivers and drinking pilots. Persons arrested for drunk driving tend to be alcoholics, often from lower socio-economic groups, and suffering also from psychiatric illnesses.

by KS Ditman
Alcoholism Res. Clinic
Publ: American Journal of Psychiatry

HS-004 255

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

Two bills that would have made existing laws dealing with the chemical testing of the drinking driver more stringent have been defeated by the 1964 Massachusetts legislature. Under present Massachusetts law (CH.90 sec. 24) the breath may be tested to determine the amount of alcohol in the blood of the driver. The defeated bills would have made the taking of the Breathalyzer test required (under threat of loss of license) for a driver whom a police officer reasonably suspected to be operating a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol.

by A. J. McBay
Boston Univ.
Publ: New England Journal of Medicine

HS-004 256

THE EXAMINATION OF DRINKING DRIVERS

Physicians need to form an opinion from a clinical examination whether a person has a blood alcohol level above or below 100 mg per cent, the standard for driving in New Zealand. Results are discussed from 15 examinations performed in

police station on men charged with drunk driving. There was no correlation between results of tests performed and blood alcohol level. Tests are not sensitive or reliable enough.

by D MacCulloch
Publ: New Zealand Medical Journal

HS-004 257

THE PHYSICIAN AND THE MOTOR CAR

More than 60% of fatally injured drivers had been drinking. While in Norway it is illegal to drive with blood alcohol higher than 50 mg. per 100 ml., in the United States the American Medical Association suggested 150 mg. per 100 ml. This is equivalent to 7 ounces of whiskey drunk in an hour preceding the test. Physicians should give leadership in efforts to pass more realistic laws.

by HE Campbell
Publ: Northwest Medicine

HS-004 258

SYMPOSIUM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Gives Canadian traffic accident statistics, discusses role of alcohol in accidents and degree of impairment of drivers who drink lightly or heavily. Outlines problems of detecting drinking drivers, whether they have a right to refuse tests for drunkenness if arrested, and under what conditions license should be revoked. Reviews literature on alcohol and accidents.

Publ: Manitoba Medical Review

HS-004 279

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AND DRIVING ABILITY

Physiological, Pathological, and Psychological factors are important in the constant decision-making of the driving task. Discusses physiological factors and their effect on driving: fatigue, drug use, carbon monoxide in blood, age, vision, hearing, chronic medical conditions, alcohol. Discusses psychological factors more briefly. Suggests required medical examinations for certain groups of drivers

by A. J. Mirkin
American Medical Assoc.
Publ: Maryland State Medical Journal

HS-004 382

BLOOD-ALCOHOL LEVELS AND THE DRIVER

The drinking driver problem is increasing. Driving judgement is impaired before the driver becomes obviously intoxicated. The absorption of alcohol and its physiological effects are discussed.

by S Kaye
Publ: Boletin de la Asociacion Medica de Puerto Rico

by Walter Oleksy
Publ: Analogy

HS-004 391

STUDENT AND FACULTY SURVIVAL ON THE HIGHWAY

Need for wearing seat belts has not been appreciated by either students or faculty at Syracuse University. Discusses how they should be worn and how they save lives. Briefly discusses role of small cars in accidents and role of alcohol and drugs.

by William D. Alsever
Publ: Journal of the American College Health Association

HS-004 486

FUNCTIONS OF MEDICAL ADVISERS IN LICENSING DRIVERS

Means should be devised to identify potentially dangerous drivers who are physically, mentally, or emotionally unfit. A medical advisory board can help identify the unfit and also prevent denial of driver license to handicapped persons who are safe drivers. Implied consent laws are the best way to control the drinking driver.

by George A. Spendlove
Publ: Public Health Reports

HS-004 399

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS

Comments on the problem of minor accidents which do not have to be reported in many states, and ways in which they can be avoided. Discusses results of tests on effects of alcohol on driving ability, with or without food. Drinking without eating raises blood alcohol faster and impairs driving ability sooner. Describes a North Carolina study on the early management of trauma in hospitals, analyzing the errors most commonly made.

by James K. Stack
Publ: Journal of Trauma

HS-004 488

THE MEDICALLY UNFIT DRIVER AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BASIC PHYSICAL STANDARDS FOR LICENSURE

Presents eight recommendations, mostly dealing with "high risk" drivers in Louisiana. Drivers addicted to alcohol or drugs or suffering from certain physical or mental conditions should be subjected to medical examination before licensing.

by Robert D. Sparks
Publ: Journal of the Louisiana State Medical Society

HS-004 401

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Discusses many phases of accident problem and gives recommendations of committee on driver fitness, ambulance services, seat belts, head rests, driver training in high schools, drinking drivers, and research on accidents and highway safety.

by Wallace Troup
American Medical Assoc.
Publ: Canadian Medical Association Journal

HS-004 586

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS

This review paper covers most of the evidence on the contribution of alcohol and of the different types of drinkers to highway safety as known in 1962. It emphasizes a standard method of tabulation and their justification.

by British Medical Association
New York State Dept. of Health

12p

Published in British Medical Association Proceedings of the Third International Conference on Alcohol and Road Traffic, London (Sep 1962)

HS-004 410

A WISE MOVE FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Heavy drinkers are causing most of traffic deaths. Sociology of drinking drivers is outlined. DR Suggestions to help curb alcoholics from driving are given, especially implied consent laws.

HS-004 587

THE DRINKING DRIVER

Discusses the problem of determining at what point driving ability is impaired by drinking. Recommends the establishment of a blood alcohol concentration of 80 mg. per 100 ml. as evidence justifying a conviction for drunk driving.

May 15, 1976

HS-004 676

by
Publ: Canadian Medical Association Journal

by Robert Vernon Jeter
Publ: North Carolina Medical Journal

HS-004 592

DOCTORS AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

Doctors are urged to take the lead in promoting seven proposals to solve the highway safety problem; driver training courses, better driver license standards, the establishment of medical referral committees to screen out unfit drivers, the issuance of different classes of driver permits for private car, truck, and bus drivers, the control of drinking drivers, more severe penalties for speeding and reckless driving, and better auto design. This article is an editorial commending proposals of Dr. Fletcher Woodward.

by George E. Shambaugh, Jr.
Publ: Archives of Otolaryngology

Presented before the Section on the General Practice of Medicine, Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, Asheville, 3 May 1966

HS-004 636

BLOOD ALCOHOL AND DRIVING

Suggests that drunken driving legislation should not be put off because of the variables involved in individual response to alcohol response to alcohol and difficulty in determining the exact impairment of physiological function. Argues that punishment for reckless drinking is as necessary as punishment for reckless driving.

by Ivan Harper
Publ: New Zealand Medical Journal

HS-004 593

SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS TO PROMOTE HIGHWAY SAFETY

Doctors are urged to take the lead in promoting seven proposals to solve the highway safety problem; driver training courses, better driver license standards, the establishment of medical referral committees to screen out unfit drivers, the issuance of different classes of driver permits for private car, truck, and bus drivers, the control of drinking drivers, more severe penalties for speeding and reckless driving, and better auto design.

by Fletcher D. Woodward
Publ: Virginia Medical Monthly

HS-004 643

THE DRINKING DRIVER

Suggests that the social scientist has done little about the problem of traffic accidents and alcohol. The science now possesses orientation, theory, and methodology needed to study the customs, & pathologic aspects of the drinking-driving problem.

by Selden D. Bacon
Rutgers-The State Univ.
Publ: Analogy

HS-004 627

THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY DOCTOR IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Urges that physicians concern themselves with highway safety, helping to spot drivers who are alcoholics, ill, reckless, or otherwise unfit. Family doctors should be able to play a key role in accident prevention. Figures are included on the percentages of accidents caused by unfit drivers.

HS-004 654

RULES OF THE ROAD--REVISED, 1968

Explains rules and their revisions on following: turning on red light, right of way in intersections and for pedestrians on sidewalks, pedestrian rules, basic speed rule, rules for motorcycles, and miscellaneous revisions dealing with accidents involving unattended property, reversible one-way traffic, restrictions on use of controlled-access highways, racing on highways, chemical test for blood alcohol, eluding police, and authority to remove vehicles. Text of the rules is included. included.

National Com. on Uniform Traf. Laws and Ordinances
Publ: Traffic Laws Commentary

HS-004 676

DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS. MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION PROGRAM

Motor vehicle accidents are considered a major health problem today. This report uses benefit-cost analysis to compare accident prevention and control programs. Some factors are:

morbidity savings, reduction in driver drinking, injury avoidance, etc.

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
1966 ; 193p

HS-004 681

EVALUATION OF EVIDENCE IN ROAD DEATHS

Explains the procedure to be followed of coroners. Evidence may be gathered from survivors and witnesses, from a necropsy which should include tests for blood alcohol and drugs, examination of the vehicles and the surroundings of the accident. Includes discussion.

by R.I. Milne
Publ: Medicine Science and the Law

HS-004 683

RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION: AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Outlines research being carried on in crash injuries, accident studies, driver behavior, drinking drivers and pedestrians, seat belt usage, simulation, driver improvement and education, traffic flow, effect of drugs on driving behavior, pedestrian accidents, and effects of carbon monoxide on driving behavior.

by Leon G. Goldstein
Publ: Traffic Safety

HS-004 695

BETTER ROADS, FEWER ACCIDENTS, MORE FATALITIES

Suggests that breath alcohol tests should be obligatory in all cases where an accident has occurred, and that drunken drivers should be punished more severely. Also suggests that high-speed modern roads are more dangerous than older, slower roads and that the building of "speedways" should be restricted. Article deals with the problems in South Africa.

Publ: South African Medical Journal

HS-004 696

THE PROBLEM OF THE DRINKING DRIVER

The scientifically reliable knowledge we now are acquiring indicates that our legal approaches of deterrence and punishment fail to strike at the heart of the drinking driver problem. Some suggestions such as treatment of problem drinking drivers are offered for a new course.

by Rober C. Cramton
Publ: American Bar Association Journal

HS-004 759

THE DRINKING DRIVER

Describes 392 persons arrested for drunk driving in Manchester, England. Most were in the 20-40 age group, only 1% were teenager drivers and all were male. Of those charged, 97% were convicted in magistrates' courts, but only 49% with jury trials. Penalties are not high enough to be effective. Diagnosis was made by clinical signs with limited use of urinalysis.

by Simon Freeman
Publ: British Medical Journal

HS-004 760

THE PHARMACOLOGY OF DRIVING AND THE LAW WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ALCOHOL

Discusses the physiological phenomena following alcohol ingestion and the relationship between drinking and road accidents. Recommends that it should be an offense to drive with a blood alcohol level higher than 50 mg/100 ml, and that it should be an offense to drive while under the influence of drugs or alcohol and unable to exercise reasonable care and skill. Reviews legislation of various countries on this subject and discusses methods of detecting drugs in the body fluids.

by P.J. Cannon; G.W. Pennington
Publ: Journal of the Irish Medical Association

HS-004 761

TRAVELOGUE ON DRUNKEN DRIVING

Outlines the police procedures for dealing with drunk drivers in England, France, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden.

by Ellis M. Markell
Publ: Medical Times

HS-004 762

WYOMING'S ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT REFERRAL PROGRAM: A REPORT

Wyomings Alcohol Involvement Referral Program may possibly eliminate some potentially dangerous drivers from the highway, and also provide rehabilitation assistance for the families of alcoholics. It is a cooperative program between judges and regional mental health centers.

May 15, 1976

HS-005 023

by Frank W. Hicks
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

They had fewer violations for speeding, failure to stop, improper turns, and disobeying road signs.

by Jr; A Crancer; DL Quiring
Washington Dept. of Motor Vehicles
1968 ; 12p

HS-004 765

DRUGS AND DRIVING

Groups of drugs considered major offenders in making drivers unfit are: central nervous system depressants; hypnotics, sedatives, and anesthetics; tranquilizers; central nervous system stimulants; antihistamines; motion sickness drugs; and antibiotics. The blood alcohol concentration which will impair driving ability is also discussed.

by RH Walker
Publ: Memphis and Mid-South Medical Journal

HS-004 972

DRIVING RECORDS OF PERSONS WITH SELECTED CHRONIC DISEASES

Driving records of 266 diabetics and 100 cardiovascular patients were compared with 687,228 driving records of other drivers. Both diabetics and cardiovascular patients had higher violation rates, and diabetics had a higher accident rate, than the general population. The cardiovascular group had more serious violations, such as drunken and reckless driving. The diabetics had a comparable number of injury accidents, and the cardiovascular group fewer than the general population.

by Jr; A Crancer; DL Quiring
Washington Dept. of Motor Vehicles
1968 ; 13p

HS-004 832

OPINION POLL OF CALIFORNIA LICENSED DRIVERS

Licensed drivers in California were surveyed through questionnaire on aspects of the traffic safety program: police services penalties for drunk driving, blood alcohol test, leniency of traffic laws, etc.

by Earl F. Campbell; J. Arthur rude; Royal A. Neilson
Field Res. Corp. California Traffic Safety Foundation
1965 ; 196p
Prepared in cooperation with Calif. Dept. of Motor Vehicles, and supported by a grant from Standard Oil Co. of Calif.

HS-005 014

THE HIGH TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATE AMONG THE MIDDLE-AGED. A PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION. PART II

Certain groups of middle-aged drivers with chronic medical conditions are high risk cases, as are drinking drivers and pedestrians. Excessive risk is also associated with such environmental factors as poor roads, poor vehicle design, and rural environment. Accident reduction can be achieved by regulating drivers, changing vehicle and road design, better packaging of vehicle occupants, and better emergency medical care. It is suggested that emphasis should be placed on detecting of alcoholism and on improvement of the vehicle

by Julian A. Waller
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

For part I, see HS-000 586.

HS-004 967

BEHAVIOR OF ALCOHOL IN THE BODY. EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON BEHAVIOR

Describes the psychological and pharmacological effects of alcohol on the human system. Includes rate of alcohol on the human system. Includes rate of absorption and elimination, means of estimating blood alcohol percentage, effects on reaction time and driving ability, and effects on intellectual and sensory processes. Laboratory findings must be supplemented by on-the-road findings.

by BH Fox
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

HS-005 023

RESPONSIBILITY, BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS, AND ALCOHOLISM

The blood alcohol levels of alcoholics in accidents, their responsibility for their accidents, and the characteristics of their accidents, are compared with other drivers in alcohol-related accidents. On the average, the alcoholic drivers had blood alcohol levels twice as high as the nonalcoholic drinker.

HS-004 970

DRIVING RECORDS OF PERSONS HOSPITALIZED FOR SUICIDE GESTURES

The records of 438 drivers who attempted suicide were compared with 687,228 driving records of other persons. The suicidal group had an accident rate 81% higher and a violation rate 146% higher than comparable drivers. They also had a larger proportion of drunken and reckless driving, hit and run cases, injury accidents, and driving on suspended license.

by Reginald G. Smart; Wolfgang schmidt
 Publ: Traffic Safety Research Review

Traffic Injury Res. Foundation of Canada
 1967 ; 61p

Presented at the Prevention of Highway Injury symposium,

HS-005 226

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS-A SUMMARY OF PRESENT KNOWLEDGE

Discusses the measuring of impairment in driving ability in relation to the concentration of alcohol in the blood and tissues, the risks of accident associated with increasing alcohol level, the extent to which alcohol is a causative factor in motor vehicle accidents, especially fatalities, and the influence of different drinking habits in relation to accident involvement. Pathological rather than social drinking appears to be the major factor.

by Ross A. McFarland
 Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

HS-005 278

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL IN COMBINATION WITH DRUGS

Insufficient attention has been paid to the effects of combining alcohol with drugs, especially tranquilizers. While such drugs diminish anxiety they also diminish performance. Tests on humans and animals to determine these effects are described. The difficulties of testing impairment of driving ability are discussed.

by Robert B. Forney; Francis W. Hughes
 Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

HS-005 279

HOLIDAY DRINKING AND HIGHWAY FATALITIES

Blood alcohol concentrations, liver conditions, and arrests were studied for 1,251 California fatalities. 58% of the drivers, 47% of the passengers, and 36% of the pedestrians had alcohol in their blood; about two-thirds were associated with fatty livers or previous arrests. No difference was found in Christmas season figures. Most alcohol-associated fatalities throughout the year involve problem drinkers.

by Julian A. Waller
 Publ: Journal of the American Medical Association

HS-005 259

SINGLE MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN CUYAHOGA COUNTY (OHIO): 1958-1963

Of the 225 cases examined, 168 deaths were due to accident injury; 57 to natural causes. Of these, 53 indicated significant cardiovascular disease. Three-fifths of those dying of injuries had blood alcohol above 0.10%. Road and weather conditions were also analyzed.

by S.R. Gerber; Paul V. Joliet; John R. Feegel
 Publ: Journal of Forensic Sciences

Presented at the Eighteenth Annual Meeting, American
 Academy of Forensic Sciences, Chicago, Feb. 24, 1966.

HS-005 280

THE USE OF ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY TO MEASURE RECOVERY TIME AFTER INTRAVENOUS ANAESTHESIA

Depth of anesthesia and tendency to sleep were tested following the administration of various anesthetics. Results suggest that after intravenous barbiturate anesthesia for out-patient procedures, patients should be cautioned against driving or drinking alcohol for 24 hours. The potentiating effect of a small quantity of alcohol can be discerned even after 12 hours in the case of some anesthetics.

by A. Doenicke; J. Kugler; A. Schellenberger; Th. guertner
 Publ: British Journal of Anaesthesia

HS-005 261

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: MEDICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY 1955-67

Subjects included are: accidents to children; industrial traffic accidents; traffic injury and safety research; connection of alcohol and drugs to traffic accidents; neurological disorders, behavior defects, and visual implications in connection with accidents; emergency care, first aid, and ambulance services; medical and surgical problems of injured; medical assessment and driver licensing; community organizations and conferences; education and preventive measures; law and traffic accidents; general and statistical papers.

HS-005 282

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS OF AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS

Review of research findings suggests that methods of epidemiology and biostatistics be used for the study of accidental deaths and injuries. Discusses interrelationships between driver, vehicle and environment, both physical and social; personal factors as age, experience and training, and

May 15, 1976

HS-005 354

emotional adjustment; results of studies on alcohol, drugs, diseases and physical defects. Application of data from the field of human engineering or biotechnology in the design of vehicles and highway equipment is recommended as an important means of improving safety and achieving more efficient man-machine integration.

by Ross A. McFarland
Publ: Traffic Safety Research Review

HS-005 297

AUTOMOTIVE SAFETY AT GM

Outlines efforts being made in highway safety, accident investigation and safety features such as side-guard beam, windshield skid header, head restraints to prevent whiplash, front pillar to absorb impact, restraint systems, and other design improvements. The use of dummies to determine human tolerances and tests to determine the effects of drinking on driving ability are also discussed. Efforts are intended to produce a more reliable controllable, crashworthy car.

by Paul C. Skeels
General Motors Proving Ground
Publ: Automotive Industries

Presented at the American Management Association Seminar, Chicago, Oct. 1968.

HS-005 319

UNAWARENESS OF DANGER IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

Study of 152 drivers and 134 passengers admitted to hospitals for injuries suffered in road accidents. An important biological factor seems to operate in the production of accidents. An unawareness of danger predisposes to unalertness of mind and decreased capacity for foresight. Errors of omission, in which dangerous situations are not noticed and therefore not avoided, are more common than errors of commission, which are usually associated with excessive speed, alcohol, or both. Severe injury accidents were usually caused by average drivers who were not sufficiently alert. Includes discussion on poor vision as an accident cause.

by E. Grattan
Publ: Transactions of the Ophthalmological Soc of the UK

HS-005 321

SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS FOR THE PREVENTION OF INJURY AND DEATH ON THE HIGHWAYS

Physicians should play a leading role in promoting highway safety. The most useful measures are: good driver training courses; better driver license standards; establishment of medical referral committees to weed out physically and mentally unfit drivers; use of three classes of driving permits for private, commercial, and passenger-carrying vehicles; more severe punishment for drinking drivers; more strict law en-

forcement for speeders and reckless drivers; and safer automotive design.

by Fletcher D. Woodward
Publ: Southern Medical Journal

HS-005 353

A STUDY: ROLES OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND ORGANIC FACTORS IN FATAL SINGLE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

A study was made of 1,474 single vehicle accidents in California; 155 of these deaths were attributed to natural causes and the rest to injuries. For 772 cases a blood alcohol sample could be obtained, and figures are given for sex, age, accident record, and other characteristics of these drivers. The problems of drugs and deaths from natural causes are outlined briefly.

by HW Sullivan
1968 ; 4p

HS-005 354

WHY DO DRIVERS DRINK?

The psychological reasons for increasing use and acceptance of alcohol are examined. It is suggested that we live in an anxiety-producing culture in which people who feel inadequate turn to alcohol for escape and that people are increasingly estranged from the traditionally stabilizing qualities of their culture. People arrested for drunk driving are generally unhappy and lacking in selfconfidence. The situation can be expected to get worse, especially among young drivers.

by JM Reinhardt
1964 ; 4p

HS-005 355

ALCOHOL AND SUDDEN DEATH-IMPORTANCE OF TESTING SEVERAL BODY FLUIDS

Blood alcohol tests alone cannot always determine cause of death. Urinalysis is often more important. Many hours after drinking, alcohol has disappeared from the blood but not the urine or cerebrospinal fluid. Sixteen case reports are given, some involving auto accidents. Tests were necessary to determine whether some victims died of intoxication or carbon monoxide poisoning.

by HA Heise
1968 ; 6p

HS-005 380

A STUDY OF PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES IN WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

Pedestrian fatalities for a two year period are charged according to age, sex, time, alcohol involvement, pedestrian actions, road conditions, weather and lighting conditions, and injury locations. An appendix contains fifty-eight brief case reports indicating each accident situation, vehicle type, police estimated speed, and the fatal injuries of pedestrians.

by DF Huelke; RA Davis
Michigan Univ. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
1969 ; 59p

HS-005 382

THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL, AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS (ADVANCE REPORT)

Carbon monoxide was found to be a negligible factor. About 12% of the fatalities studied were taking drugs, but the detection process was not complete. Blood alcohol level was .10% or more in 70% of the male and 40% of the female drivers. There was a considerable incidence of arrests for drunkenness and other criminal behavior in the previous records of these subjects. About 10% of the cases were drivers who died from natural causes just before their accidents; these were middle-aged and elderly male drivers. Study was based on 380 subjects.

Department of Highway Patrol
1965 ; 30p

HS-005 382

THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL, AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS (ADVANCE REPORT)

Carbon monoxide was found to be a negligible factor. About 12% of the fatalities studied were taking drugs, but the detection process was not complete. Blood alcohol level was .10% or more in 70% of the male and 40% of the female drivers. There was a considerable incidence of arrests for drunkenness and other criminal behavior in the previous records of these subjects. About 10% of the cases were drivers who died from natural causes just before their accidents; these were middle-aged and elderly male drivers. Study was based on 380 subjects.

Department of Highway Patrol
1965 ; 30p

HS-005 383

A REVIEW OF ROAD ACCIDENT RESEARCH

Reviews selected literature on road accidents. Categories covered are general statistics; traffic engineering, including roads, lighting, speed; vehicle engineering and design, including crashworthiness; aircraft engineering in comparison with automobiles; physiological considerations involving drivers; motor vehicle injuries; alcohol and traffic accidents; psychological considerations involving drivers; economic and legal aspects of the accident problem.

by GM Mackay
Birmingham Univ. (England)
1966 ; 147p

HS-005 404

STUDY OF WRONG WAY TRAFFIC ON FREEWAY RAMPS. ANALYSIS OF WRONG-WAY INCIDENTS ON MICHIGAN FREEWAYS. INTERIM REPORT

Analysis was made of 200 wrong-way incidents and 44 accidents. The data indicate that 50% of the incidents involve drinking drivers and generally occur at night. Half of the accidents involved drivers with ten or more violation points, many of whom were driving without a valid license.

Michigan Univ.
1968 ; 22p
Prepared in cooperation with Bureau of Public Roads,
Washington, D.C. and Michigan Dept. of State Police.

HS-005 421

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CHILDREN IN HELSINKI IN 1965 AND THE SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF THE CHILDREN INCLUDED

Children involved in traffic accidents were below average in school subjects and athletic ability. Investigation was made of parental use of alcohol, family type, social conditions, and social adaptation. Social conditions influence both accident involvement and school success. Accident involvement risk cannot be predicted from school success, however.

by Liisa Ratilainen
Central Organisation for Traf. Safety in Finland
1968 ; 79p

HS-005 440

WHO IS THE DEADLY DRINKING DRIVER?

The drinking driver is significantly overrepresented in the accident population and that the involvement of alcoholics is great, particularly in serious accidents. The characteristics of accident-involved nonalcoholic drinkers having serious accidents and the characteristics of all drinking drivers in less serious accidents are not well known. Satisfactory controls can be made only when these characteristics are well known. Objective tests to identify high-risk drinking drivers during some routine examining procedure are needed.

by Joseph W Little
Publ: The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and

HS-005 443

**THE EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA AND ALCOHOL ON
SIMULATED DRIVING PERFORMANCE**

Study was conducted to determine effect of a normal social marijuana high on simulated driving performance. Experienced marijuana smokers accumulated significantly more speedometer errors on the simulator while the same subjects intoxicated from alcohol accumulated more acceleration, brake, signal, speedometer, and total errors but not steering errors. Impairment in simulated driving performance is not a function of increased marijuana dosage.

by Alfred Jr. Crancer; James M Dille; Jack C Delay; Jean F Wallace; Martin D Haykin
Washington Dept. of Motor Vehicles Washington Univ.
Publ: Science
Rept. No. 021

HS-005 454

**DRIVING SIMULATORS FOR RESEARCH
PURPOSES**

Literature review examines automobile simulators used to study driver behavior, learning, perception, alertness, fatigue, drugs, and alcohol. Concludes that psychological research done with simulators is inadequate, that little research involving dangerous situations has been done with simulators, that some results are of unknown validity, that most simulators are rather simple devices.

by J Hoskovec; BM Biehl
Verkehrspsychologisches Inst. (Austria)
1968 ; 31p

HS-005 493

**A SURVEY OF POST-MORTEM BLOOD-ALCOHOLS
FROM 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966.
ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR
VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN 41 CALIFORNIA
COUNTIES IN 1966**

Alcohol involvement of 1,953 pedestrians and adult drivers who died within six hours of their accidents is described. Statistics showed that: 53% of the drivers had been drinking prior to their accidents; pedestrians between ages of 15-64 were found to have been drinking more often than those aged 65 or older; 82% of the drivers and 86% of the pedestrians had blood-alcohol ratios of 0.10% or higher. Also included is a comparison of eight large counties covering a five-year period which failed to show any significant trends in alcohol involvement in fatal accidents.

by Royal A. Neilson
California Traffic Safety Foundation
1967 ; 18p
Prepared in cooperation with California State Coroners Assoc.

by Robert L. Donigan; Edward C. Fisher
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

HS-005 633

DOES ALCOHOL EDUCATION BELONG IN A DRIVER EDUCATION PROGRAM?

High school students should be taught about alcohol in relation to driving. The practices of various states are surveyed, and the courses outlined. It is suggested that the older approach emphasizing the evils of alcoholism is ineffective with high school students and that a modern approach explaining how alcohol affects the human system is preferable. Guidelines for driver education teachers are given.

by S.A. Abercrombie
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

HS-005 651

THE FINE LINES IN TRAFFIC VIOLENCE

Discusses the legal aspects of traffic and accident problems: whether driver's license is a right or a privilege, the desirability of the Uniform Vehicle Code to provide standard driving rules, the administration of implied consent laws to test blood alcohol of suspected drunk drivers, the denial of a license to persons thought unfit to drive, and the "Good Samaritan" laws to prevent physicians from being sued when they give first aid at accident sites.

by James P. Economos
Publ: Texas Medicine

HS-005 634

ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS

Discusses the role of alcohol as a cause of accidents, and whether its role is over emphasized. Discusses the validity of blood tests for suspected drunk drivers as an accident reducing device.

by J.D.J. Harvard
Publ: Journal of Forensic Medicine

HS-005 678

ALCOHOLICS AND ACCIDENTS

Alcoholics cause more than half of all traffic deaths. Recent research indicates that most damage is caused by the excessive drinker, or alcoholic and not by the social drinker driving after one or two drinks. The author relates his experience with a road test performed at varying blood alcohol levels. He concluded that impairment set in at a blood alcohol level of 0.04% and that drunk driving laws in the U.S. are lenient.

by Ronald G. Shafer
Publ: Science Digest

HS-005 635

IDENTIFY DRUNK DRIVER AS TOP HIGHWAY THREAT

Outlines the role of drunk drivers in accidents, reporting percentages from various studies on their involvement. A chart of blood alcohol levels related to body weight is given. The effects of alcohol on driver performance are discussed.

by Anonymous
Publ: Chicago Traffic Safety Review

HS-005 679

THE DRINKING DRIVER AND THE MOVIES

Many police departments routinely use moving pictures of persons arrested for driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor. But few cases have reached the appellate courts involving (1) the legality of evidence of insobriety gained through observation of these motorists performing certain physical tests, and (2) motion pictures recording their actions. One case admitting motion pictures as evidence and one case ruling motion pictures inadmissible are discussed. In another case voice recordings were held admissible evidence.

HS-005 649

RECENT CASES INDICATE COURTS' AWARENESS OF TRAFFIC PROBLEM. PART 1

Appellate court decisions indicate a growing recognition of the seriousness of the traffic situation and a stiffening attitude toward traffic violators. Cases are discussed involving radar speed detection, right of way, driving while intoxicated as evidence of gross negligence, driving with defective brakes.

by Robert L. Donigan; Edward C. Fisher
 Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

by Terence J. Clark
 Publ: Case Western Reserve Law Review

HS-005 680

TRAFFIC DEATHS GO UP AGAIN. ROLE OF THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER. OUR PRESENT CONTROL METHODS

Author cites statistics, reviews current medical and legal thought, and concludes that present restrictions on the drinking motorist are inadequate. Blood alcohol levels are discussed, and the severe standard of 0.05% in Norway contrasted with more lenient standards in other countries.

by H. Emerson Campbell
 Publ: JAG Journal

HS-005 683

ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Results of measurement of blood alcohol levels in a study of motor vehicle fatalities included the following: among all tested drivers considered responsible for their accidents, 61.3% had been drinking and 51.1% had blood alcohol levels of 0.10% or more; pedestrians killed in traffic accidents appear to have been drinking in 53.9% of those who were tested. 1,163 dead drivers were examined for blood alcohol, and 281 pedestrian deaths were documented.

by EOF Campbell
 Publ: Modern Medicine of Canada

HS-005 681

THE DRINKING DRIVER: AN APPROACH TO SOLVING A PROBLEM OF UNDERESTIMATED SEVERITY

Improvement of the statutes prohibiting driving while intoxicated is recommended. Adoption of implied consent laws is a necessity. Reducing the alcohol level above which a driver is presumed to be intoxicated and providing stricter, more consistent penalties also are necessary for more appropriate statutes. That police institute periodic road blocks is suggested. Henry Ford's foresight regarding the dire effects of removing prohibition in the wake of increase in auto ownership is mentioned. American and European laws and their enforcement are contrasted.

by David A. Scholl
 Publ: Villanova Law Review

HS-005 684

ALCOHOL AND THE MOTORIST: PRACTICAL AND LEGAL PROBLEMS OF CHEMICAL TESTING

Two basic problems inherent in chemical testing are analyzed: the limitations on the accuracy of the tests, and the possible invasions on constitutional and statutory rights of individuals resulting from compelled submission to the tests. Also examined are the constitutionality and feasibility of the so-called implied consent statutes recently enacted in some states to overcome constitutional barriers proscribing the use of chemical testing for intoxication.

by MC Slough; PE Wilson
 Publ: Minnesota Law Review

HS-005 682

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED ± IMPLIED CONSENT STATUTE IN OHIO

Under Ohio's implied consent statute, a driver who refuses a chemical test for intoxication may have his driver's license revoked. If a blood alcohol level of 0.15% or more is determined, the driver is subject to criminal penalty. Constitutional questions and reasonable grounds for arrest are discussed.

HS-005 685

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING: THE BREATHALYSER BOGEY

Queensland has recently joined Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia in introducing breathalyser legislation. The new Queensland act is briefly discussed. Blood alcohol levels and their relation to driving skills are discussed. Analysis is given of the age group and occupational status of drivers charged under the act.

by KG Jamieson
Publ: Medical Journal of Australia

by Eldon Fillman
Publ: Journal of Kansas Medical Society

HS-005 686

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL COLLISIONS WITH TRAINS

A study was made of 94 persons killed in collisions with trains in California. Thirty per cent of drivers, 55 per cent of passengers, and 64 per cent of pedestrians age 15 or older who survived 6 hours or less had been drinking. Most of those injured at night had been drinking, frequently with very high alcohol concentrations and histories of previous arrests for misuse of alcohol. Gates are recommended for all such intersections.

by Julian A. Waller
Publ: Northwest Medicine

HS-005 688

A DEMONSTRATION OF THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON VISION

Describes an experiment which indicated that persons with blood alcohol concentrations less than .15% will experience vision problems sufficient to contribute to the auto accident problem. Depth perception, peripheral vision, and reaction time were affected.

by Charles R. Stewart
Publ: Journal of the American Optometric Association

HS-005 693

SAFE DRIVING: NO. 1 STATUS SYMBOL

Suggests that our present addiction to speeding, drinking, and careless driving tactics reflect our uncertainty about the future. Comments on the use of the auto and motorcycle as status symbols. Many drivers enjoy danger, drive recklessly, and fail to use seat belts and other safety measures.

by John Burke
Publ: Highway Patrolman

HS-005 731

AUTOMOBILES-HIGHWAYS-DEATHS AN ANALYSIS OF OUR AUTOMOBILE CULTURE IN RELATION TO DEATH AND INJURY ON THE HIGHWAY

Causation of injuries, restraint systems, crashworthiness of the modern automobile, the role of driver physical fitness and alcohol in highway crashes, pedestrian deaths and injuries, seat belt injuries, measures to control highway deaths and injuries are topics discussed.

HS-005 782

SEAT BELTS SAVE LIVES

Except for crushing accidents, occupants are better off when wearing seat belts, and the risk of being injured by the belts is low. It is too soon to tell whether making safer cars will offset human error, careless driving, drinking, and other accident causes not due to design of the car.

by T.R. Dellen
Publ: Illinois Highway Bulletin

HS-005 863

CASUALTY ACCIDENTS INVOLVING BICYCLES±STATE OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA 1965 AND 1967

The number of bicycle accidents, severity of accident, age of rider, environmental conditions, involvement of drinking drivers, role of lights or lack of lights on bicycles, and other accident factors were analyzed. Some 93% were found to be collisions with other vehicles; 96% were urban accidents. School-age children were 62% of the victims, accident risk was greater in darkness, the lights required on bicycles are insufficient, and many bicycle riders were found to be careless.

by Anne Raymond
Publ: Australian Road Research

HS-005 868

HUMAN FACTORS IN THE CONTROL OF ROAD VEHICLES

Human factors are the main cause of accidents. Major safety improvements can be made only if vehicle manufacturers and transportation administrators achieve an acceptable match between the characteristics of man, machine, and environment. The design of the drivers control instruments, the ability to judge speed, risk taking behavior, driver intoxication, road signs, problem drivers and automatic guidance of cars are discussed.

by I.D. Brown
Publ: Electronics & Power
1968

HS-005 897

FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT STUDY

Drivers involved in 540 fatal motor accidents were compared to matched control subjects. Control group were found to have significantly fewer numbers with uncorrected defective vision and histories suggestive of behavior or personality disorder

than the group involved in fatalities. Two-thirds of the autopsied drivers showed blood alcohol. Carbon monoxide was found in one-third of the specimens. The majority of the fatal accidents occurred in two-lane, undivided highways under good driving conditions and without use of seat belts.

Medical Lab. (10th)
1967 ; 44p

Includes covering letter to Commanders of USAREUR major commands and assigned units and activities, and discussion of film "For Those Who Drink".

HS-005 899

BREATHALYZER TRAINING MANUAL

This course is designed for the police officer who is expected to operate the Breathalyzer in the field. Subjects included involve elementary physiology, pathology, and pharmacology as related to alcohol in body fluids and in the breath. Guidelines for using the tests as evidence are given.

Victoria Police Force (Australia)
1968 ; 117p

HS-005 900

ALCOHOL AND THE IMPAIRED DRIVER: A MANUAL ON THE MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS OF CHEMICAL TESTS FOR INTOXICATION

The impairment of a driver by alcohol is discussed in terms of pharmacology and neurophysiology. Road tests and simulated driving tests have led to the conclusion that driving skill deteriorates with a relatively low blood alcohol level, certainly less than 0.05%. Chemical test methods, and their legal aspects are presented. Committee members preparing this report included attorneys as well as physicians.

by Russell S. Fisher; Charles H. Hine; C. Joseph Stetler; John K. Torrens; Carl E.E. Wasmuth; Herman Wing; Richard P. Bergen
American Medical Assoc.

243p

A Model Program for the Control of Alcohol for Traffic Safety developed by the National Safety Council for the National Highway Safety Bureau is appended.

HS-005 926

THE DRINKING DRIVER PROBLEM

Two driving tests were designed to evaluate some of the effects of alcohol on driving skills. One was an evasive maneuver simulating an emergency and the other a cone course which forced drivers to follow a winding path. Seven volunteers took the tests, and their driving became erratic and uncoordinated as blood alcohol level rose.

by David R. McLellan; Charles J. Brady
General Motors Proving Ground

10p

HS-005 961

MARYLAND FIRST STATE WITH 'EXPRESS CONSENT'

Approved legislation requires Maryland drivers to sign an affidavit consenting to a chemical test for alcohol before receiving a license. Differences between express consent and implied consent are pointed out.

by Spencer McAllister
Publ: Analogy

HS-005 962

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC "ACCIDENTS"

Combined data is presented proving that the drinking driver is the largest part of our traffic death and serious injury problem. Discusses legislation concerning drinking and driving in Norway and Sweden. Suggests that: implied consent legislation be adopted by every state along with special legislation providing medical or psychiatric treatment for the problem drinker; since blood alcohol levels of 0.05 per cent produce impaired driving behavior, the statutory level should be below this point; and the problem should be recognized more fully and handled in a rational manner.

by Horace E. Campbell
Publ: Traffic Safety

HS-005 963

WHY WE'RE MISSING THE BOAT ON ALCOHOL EDUCATION

Educational programs about alcohol and safety will succeed only if they are based upon a recognition that there are several goals and several audiences, each of which must be approached differently, and only if such programs are carefully evaluated and redesigned as necessary, using appropriate scientific techniques that are available but all too often ignored. While the connection between alcohol and accidents has long been known, educational programs have had little effect.

May 15, 1976

HS-006 006

by Julian A. Waller
Publ: Traffic Safety

by Merrill Mueller

HS-005 964

THE TRIAL OF A "DRUNK-DRIVING" CASE

The trial of the drunken driving case is a criminal proceeding. Important points for the defense attorney include: selecting the jury, police witnesses, chemical tests, blood tests, breath tests. Inadequacies of breath testing devices, errors in administration of tests are reviewed also. Drunk driving defendants have the same constitutional rights as do all other accused persons.

by Charles Holloper
Publ: Trial Lawyers Guide

HS-005 977

ALCOHOL AND PROBLEMS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY. THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Social science has done little directly related to the traffic accident-alcohol problem, although it has a methodology suitable to investigating the problem. There is considerable knowledge on the use of alcoholic beverages as a custom and a good deal of pathologic information about accidents. Work on the relationship of drinking and driving and on solutions to the problem is needed.

by SD Bacon
Rutgers-The State Univ.

Published originally in Practical Lawyer, v3 n8 (Dec 1957).

HS-005 965

DAYLIGHT RUNNING LIGHTS REDUCE ACCIDENTS ALCOHOL IN PHYSIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

Outlines criteria for quantitative analysis of blood, urine, and breath samples for alcohol; also defines equipment specifications and personnel qualifications required in California.

California Assoc. of Criminalists
1969 ; 10p

HS-005 979

DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND LEGAL SANCTIONS. A STUDY OF DETERRENCE

There is evidence that legal sanctions can influence human behavior through setting up norms and establishing fear to violate them. This kind of general deterrence is most effective in enforcement of parking regulations, but less effective in preventing moving violations and still less in preventing driving after drinking. In these cases there is less fear of apprehension. There is little information on the deterrent effect of potential civil liability. Insurance rates may be a greater deterrent. The rehabilitative effects of driver improvement programs and traffic courts are also questionable.

by RC Cramton
Michigan Univ.

HS-005 971

ALCOHOL AND THE BRITISH DRIVER

Explains the provisions of the British Road Safety Act of 1967, how breath and blood analysis are made, and the legal procedures in charging drivers for drunk driving.

by Anthony Grant
England Parliament

HS-005 998

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FREEPORT TRANSPORT, INC.--ACCIDENT-- FEBRUARY 1, 1968--BAIRDFORD, PENNSYLVANIA

One fatality, injury to one, and approximately \$7,000 property damage resulted when a tractor-semitrailer ran off the roadway and plunged down an embankment. The accident was attributed to reckless driving by an intoxicated truck driver.

Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety
Rept. No. 68-3

HS-005 973

SAFETY MEETS THE MEDIA. A PRESS FORUM

Discussion includes the drinking driver problem, the public attitude of indifference to high accident rates, the use of governors to limit speed, roadside hazards, and various aspects of driver behavior.

HS-006 006

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. MID-CONTINENT FREIGHT LINES, INC.- ACCIDENT-OCTOBER 20, 1968-KANSAS CITY, MO.

Two fatalities and \$1,000 property damage resulted from accident in which an auto struck a tractor-semitrailer broadside in an intersection. Truck driver had been drinking, went

through a stopsign, and entered intersection at 60 miles per hour. Truck driver had exchanged duties with the assigned driver, was carrying a female passenger. Inadequate supervision of truck driver is criticized.

Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety
1968 ; 11p

HS-006 008

**MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
GROSS & SONS TRANSPORT COMPANY-ACCIDENT
OF JANUARY 24, 1969-JEROME, IDAHO**

One fatality and \$30,000 property damage resulted from accident in which tractor-semitrailer ran off road and overturned. Truck driver had been on duty an excessive time and evidently went to sleep. He had also been drinking heavily during the trip.

Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety
1969 ; 9p

HS-006 017

DRUNKEN DRIVERS AND WILLING PASSENGERS

Differences of views between Australian, Canadian, and English courts are covered in cases regarding decisions of negligence in trials of intoxicated drivers who have gratuitous passengers.

by DM Gordon
Publ: Law Quarterly Review

HS-006 018

**WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT ALCOHOL AND THE
DRIVER?**

The relationship between alcoholism, drunk driving, and their involvement in fatal automobile accidents is covered. To substantiate the theory that alcohol is a major causative factor in accidents, tests were made where subjects, using simulated trainers, and their blood alcohol level gradually increased, and their reactions in various situations were recorded; studies of accident fatalities in California were conducted and statistics compiled by age and sex factors, type of accident, blood alcohol levels, and vision; additional tests were conducted on geographical areas, and all research proved that alcohol is an important factor in driver impairment and traffic accidents. Mentioned also are the divided views on the role of the social drinker versus the alcoholic in accidents.

by R Meister
Publ: Traffic Safety

HS-006 019

THE DEADLY TRANQUILIZER

The role of alcohol as a major contributing factor in traffic accident fatalities was proved in a comprehensive study of data collected from eight California counties. Methods of attacking the drinking driver problem include implied consent for chemical tests, portable testing devices for breath, willing policemen, responsible and qualified chemical test experts, and well trained and conscientious attorneys, judges and law officers who will enforce the laws.

by RA Neilson
Publ: Traffic Safety

HS-006 044

**TRUCK ACCIDENT STUDY. REPORT OF
PROCEDURES AND FINDINGS**

Data on 1,029 truck accidents were analyzed and other accident reports surveyed. Data helped to establish the frequency of various kinds of accidents under widely varying environmental conditions and vehicle conditions. Guidelines concerning injuries and fatalities to drivers, passengers and pedestrians were established. The most frequent tractor-trailer accident is collision with a passenger car, followed by single-vehicle accidents and collision with another tractor-trailer. Other factors found significant were drinking by truck drivers, defects in the vehicles, speed, seat belt usage.

Ernst and Ernst
1968
Prepared for Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc.

HS-006 045

ANALOGUE 1000

An in depth study of 1000 fatal traffic accidents in Indiana was made to determine their causes. Analysis of the data compiled showed that accidents were related to: drugs including alcohol; educational level of driver; novice drivers; traffic law violations; vocational factors; careless drivers; suicides; and mechanical defects.

by Robert K. Konkle
Publ: FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

HS-006 057

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILLS

More than half the nations 50,000 annual traffic deaths are caused by drinking drivers. This General Motors Proving Grounds study used two driving tests with film records to

evaluate some of the effects of alcohol on driving skills. Few of the drivers had trouble when blood alcohol was .05%. Test results will be described in a film and related to Michigans Implied Consent Law which accepts a legal limit of .10% blood alcohol.

by DR McClellan
General Motors Proving Ground

HS-006 063

SOCIETYS RESPONSIBILITY IN TRAFFIC SAFETY: A PANEL DISCUSSION

Problems discussed are: drinking drivers, alcoholism, safety standards, safety design and devices of cars, quality control in the automobile industry legal liability for auto accidents, and the need for a larger effort to solve the highway safety problem.

by LM Rockne; DA Frasier; RE McCleery; HM Philo; NA Lofgren

HS-006 068

ACCIDENT VULNERABILITY AND BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF DRIVERS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Accident vulnerability according to blood alcohol concentration is presented by age, sex, marital status, race; education and occupation. Conclusions show that drivers with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.05% and over the drivers aged under 25 and over 69 were markedly over-represented among accident involved drivers, and that drunken driving is related to alienation from social ties and societal norms, frequently manifested by alcoholism and irresponsible behavior.

by MM Hyman
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

HS-006 069

WHO SAYS THE SOCIAL DRINKER ISNT DANGEROUS?

Simulated driving tests using three subjects with blood alcohol levels of 0.10% or less proved that drivers movements were adversely affected by the liquor. They were less alert, careless, reactions in emergencies were slow, and timing was poor. Visual impairment, hand position, timing, knowledge of speed limits, braking action, and performance on specific problems for each of the subjects during the tests are discussed.

by FQ Gassert
Publ: Traffic Safety

HS-006 102

SUDDEN NATURAL DEATH AMONG AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS

Heart disease was the most frequent cause of death among 81 drivers who died suddenly from natural causes at the wheel of a motor vehicle. In a study of such driver fatalities occurring principally in Baltimore, Maryland, during a 4-year period, the resulting accidents were minor, producing little damage to property and no serious injury to pedestrians, passengers, or other drivers. More than half of the 81 drivers were apparently able to stop the automobile before an accident occurred. The study suggests that these individuals are not as great a menace as might be expected and that a high blood alcohol level is not likely to be a contributory factor.

by Bonita J. Peterson; Charles S. Petty
Grant
Publ: Journal of Forensic Science

Presented at 14th annual meeting of American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Feb. 22, 1962, Chicago, Ill.

HS-006 104

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL RELATIVE TO MASSACHUSETTS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFET ACT OF 1966

The provisions of the Highway Safety Act of 1966 are outlined and the extent to which Massachusetts has complied are detailed. The problems of financing compliance are discussed. Included are efforts to meet standards in driver education, licensing, motorcycle safety, traffic records, motor vehicle inspection and registration, highway design, traffic control devices, accident location identification, codes and laws, traffic courts, emergency medical services, implied consent laws and blood alcohol tests, and drugs.

by Robert D. Webb
Massachusetts Legislature
1968 ; 77p

HS-006 115

DEFENSE OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF DRIVING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

The basic elements of the drunk driving offense are that the defendant was actually driving, was on a public highway, and was under the influence. How lawyers should defend these points, the role of circumstantial evidence, methods of cross-examining police witnesses, and how to attack the validity of blood alcohol tests and pictures of the defendant are discussed.

by RE Erwin
Publ: Practical Lawyer

by Daniel E. Johnson
Publ: Indiana Law Journal

HS-006 123

THE NEW IMAGE OF THE OLDER PEDESTRIAN

Physical limitations due to age are a major factor in traffic accidents involving older pedestrians. Detailed studies of injuries and fatalities of this age group indicate that most accidents occur at intersections with vehicles traveling at low speeds; nighttime and dusk are particularly hazardous; males are more vulnerable; and that there is very little evidence of alcohol and suicide as being contributing factors. Suggestions are made for improving the safety of older pedestrians.

by Sam Yaksich, Jr.
Publ: Traffic Safety

HS-006 182

PHYSIOLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT AND PERSONALITY FACTORS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS OF ALCOHOLICS

Studies and tests measuring physiological and psychological involvement as two major factors in traffic accidents of alcoholics are compared. Age factors, suicidal tendencies, psychopathological variables, blood alcohol levels, accident types, and sensorimotor impairment of the alcoholic in connection with accidents are also discussed in this review article.

by Reginald G. Smart; Wolfgang schmidt
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

HS-006 180

THE ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967 AND ITS EFFECT ON ROAD ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The introduction of the statutory blood alcohol level (0.08%) for drivers in the United Kingdom led to a marked fall in road accidents. However, 15% of drivers who are killed in road accidents still have blood alcohol levels of over 0.08% and 11% have levels of over 0.15%. The author concludes there is still a long way to go before the problem of the drinking driver is solved in the United Kingdom.

by J.W.S. Dempster
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review
1969

HS-006 183

DRINK AND DRIVING

A survey was made of blood alcohol levels from three categories of drivers: those victims of motor vehicle accidents who were admitted to a neurosurgical ward, those convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol, and those killed in motor vehicle accidents. 60% of the accident victims admitted to neurosurgical wards, 100% of the "driving under the influence" drivers, and 55% of the fatally injured drivers had blood alcohol levels of 100mg/100ml or more. The age group 16-20 had a larger representation in all three categories than any other five-year group. The sampling, however, was quite small.

by G.R. Scott
Publ: New Zealand Medical Journal

HS-006 181

DRUNKEN DRIVING-THE CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PURVEYOR OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR

The degree of responsibility of sellers of intoxicating liquors to drivers whom they know to be predisposed to the misuse of alcohol, and who become involved in automobile accidents, is discussed. Court decisions, pro and con, are cited. The Common Law Rule, civil damage legislation, and civil liability of the liquor purveyor for drunken driving of customers disqualified by age, condition, or capacity from consuming liquor are discussed.

HS-006 184

RESPONSIBILITY, BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS, AND ALCOHOLISM

The blood alcohol levels of alcoholics in alcohol-related accidents, their responsibility for their accidents, and the characteristics of their accidents were studied in the Toronto area. More alcoholics and problem drinkers were found in the alcohol-related accident group than in the non-alcohol accident group. These excessive drinkers had higher blood alcohol levels and greater responsibility scores than non-alcoholics in alcohol-accidents, and had more accidents at night and fewer in daytime in comparison with non-alcoholics. Although nearly three times as many excessive drinkers were found in the alcohol-accident group as in the non-alcohol-accident group, the percentage was smaller than previous studies would indicate.

by Reginald G. Smart; Wolfgang schmidt
Publ: Traffic Safety and Research Review

by Donald E. O'Brien
Texas State Board of Insurance
1968 ; 24p

Prepared for presentation at the Prevention of Highway Injury symposium, Univ. of Michigan, 1967.

HS-006 211

MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS OVER FOURTH OF JULY, 1960: A MORE DETAILED REPORT OF AN EARLIER STUDY

Statistics compiled for the 78-hour Fourth of July holiday period showed that there were 344 accidents involving 494 drivers and 442 fatalities. Data collected includes information on seat belt usage, purpose of trips, motor vehicle and accident types, residency of drivers, speeding, alcohol, time, age, and sex of drivers and victims, and pedestrian fatalities.

National Safety Council
1960 ; 20p

HS-006 216

ACCIDENT RECORDS AND RESEARCH

Accident reporting must be improved to provide the researcher with valid data on which to base meaningful conclusions in order to reduce motor vehicle accidents. Examples of how the quality of records can be improved are given in the areas of speed, alcohol, vehicle condition, and light and weather conditions.

by David M. Baldwin
Publ: Traffic Safety and Research Review

HS-006 231

ALCOHOL IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. THE EFFECT ON AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COSTS, COURT CASE LOADS, AND UNDERWRITING SELECTION

A review and analysis of automobile accident statistics and research studies pertinent to drinking drivers is presented. Also determined is the impact of alcohol on automobile insurance accident costs, as a stimulus to litigation and as a contributing factor to underwriting section. Alcohol is a factor in 50% of all fatalities. Accidents involving alcohol are a major factor in the high cost of automobile insurance; such accidents result in more court cases; and unless this type of accident is controlled the cost and effectiveness of any type of automobile insurance system will be unsatisfactory. Varying blood alcohol levels used as the standard of drunkenness in different states are also discussed.

HS-006 279

PROJECT IMPACT CUTS ACCIDENTS

North Carolina Project Impact utilized the three Es-- education, engineering, enforcement--to save lives and reduce accidents. In six months, 19 lives were saved, 183 injuries prevented, and \$3,420,000 in accident costs were saved at an expenditure of \$1,293,000. A special barb was aimed at drunken drivers who are involved in at least 32% of the fatal accidents. A higher traffic law enforcement level and traffic engineering improvements were utilized.

by T Sanford
Publ: Traffic Safety

HS-006 282

REFLECTIVE DEVICES AS AIDS TO NIGHT DRIVING

Study implicates other factors (time of day, age, occupation, driving experience) in addition to alcohol as being associated to some degree with accidents. signs, curbs, road and edge markings, and road studs. This article considers remedial treatment, assessments of reflecting devices, brightness measurements, and factors causing temporary loss of reflectivity.

by R Zylman; JW Tyler
Publ: Highways and Traffic Engineering

HS-006 288

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES. A CRITICAL REVIEW WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL.

This review examines reports appearing since 1940 on the effects of a alcohol on driving. Topics discussed include: reaction time, motor skills, positional nystagmus, sensory processes, intellectual functions, tests of driving skill, validity of driving tests, subject variability, and methodological questions.

by John A. Carpenter
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

HS-006 289

FACT AND FICTION ABOUT ACCIDENTAL INJURY

Accidental injury commonly is still thought of in a prescientific manner and has as yet benefited only rarely from rational consideration. Due to inadequately collected data, injury is still being considered the result of sinfulness, carelessness,

thoughtlessness, or inattention, and not as the result of concurrence of forces. A single factor may produce multiple effects and a single effect may result from the combined operation of several factors. Alcohol and drinking drivers are major factors in highway and non-highway injury. Even low blood concentrations of alcohol will impair ability to cope with hazardous conditions. Most persons injured after drinking have high concentrations and are problem drinkers.

by Julian A. Waller
Publ: Northwest Medicine

Presented at 14th Annual Pacific Northwest Occupational Health Conference, Portland, Oregon, Nov. 14, 1967.

HS-006 290

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DECISION-MAKING WITH RESPECT TO TRAFFIC SIGNAL

A study to determine whether the ability to perform simple driving tasks is impaired at blood alcohol of .05-.10%, and whether degree of impairment differs as a function of rising or falling blood alcohol curve is discussed. 20 subjects between 21 and 38 years of age were tested in a driving simulator for their ability to react appropriately to a traffic signal light. Runs were made at different speeds and at different blood alcohol levels. Results showed that the moderate blood alcohol level tested did significantly impair simple driving task performance, and that an identical blood alcohol level produced fewer errors on the descending curve than on the ascending one.

by Everett M. Lewis, Jr.; Kiriako sarlanis
Environmental Control Administration
1968 ; 30p

HS-006 296

ACCIDENT AND VIOLATION REDUCTION THROUGH BRIEF DRIVER IMPROVEMENT INTERVIEWS

An Oregon study to devise a driver improvement interview program is evaluated. A special instruction course was formulated for interviewers. 660 male drivers in the 16-64 age bracket who had received only one driver improvement warning letter and had no drunken driving charges on their records were interviewed and their subsequent records compared with those of 660 control drivers of like background. Results showed 42% of the interviewees vs. 28% of controls drove a full year without a traffic entry; the time lapse before the first traffic involvement was longer for interviewed drivers; interviewees had fewer total traffic entries. Improvement is considered significant.

by Noel Kaestner; Edward M. Syring
Publ: Traffic Safety Research Review

Rept. 1 is HS-001 145.

HS-006 301

DRUGS, DRIVING, DANGER

Drivers should be warned of the potential danger inherent in certain drugs--barbiturates, tranquilizers, analgesics, antihistamines. Especially when combined with alcohol, many drugs have a synergistic effect and make a driver too sleepy to drive safely.

by HE Dark
Publ: Analogy

HS-006 302

PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

The accident rates of 30 psychoactive drug abusers seen at a clinic in Toronto were examined. The group included persons addicted to or dependent on barbiturates, tranquilizers, and stimulants; half were also dependent on alcohol. The psychoactive drug abusers had accident rates about twice as high as expected for their age, sex, and driving exposure. Most of the excess was attributed to amphetamines.

by RG Smart; W Schmidt; K Bateman
Publ: Journal of Safety Research

HS-006 306

THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT: THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING, REFLECTORIZATION AND DRIVER INTOXICATION

In the United States, pedestrian deaths account for nearly 20% of all traffic fatalities. At low levels of illumination sensitivity to contrast decreases as an individual's blood alcohol level increases. Dummies covered with white fabric were safely visible at 50 mph; only reflectorized dummies were safely visible above that speed. At blood alcohol levels greater than 0.04% a significant decrease in mean visibility distance occurred for each of the simulated pedestrian conditions.

by Richard D. Hazlett; Merrill J. Allen
Publ: Archives of American Academy of Optometry

HS-006 325

THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Physicians have a new role to play in preventing death and disability from traffic accidents. Through persuasion admoni-

tion and direction, patients must be made aware of carbon monoxide accumulations from smoking, age and decreasing visual ability, drugs, alcohol, acute and chronic medical conditions, and emotional disturbances and their effects on driving.

by Abraham J. Mirkin
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

Presented at the American Medical Association's Third Congress on Environmental Health Problems.

HS-006 327

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE STATE MAINTAINED SYSTEM, 1968

Statistical tabulation of Connecticut's 260 fatal accidents during 1968 reveals that 21.7% of the accidents were alcohol involved; 41% of the accidents occurred on two lane, two directional highways; 38.5% occurred on straight-level roads; 37.4% were fixed object collisions; 83.4% occurred in clear weather; 29.2% of the motorists were driving too fast for conditions. There were 41 pedestrian fatalities; 61% of the fatal accidents occurred during hours of darkness; there were 168 single vehicle accidents and 92 multiple vehicle collisions; 52% of the fatal accidents occurred in urban areas.

Connecticut Hwy. Dept.
1968 ; 55p

HS-006 329

A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF TIME OF DAY TO MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA (1966-1968)

Accident risk is the least during the late morning and early afternoon hours and greatest during the late evening and early morning hours. Contributing factors may be alcohol usage, poor visibility, and fatigue during night time as well as the biological phenomenon of diurnal or circadian rhythm.

by Kersey Homi Antia
North Carolina Univ. Hwy. Safety Res. Center
1969 ; 7p

HS-006 342

THE 1967 DRINK AND DRIVING CAMPAIGN: A SURVEY AMONG DRIVERS

The results are described of two national surveys designed to assess the effect of the new drinking and driving law and the publicity campaign. Results showed that drivers drank away from home as often as before, but were less likely to drive back after drinking. Among drivers there is an increase in knowledge about the new law and its meaning, and few disapprove of the police powers. However, the drivers' estimate of the maximum amount of alcohol consumed without affecting their driving has not been lowered. The implications of these results are discussed including the extent to which changes came about because of the law, the campaign, or publicity.

by D. Sheppard
England Road Res. Lab.
1968 ; 56p

HS-006 343

ALCOHOL PROBLEMS AND TRANSPORTATION SAFETY: THE NEED FOR COORDINATED EFFORTS. SPECIAL STUDY

Alcohol is involved in more than 40% of the fatalities in all modes of transportation. Its role in highway accidents, aviation accidents, marine and railroad accidents, and in social problems is outlined. It is recommended that the Department of Transportation should coordinate problems in the different modes of transportation involving alcohol, particularly in highway transportation.

National Transp. Safety Board
1969 ; 16p

HS-006 348

THE TEENAGER AND SAFE DRIVING

Teenagers should be the best drivers on the road since they have sharper vision and hearing, fast reflexes, and manipulative abilities. The hard fact is that drivers under 25, who comprise 20% of the licensed driver population, were involved in more than 33% of the country's fatal accidents. Driver education, traffic laws, defensive driving, driver attitude, speed, violations that cause accidents, drinking, night and winter driving, freeway driving, and motorcycles are covered in chapters of this book.

by Garnet M. Griffin
1968 ; 159p

HS-006 392

MANSLAUGHTER: AUTOMOBILE OWNER WHO PERMITTED INTOXICATED PERSON TO DRIVE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR FATAL COLLISION

A Michigan case is discussed in which the auto owner was convicted of involuntary manslaughter as well as the misdemeanor of permitting an intoxicated person to drive his car. The drunk driver suffered a head-on collision with another car, killing both drivers. The owner was not in the car. The Michigan Supreme Court reversed the conviction for manslaughter but allowed the misdemeanor conviction to stand. It is argued that allowing a drunk to drive should be grounds for manslaughter conviction of the owner as well as the drunken driver.

Publ: Minnesota Law Review

HS-006 456

ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY. COUNTERMEASURES AND RESEARCH. A

CRITICAL SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE. 2ND EDITION

The nature of the drinking and driving problem has been surveyed, including blood alcohol level, accident involvement of drinking drivers, and the sociological characteristics of such drivers. Countermeasures against drinking drivers are discussed. The survey and literature review cover several countries. The problem in the Netherlands is emphasized.

by D.J. Griep
Stichting Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek Verkeersveili
1969 ; 43p

HS-006 457

OREGON STUDY OF DRINKING DRIVERS

This study of Oregon drivers convicted of driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor was based on data from 1,025 arrest abstracts. Five factors were involved: circumstances of arrest, personal case histories, circumstances of arrest, personal case histories, consequences of convictions, interrelationship of various the findings showed: that average blood alcohol level was 0.21%, that about 91% of the convicted drivers were males averaging 40 years of age, that 3 in 10 arrests involved a collision, that 1 in 4 drivers convicted had a past criminal record, that these drivers were lower than average in socioeconomic status. It is concluded that these drivers are problem people in general.

by Noel Kaestner; Vinita Howard; Edward Warmoth
Oregon Dept. of Transp.
1969 ; 159p

HS-006 517

ON THE LEVEL: WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT ALCOHOL AND ACCIDENTS

This monograph covers more than the relationship of alcohol and highway safety; it also explores the role of alcohol in accidents at home, at work, and at play. A questionnaire-What Do You Know About Drinking Alcoholic Beverages?-is included.

National Safety Council
1969 ; 30p

HS-006 551

FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN BRISBANE FROM 1935 TO 1964

Investigation of 2,214 fatalities is reported. Victims are classified as pedestrians, passengers, drivers, motorcyclists, bicyclists, and others. Distribution of fatalities according to age, sex, time of day, type of injury, blood alcohol levels, ejection from vehicle is included. Types of injuries are detailed; head injuries were most common, followed by chest, abdominal, and spinal injuries. Contributing causes of death are discussed.

by J.I. Tonge; M.J.J. O'Reilly; A. Davison; E.H. Derrick
Publ: Medical Journal of Australia

HS-006 617

STUDIES OF TRAFFIC DEATHS POINT TO DRINKING DRIVER

What really causes traffic deaths and injuries-vehicles, drivers, or highways? In this assessment of the causes of highway fatalities, the automotive industry suggests that all factors be examined. From the information already available the bulk of non-pedestrian fatalities can be attributed to speeding, drinking, or carelessness rather than mechanical defects of the automobile.

Publ: Automotive News

HS-006 618

ALCOHOLISM AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DIFFERENTIATION: EFFECT OF ACHIEVEMENT OF SOBRIETY ON FIELD DEPENDENCE

This study is part of a series concerned with the question whether extreme perceptual field dependence persists through various phases of the alcoholism cycle, and whether it contributes to alcoholism or is a consequence of it. Four groups of male alcoholics were studied. No significant difference in extent of field dependence was found between drinking and abstaining alcoholics. It appears that field dependence is a prior condition to the development of alcoholism.

by Stephen A. Karp; Herman A. Witkin; Donald R. Goodenough
Grant
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

HS-006 685

ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY

Recommendations of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church on the drinking drive/ problem are outlined. Preventing accidents caused by intoxicated drivers, more severe laws, blood alcohol levels, more responsible attitudes towards driving after drinking are discussed.

by Anonymous
Publ: Social Progress

HS-006 686

THE DRINKING DRIVER

Outlines the drinking driver problem, especially in Great Britain. The effects of alcohol on driving skill, the setting of blood alcohol levels considered proof of intoxication, and the changing drinking habits of people are discussed.

May 15, 1976

by Silon Freeman
Publ: Nursing Times

HS-006 687

SOME COMMENTS ON RECENT DRUNK DRIVING STUDIES

The nature of the drinking driver problem, especially in California, is outlined. Drinking patterns, alcohol involvement of drives and pedestrians as shown incident reports, and attempts to control the problem through legislation are discussed.

by Royal A. Neilson
Publ: Caldea Calendar

Presented before the American Bar Association Traffic Court Conference, University of Southern California, 2 Feb 1968.

HS-006 738

SUGGESTIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

Basic guidelines are given for developing alcohol education programs. A breakdown of the groups to be reached is given and includes not only the drinking populations but those who indirectly influence their behavior, such as judges and driver licensing personnel, and those whose activities are related to accident prevention, such as physicians, police, and legislators. The basic body of information which should be made available to the general public is outlined.

by Julian A. Waller
Publ: Traffic Engineering & Research Review

HS-006 785

SYSTEMS ANALYSTS: NEW FOES OF ACCIDENTS

The systems analysis approach to problem solving is being applied to the problems of highway safety. It has applications in traffic control, passing aid systems, traffic merging on freeway ramps. It may also be applied to accident prevention drinking driver control, and other aspects of the highway safety problem.

by Anonymous
Publ: Journal of American Insurance

HS-006 791

FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HAD BEEN DRINKING IN ILLINOIS-1962

Improper driving was a contributing factor in a majority of the fatal traffic accidents that happened in Illinois during 1962.

HS-006 813

One in 10 fatal mishaps involved drinking. The purpose of this analysis was to study and evaluate relative differences in fatal traffic accidents that occurred when attributed to "had been drinking" as contrasted to all fatal accidents at corresponding places and times.

Illinois Div. of Highways
1964 ; 15p

HS-006 792

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ILLINOIS - 1963

This report is an analytical study of the frequency of fatal traffic accidents in Illinois during 1963 attributed to the circumstance of *had been drinking*. Drinking was given as the major contributing circumstance in 11 per cent of those fatal accidents for which a circumstance could be determined. Differences in the proportion of fatal accidents attributed to drinking were compared to all other fatal accidents under similar conditions at urban and rural locations. Variables studied were location, time of day, light condition, day of week, age and sex of person involved.

Illinois Div. of Highways
1965 ; 18p

HS-006 793

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ILLINOIS-1964

The frequency of fatal traffic accidents in Illinois during 1964 attributed to the circumstance of "had been drinking" was studied. The greatest number of fatal accidents attributed to drinking took place between 1 and 2 a.m. as contrasted to 5 and 6 p.m. for all other fatal accidents. When age of drivers involved was considered, more drivers in the 35-44 age group were implicated in fatal accidents attributed to drinking as compared with the 25-34 age group.

Illinois Div. of Highways
1965 ; 12p

HS-006 809

VISUAL NEEDS AND POSSIBILITIES FOR NIGHT DRIVING. PT. 9

Factors in night driving and their effect on visual efficiency are examined: age, drugs, smoking, alcohol.

by OW Richards
Publ: Optician

HS-006 813

A CRIMINOLOGY OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES

In recent years traffic violations have been given special study by criminologists in many countries. A criminology of traffic offenses is developing. Various aspects of the traffic safety problem are explored: traffic accidents, traffic offenses in-

volving alcohol, common roots for traffic and criminal offenses, classification of traffic offenses, causal factors in traffic offenses, new developments in dealing with traffic violations. Attitudes towards traffic offenses are discussed, particularly for the United States and Germany.

by Wolf Middendorff
Publ: Federal Probation

HS-006 835

THE PHYSICIAN'S ROLE IN HIGHWAY SAFETY PT. 1

The work of physicians and others to discover the causes of automobile accidents is outlined. The view that at least 80% of all accidents are caused by driver error is rejected as simplistic. The role of drinking is examined. Other factors outlined more briefly are age, personality, social position, suicide.

by John H. Rosenow; Robert W. Watkins
Publ: Police

HS-006 854

BREATH TESTING: THE BREATH OF LIFE

The North Carolina Chemical Test Program results showed that 66 percent of the drivers tested had blood alcohol levels of 0.16 and above. Most of those charged had consumed at least six to eight martinis or between a pint and a fifth of whiskey in the three hours preceding the accident. As the blood alcohol concentration rose, probability of an accident increased logarithmically. Drivers whose breath tests ruled out drunkenness were referred for medical evaluation of possible pathology which exhibits signs similar to intoxication. Through the first half of 1969, traffic fatalities were down 10 percent, leading many people to conclude that breath testing truly is the breath of life.

by EC Guy
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

HS-006 855

THE NATION'S HIGHWAY KILLER

The role of alcoholics in causing auto accident fatalities is discussed. It is suggested that social drinking is less of a problem and pathological drinking more of a problem than has been recognized. The approach to alcoholism as a disease is recommended and a massive federal program to eradicate it is suggested. Alcoholism as a social problem is discussed. The information is drawn from a report submitted by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Advisory Committee on Traffic Safety.

Publ: Trial

HS-006 912

ALCOHOL AS A FACTOR IN VICTORIAN ROAD COLLISIONS

The Victoria Police Accident Appreciation Sqm found alcohol present in 70 cases in a series of fatal road collisions involving 125 deaths. In 65 cases the alcohol was regarded as contributory, no blood alcohol estimation being available for the other five subjects. In the author's series, of 54 single vehicle accidents resulting in 57 deaths, alcohol was present in 45 cases; in 40 cases the driver's blood alcohol level was greater than 0.1 percent. The simple epidemiology of road collisions in Victoria can be explained only on the basis that alcohol is playing a large part therein.

by J.H.W. Birrell
Publ: Medical Journal of Australia

HS-006 913

SOME EXPERIENCES WITH CASES OF DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR IN VICTORIA: AN ESSAY ON DRUNK DRIVING

Drunk drivers and their treatment by Victorian law are examined. Their average age is 37 years, and there is a great predominance of males, while most have been drinking beer and are good drivers. The average blood alcohol level is well above 0.2%; 70% are found because they have been concerned in collisions. All sections of the community drink and drive to excess. The legal and medical position is difficult. It is concluded that the law has moved away from reality; those dealt with by the courts for this offence are a small proportion of culpable drivers seen under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The sobriety tests used, such as walking a line, are a ridiculously inefficient means of determining driving impairment in relation to liquor consumed.

by J.H.W. Birrell
Publ: Medical Journal of Australia

HS-006 914

ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Evidence is presented that alcohol is a factor in many accidents requiring hospital attendance. The preponderance of accidents in relation to the closing time of licensed premises and the high percentage of "unsafe" drivers during this period is referred to, and the protection from police investigation afforded to drunken drivers in hospitals is discussed.

by A.B. Cassie; W.R. Allan
Publ: British Medical Journal

by Reginald G. Smart
Publ: Journal of Safety Research

HS-006 915

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ADULT PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL AFTER ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

The results are recorded of the investigation of 173 blood samples taken from among 622 patients admitted to the adult wards of a large public hospital as a result of road-traffic accidents. Sixty-two of the samples were found to contain no alcohol. Twelve of 56 male drivers and eight of 36 male pedestrians had blood alcohol levels of over 150 mg.i per 100 ml. of blood. In 11 of the total of 173, the value was over 200 mg. per 100 ml., the top figure being 314 mg. per ml.

by M.R. Ewing; A.R. Fox
Publ: Medical Journal of Australia

First part of an exchange on alcoholics and their accidents. Second part by Julian A. Waller is presented in same journal, p174-8.

HS-006 971

IMPAIRED DRIVING AND ALCOHOLISM: PERSONALITY OR PHARMACOLOGIC EFFECT?

The crash rates of drivers with alcoholism are discussed. The extent to which personality and pharmacologic effects of alcohol contribute to crashes is examined. It is suggested that unusual personality characteristics associated with alcoholism appear to be of only minor importance when they are sober. Dr. Waller does not agree that alcoholics have more accidents even when sober.

by Julian A. Waller
Publ: Journal of Safety Research

HS-006 931

VISION AND DRIVING

The drivers visual task is outlined. Aspects included are dynamic and static visual acuity, peripheral visual fields, stereopsis which affects space perception, color vision, effects of alcohol and smoking on vision, glare resistance, night visual acuity, and effects of drugs, fatigue, and age on vision. Safe driving suggestions relating to vision are given.

by MJ Allen
Publ: Traffic Safety

Second part of an exchange on alcoholics and their accidents. First part by Reginald G. Smart is presented in same journal, p170-3. Includes reply by Dr. Smart.

HS-006 992

A DEFINITION STUDY FOR A PROGRAM OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCH FOR THE AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE INDUSTRY

The purpose of this study was to establish a highway safety research plan for the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety. The existing situation in highway safety research was surveyed and a recommended plan selected. Research gaps were identified in which findings are insufficient; these gaps concern the driver, the vehicle, the road, the physical and social environments, and highway services. Goals and programs deal with injuries, young drivers, legal sanctions, program evaluation, roadside fixed objects, alcohol, risk taking, driver education, driving tasks, vehicle damage, and driver behavior.

Michigan Univ. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
1968 ; 228p
Prepared for the Insurance Inst. for Highway Safety.

HS-006 970

ARE ALCOHOLICS' ACCIDENTS DUE SOLELY TO HEAVY DRINKING?

It is suggested that alcoholics have higher rates of accidents, both when drinking and when sober, than other drivers. Three independent studies are outlined which support this conclusion, and further research is recommended. Reducing the alcoholic's drinking will not make him a safer driver if this conclusion is correct.

HS-006 995

PATROLLING THE ROADS WITH AIRCRAFT

Replies from 45 states reported the extent of aircraft usage for highway patrol and obtained comments on experiences. Wisconsin uses aircraft to patrol portions of highways with high accident rates and where excessive speed seems a probable casual factor. Other violations-even drunken driving-can also be spotted. Major disadvantages concern the inability of aircraft to patrol highways at night and under adverse weather conditions. Of the seven states discontinuing aircraft surveillance, six indicated funding as the primary reason.

by Edwin L. Kirby
Publ: Traffic Safety

by RF Borkenstein; HW Smith
Publ: Medicine, Science, and the Law

HS-006 999

ALCOHOL DRIVERS TEST

Experimental tests were conducted to determine the effect of alcohol on ability to operate a motor vehicle and on visual performance. Main purpose of the test series was to support the recent action of the National Committee on Uniform Laws and Ordinances, which urged the lowering of the presumptive standards. Conclusions show that driving abilities were significantly impaired below blood-alcohol levels of 0.15 and that visual performance dropped with the consumption of alcohol

Nevada Univ.
1962 ; 27p

HS-007 006

A CONTROLLED INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT PEDESTRIANS FATALY INJURED BY MOTOR VEHICLES IN MANHATTAN

Fifty fatally injured pedestrians were compared with a control group that was drawn by "visiting each accident site on a subsequent date, but on the same day of the week and at exactly the same time of day, and stopping, interviewing, and obtaining breath specimens (for alcohol) from the first four pedestrians of the same sex as the deceased and 18 years of age or older". Seventy-four per cent of the fatally injured pedestrians had some alcohol in their blood as compared to 33 per cent of the control group.

by William Jr. Haddon; Preston Valien; James R. McCarroll;
Charles J. Umberger
Publ: Traffic Safety Research Review

HS-007 029

THE BREATHALYZER AND ITS APPLICATIONS

The Breathalyzer was designed and developed by R. F. Borkenstein in 1954 for the analysis of alcohol in samples of breath. In this article the authors described this equipment, its method of operation and accuracy. The factors relating this measurement to the concentration of alcohol in the blood are discussed in detail as are its specificity for alcohol and its application in law enforcement.

HS-007 031

PSYCHOLOGY AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING. 1. MAN DRIVES AS HE LIVES - PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

In the first of a series of 12, applications of psychology as they relate to engineering and associated fields in industry are defined. Human behavior and attitudes are translated into a driving environment and analyzed. Some studies on accident proneness for drivers as well as pedestrians, experiences with drinking drivers and implications of driving skill are compared.

by MP Feldman
Publ: Automobile Engineer

HS-007 064

THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM: A STUDY OF PROGRAMS AND PROBLEMS

Growing indications of the abusive consumption of alcohol have come to be recognized as a health problem of major proportions. This report incorporates data concerning the extent of the general problem of alcoholism, the nature of comprehensive alcoholism treatment programs and inspection and description of treatment centers. These centers include state programs, general hospitals, community mental health centers, outpatient clinics and a veteran's hospital. None of the facilities, however, provided the full range of services required of a model facility.

by Raymond M. Glasscote; Thomas F.A. Plaut; Donald W. Hammersley; Francis J. O'Neill; Morris E. Chafetz; Elaine cumming
Joint Information Service
1967 ; 161p

HS-007 065

ALCOHOLICS AT FAULT IN FATAL ACCIDENTS AND HOSPITALIZED ALCOHOLICS; A COMPARISON

Alcoholics are responsible for a disproportionate percentage of serious and fatal traffic accidents. 36 alcoholics responsible for causing a fatal accident were compared with 118 hospitalized alcoholics. On the basis of demographic data as well as traffic and arrest records, differences between the two groups were shown as a difference in median age--which may be a function of the finding that fatality-causing alcoholics tend to kill themselves off at a relatively early age and as a higher drunken-driving conviction rate. The theory is postulated that impairment due to alcohol does not alone account for the proclivity of alcoholic accident involvement but is rather a function of the individual alcoholics personality and current life stresses, as well as intoxication.

by ML Selzer
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

by Gerald Milner
Publ: British Journal of Psychiatry

HS-007 145

DRUGS IN DRINKING DRIVERS: A STUDY OF 2,500 CASES

Of more than 10,000 routine drinking driver investigations, conducted in Santa Clara County, California during 1966, 1967, and 1968, approximately 2,500 cases involving drug occurrences were studied. A tabulation of occurring drugs according to their physiological action and numeration of "dangerous drugs" encountered is included. Distribution by age and sex of those individuals in which drugs were detected is made and the administrative usefulness and judicial outcome of the cases noted to be possible used as a guideline in selecting future cases for analysis.

by Bryan S. Finkle
Publ: Journal of Safety Research

HS-007 222

DETROIT'S STORY: PUBLIC INFORMATION CUTS THE DRINKING DRIVER TOLL

A traffic safety program begun in 1943 is described. In Detroit drunk drivers do go to jail. Publicity campaigns conducted via mass media, posters placed in bars, alert and vigorous police work, have helped Detroit maintain a highly successful traffic safety record. The sole purpose in sending violators to jail is to take these drivers off the street before they bring death or injury to themselves or others, and to implant in defendants and all other citizens using Detroit streets a healthy respect for traffic laws.

by Donald Slutz
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

HS-007 175

ALCOHOL OR CO FOUND IN HALF OF DRIVER DEAD

Coroner's records show that in a high proportion of fatal traffic accidents, drivers involved or pedestrians killed were drunk or poisoned. More than one in five pedestrian victims tested showed alcohol. Among vehicle occupants riding as passengers and killed in traffic accidents 46 per cent of those tested showed alcohol or carbon monoxide. Other details from the 1964-65 traffic fatality survey by the Citizen's Traffic Safety Board are discussed.

by Anonymous
Publ: Chicago Traffic Safety Review

Reprinted in Traffic Digest and Review, v14 n3 p11-14 (Mar 1966)

HS-007 247

A STATISTICAL PILOT STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS, TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS AND ACCIDENTS

Accident and violation rates of State Hospital discharges in 1961 are compared in relation to their driving records before and after hospitalization. A control group selected at random is part of this research design. Preliminary findings: hospital discharges have higher accident and violation rates per hundred driving years than a similar group of controls; single car accidents were almost solely found among the experimental group; patients hospitalized for alcohol causes have a higher violation rate but a similar accident rate when compared to the controls. After hospitalization the patients remained on a par with the controls.

by Job H. York; Robert C. Eelkema
North Dakota. State Dept. of Health
1967 ; 12p

HS-007 179

DRINKING AND DRIVING IN 753 GENERAL PRACTICE AND PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS ON PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS

A description is given of a survey of all adult patients attending a number of general practitioners and psychiatrists in Perth, Western Australia, during June and July, 1967. Psychotropic drugs were given to 753 of the 4,584 patients seen. Of these given psychotropic drugs 85 per cent of the men took alcohol, 66 per cent were licensed to drive, and 57 per cent were at risk of drinking and driving while taking the drug prescribed. The corresponding figures for women were 71 per cent, 42 per cent, and 35 per cent. Since psychotropic drugs may potentiate the effects of alcohol, special hazards may be present for patients who drive.

HS-007 255

OFFICIAL BOOZE PARTY TESTS ALCOHOL TESTING. BLUEPRINT FOR SAFETY

A drinking party was held in Minnesota to test the efficiency of the Breathalyzer. This instrument provides a quick reliable check on blood alcohol levels and can be operated by anyone after a training course. More than 40 Minnesota police jurisdictions are using or preparing to use this method. Interest in testing has increased since 1968 statistics showed 54% of 265 fatally injured drivers had been drinking and 43% had blood alcohol levels of .10% or more. Last year, Minnesota revoked 7431 driver's licenses for driving while intoxicated. One in six of these was a repeater. Judges are found to trust Breathalyzer results and defendants often change innocent pleas when they see the readings.

Minnesota Dept. of Highways
1969 ; 2p

HS-007 280

SPOTTING THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: NEW DEVICE MEASURES UNSTEADINESS OF HIS EYES. THIS MAY BE BETTER GAUGE OF IMPAIRED DRIVING ABILITY THAN BLOOD ALCOHOL

Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory has been experimenting with a photographic device to measure the unsteadiness of a drinker's eyes when he attempts to fix his gaze on a target. Since the nervous structures which control the eye muscles are an integral part of the brain, their control is closely related to the brain's functioning. Current methods of gauging drunkenness are based on disturbances in the individual's functioning or estimates of his blood alcohol level. The latter varies according to the method of measurement and levels varying from .08% to .15% are accepted as evidence of drunkenness. Driving ability is affected at lower levels. The device for measuring eye unsteadiness is sensitive to these lower levels. Involuntary eye movements of experimental subjects, looking at a 3-inch distant target, rose from an average of less than one, before drinking, to 1.8, 4.6, 5.1, and 6.8 after the first, second, third, and fourth drinks respectively. Comparison of involuntary eye movements with blood alcohol levels did not correlate well.

by E. Donald Sussman
Publ: Research Trends

HS-007 307

CANADIAN HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS. 13TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, QUEBEC CITY, MAY 8-10, 1967

Papers presented at this conference discuss the following subjects: Vision, other driver fitness, alcohol and driving, driver education, pedestrian safety, safety cars, and vehicle safety standards.

Canadian Hwy. Safety Council
1967 ; 226p

HS-007 310

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT BUREAU ON ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION: ALCOHOLISM AND ROAD TRAFFIC

A plea is made for legislation regarding blood alcohol levels.

by Andre Boudreau
Prevention and Treatment Bureau on Alcoholism and
1967 ; 6p
Presented at the Canadian Highway Safety Council 13th
Annual Conference, Quebec, 8-10 May 1967.

HS-007 316

A JUDGE'S VIEW OF COMPULSORY BREATH TESTS

In the presence of findings regarding driver intoxication, it is necessary that our legislators realize the necessity of repressing intoxicated drivers. That is why experts and jurists must work together in establishing legal techniques for determining intoxication with the view of helping the law representatives to suppress abuses. The breathalyzer, blood tests, and the clinical examination are methods of detection to be considered.

by Jacques Trahan
Quebec Province Court of the Sessions of the Peace
1967 ; 7p
Presented at the Canadian Highway Safety Council 13th
Annual Conference, Quebec, 8-10 May 1970.

HS-007 317

A LAWYER'S VIEW ON COMPULSORY BREATH ANALYSIS

No single test or procedure in the medical examination can be regarded as a satisfactory means of determining "impairment" by alcohol of driving ability. In the law, "impairment" is a subjective and indefinite notion. A need exists for an objective definition of "impairment" that is a definite percentage of alcohol in the blood to be determined by breath analysis. Compulsory breath tests would be a safeguard for the innocent as well as a certainty of conviction of the guilty.

by Louis-Philippe Pigeon
1967 ; 4p
Presented at the Canadian Highway Safety Council 13th
Annual Conference, Quebec, 8-10 May 1967.

HS-007 318

THE DEMONSTRATION OF IMPAIRMENT IN DRIVERS

In a filmed road test using racing drivers, changes in driving ability were shown with blood alcohol levels between 0.04 and 0.08 percent. The most notable finding appeared to be a failure to sense the attitude of the car, especially on curves. The results of this test indicate that the 0.08 percent blood level proposed by the Canadian Bar Association probably is too high a level. Early studies done in Toronto in 1950 show that levels of 0.03 percent to 0.05 percent blood alcohol are a factor in personal injury accidents. The film of the racing drivers alcohol level road test has been used as a training film for safety groups.

by C. Ward Smith
Ontario Dept. of Justice (Canada)
Publ: Can Hwy Safety Council Proc, 13th Ann Conference
1967
Presented at the Canadian Highway Safety Council 13th
Annual Conference, Quebec, 8-10 May 1967.

HS-007 319

THE BREATHALYZER

The Breathalyzer is recommended as the method of choice to determine blood alcohol levels. The instrument and training methods for its use are described.

by Rita Charlebois
Ontario Dept. of Justice (Canada)
1967 ; 6p
Presented at the Canadian Highway Safety Council 13th
Annual Conference, Quebec, 8-10 May 1967.

HS-007 320

ALCOHOL STILL HEADS THE LIST

Quebec's Medico-Legal Institute reports that between 44% and 56% of driver fatalities showed that a state of intoxication existed. Recommendations include: amending the criminal code so that drunkenness is defined in terms of "the percentage of alcohol in the blood" and so that it is compulsory for the driver to submit to alcohol tests; intensification of safety campaigns emphasizing accidents caused by alcohol; increasing the number of highway safety courses in schools and colleges to convince youth that drinking affects driving ability.

by Jean-Marie Roussel
Medico-Legal Inst. (Canada)
1967 ; 3p
Presented at the Canadian Highway Safety Council 13th
Annual Conference, Quebec, 8-10 May 1967.

HS-007 342

**THE FACTS ABOUT DRINKING AND ACCIDENTS.
BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR USE IN ALCOHOL
EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

Points which should be stressed in an alcohol education program are outlined: how alcohol is absorbed and eliminated; what percentage of alcohol is contained in various drinks and what blood alcohol level results; and what part drinking drivers play in accidents. The control of drunken drivers requires enforcement, since many people continue to drive on revoked licenses. Heavy drinkers and alcoholics seem to cause many of the accidents.

by Anonymous
Publ: Traffic Safety

HS-007 346

**A STATISTICAL STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS AND TRAFFIC
ACCIDENTS**

Accident and violation rates of state hospital discharges in 1960 were compared before and after hospitalization and with matched groups selected at random from the files of the State Highway Department. The following findings are reported: hospital discharges as a group have higher accident and violation rates per 100 driver years; the discharges tend to have better records than their matched comparison groups; alcoholics show some improvement after discharge compared with matched group; punitive measures are ineffective with alcoholics and personality disorders; single car accidents were found almost solely among the experimental groups; violations related to alcohol and single car accidents could be used as an early detection mechanism to identify the mentally disturbed and the high risk driver. It is recommended that suicide prevention centers and alcoholic detoxification programs should become not only the interest and province of Public Health Departments but also the Highway and Judicial Departments.

by Robert C. Eelkema; James Brosseau; Robert Koshnick;
Charles McGee
North Dakota Univ.
1968 ; 24p

HS-007 368

**HIGHWAY TRAFFIC COLLISIONS. 1968 STATISTICS
RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC
COLLISIONS**

Accident data include: severity; class of victim by age group; location; type of collision; school bus accidents; month, day, and light conditions; fatalities; urban and rural comparisons; drivers by age groups; alcohol involvement; vehicle condition. Accidents resulting in death, injury, or property damage in excess of \$100 are included.

National Governors' Conference
1969 ; 33p

HS-007 382

**THE IDENTIFICATION, QUANTITATIVE
DETERMINATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF
MEPROBAMATE AND GLUTETHIMIDE IN
BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL**

A gas chromatographic-infrared method for the quantitation and identification of meprobamate and glutethimide has been presented. The method is designed to be used as part of a routine screening procedure. Results from its application to 37 cases (both fatal and non-fatal) are detailed. Blood and urine concentrations following known dosages are discussed. Study includes drinking driver arrests.

by Bryan S. Finkle
Publ: Journal of Forensic Sciences

by F. W. Shadwell
Missouri State Hwy. Patrol

7p

HS-007 423

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE FAULT SYSTEM AS COMPARED WITH THE NO-FAULT SYSTEM OF AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

It is contended that abandonment of the fault principle would increase highway accidents; that fault is basic to the maintenance of a viable legal system of tort law and that its removal would reward innocent and guilty alike. Research is reported on various aspects of the accident problem: that accidents result from faulty driving primarily rather than from vehicle defects; that fear of self-injury is not a major deterrent; the place of alcohol, drugs, and fatigue; systems analysis of driver behavior; how group expectations affect individual behavior; the deterrent effect of the fault system as compared to a no-fault system; and factors affecting accident frequency. It is concluded that a no-fault system would increase accidents.

by Lawrence Lawton
Defense Res. Inst., Inc.
1969 ; 57p
Issued as vol. 1969, no. 11.

HS-007 440

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND FATIGUE ON DECISION PROCESSES AND THE PRECISION OF MOVEMENTS

An instrument named the stressalyzer has been developed to test driver skills. It measures the speed and precision of movements and determines the speed and accuracy of decision making, detecting attention lapses from fatigue. The instrument would be valuable in setting a uniform level of skill for driver license applicants and deciding whether alcohol or fatigue has impaired a driver's ability below a minimum acceptable level.

by C. B. Gibbs
Canada National Res. Council
1968 ; 11p
Presented at the Canadian Highway Safety Council 14th Annual Conference, Victoria, B. C., 6-8 May 1968.

HS-007 465

EMOTIONS AS FACTORS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Abnormal emotional states are conducive to improper driving behavior and increase chances of being involved in accidents. Emotional causes of human failure in driving and the relationship between emotional states, alcohol, and speeding are discussed.

HS-007 481

THE DRIVER AND SAFETY

In assessing control of the vehicle, two types of test cars were used to determine the driver's adaptability to different steering control systems. The driver's verbal report was accepted as index of the adaptation's cost to him. Results showed drivers adapted readily to different systems, but showed a marked preference for a reference system that had become familiar. In assessing the strategy of driving, two main types of behavior are: adapting to traffic needs, and expressing psychodynamic needs. Drivers adapt to traffic needs, such as complying with speed limits to the extent they consider worthwhile and risk-free. Among those using their automobiles to express psychodynamic needs, the trait of social irresponsibility is a principal factor, but identifying the careless or incompetent driver is difficult before he compiles a bad record. Alcoholics are undeniably responsible for a high proportion of traffic fatalities. Techniques for measuring the trauma potential of vehicle structures are still being developed. Discussion is included.

by John Versace
Ford Motor Co. Automotive Safety Res. Office
Publ: Traffic Safety: A National Problem
1967 ; 22p
Presented at National Academy of Engineering Symposium, Washington, D. C., 28 Apr 1966.

HS-007 482

THE VEHICLE AND SAFETY

The constructive view of protection against drunken or inattentive drivers is to design a vehicle that will minimize the effects of crashes. Measures in vehicle design to improve safety include: guarded outside door release buttons; inside door release levers flush with the door; single button locking of all doors simultaneously; child-proof rear door lock buttons; seat belts as required equipment; improved design and availability of shoulder belts; padded and non-reflective instrument panels; padded sun visors; recessed center steering wheels; improved safety glass; head restraints. Future steps suggested are: obtaining greater acceptance and cooperation from the motorist; providing protection requiring no active cooperation from the motorist; accelerating the program to develop additional safety performance standards. Discussion is included.

May 15, 1976

HS-007 613

by Roy Haeusler
Chrysler Corp.
Publ: Traffic Safety: A National Problem

22p
Presented at National Academy of Engineering Symposium,
Washington, D. C., 28 Apr 1966.

HS-007 518

A COMPUTER STUDY INTO THE CAUSES OF 1965-1966 TRAFFIC DEATHS IN JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Advanced management science techniques were used to study the causes of traffic fatalities. The techniques used were primarily statistical in nature; namely, frequency counting, average variation study, correlations, multiple regression relationships, and factor analysis. Findings were: fatal accidents occurred on week days, late in afternoon, not at intersections; traffic controls were adequate; drinking was not significant; drivers averaged more than one previous violation; speeds ranged from 40-50 miles per hour; seat belts were not installed in most of the vehicles; average age of driver was 36 years; drivers resided within city limits, were white from blue collar to unskilled classes. Corrective action must involve effective law enforcement to slow down, apprehend, and remove from city streets these habitual traffic violators.

by Floyd A. Miller
1966 ; 45p

HS-007 528

THE CASE FOR QUICKIE BREATH TESTS

British law which makes driving with blood alcohol level of more than 0.08% illegal is emphasized with the recommendation that states begin now to enact similar laws. Spot checking for driver licenses and breath test if indicated is recommended as an inexpensive and effective enforcement of the law. Author believes courts would uphold such procedures.

by Forst Lowery
Publ: Traffic Safety

HS-007 539

CALIFORNIA STUDY FINDS HIGH INCIDENCE OF NATURAL CAUSES IN DRIVER FATALITIES

According to a recent two-year study conducted by the California Highway Patrol, deaths by natural causes among automobile drivers while driving occur in far greater number than has been realized. The study, which basically was intended to probe into alcohol and drug usage in fatal traffic accidents, also confirmed that drunk drivers are just as dangerous as everyone had believed.

by Harold W. Sullivan
Publ: Traffic Safety

Complete study entitled: The Roles of Alcohol, Drugs and Organic Factors in Fatal Single-Vehicle Accidents (HS-000 998; PB-175-942).

HS-007 577

THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER: CAN WE COPE WITH A MENACE?

Treatment facilities and services for alcoholics will represent an integral part of any practical effort to reduce the traffic accident toll. Alcoholics can be helped to recover. Maryland has one of the nation's best alcoholism treatment programs and also an expressed consent law. Two success stories of cured alcoholics whose drivers' licenses were restored are given.

by Maxwell N. Weisman; A. M. Schneidmuhl; Nancy wright
Publ: Maryland State Medical Journal

HS-007 590

AUTOMOTIVE SAFETY IN REVIEW

Safer automobile design developments are surveyed, including door latches, seat belts, energy absorbing steering columns, laminated windshields energy absorbing instrument panels, dual brake systems, seat back impact absorbing tops, head restraints, and bias ply tires. Passenger restraint remains the most important factor in saving lives, and the public has been careless in using such systems. Passive restraints such as the air bag are under development. The need for good driver training programs, the problem of alcohol, and the need for continuing improvement of highway design are also discussed.

by Harry F. Barr
Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc.
1970 ; 17p
Presented at SAE Sections during 1970.

HS-007 613

OREGON DRIVER'S MANUAL 1969-1970

This manual explains driver license requirements; the driver examination; driver improvement; financial responsibility; what to do if involved in traffic accidents and violations; vehicle equipment required; rules of the road; rules involving pedestrians, bicycles, and motorcycles; freewaydefensive, night, and bad weather driving; rules on drinking drivers; rules on trailers; and the chauffeur's license requirements.

Oregon Dept. of Transp.
1970 ; 54p

by Julian D. Rivo
Publ: Police

HS-007 669

ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN TWENTY-SEVEN CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1964

Post mortem blood-alcohol data were collected on 1,721 motor vehicle fatalities utilizing the Standard Report of Alcohol Involvement in Fatal Motor Vehicle Accidents. There were 437 pedestrians and 1,284 drivers upon whom valid tests were conducted. Of the 263 pedestrians, fifty-one percent of the younger group had blood-alcohol ratios of 0.10% or higher compared with 17% of the older group. Forty-three percent of the younger group had blood-alcohol ratios of 0.15% or higher compared with 12% of the older group. Twenty percent of the younger group had blood-alcohol ratios of 0.25% or higher compared with 4% of the older group.

by Royal A. Neilson
California Traffic Safety Foundation
1965 ; 43p
Prepared in cooperation with California State Coroners Association

HS-007 748

TRAFFIC SAFETY ATTITUDE SURVEY

Oregon conducted a citizens survey in an attempt to determine the extent of the public's understanding and support for traffic safety problems and programs. The questionnaire used is similar to those used in other states. Tabulation of the 10,305 questionnaires returned revealed: that there was overwhelming support for requiring chemical tests in all arrests for driving while intoxicated; that there was support for maximum speed limits, a requirement for seat belts in new cars, arrest on reasonable grounds, and periodic vehicle inspection. The poll also indicated that the public considered the drinking driver problem to be the traffic safety area most in need of improvement. Other concerns ranking high with the public were; driver education, driver licensing, and rules of the road.

Oregon Dept. of Motor Vehicles
1963 ; 24p

HS-007 703

ALCOHOL EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOLS

A survey conducted jointly by the National Safety Council and the American Medical Association has disclosed that eight states do not have laws requiring instruction on alcohol in relation to driving and health in the public schools. Information regarding curriculum provisions for driver education and alcohol is tabulated by state.

by Anonymous
Publ: Traffic Safety

HS-007 801

A SURVEY OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT FROM SELECTED CALIFORNIA COUNTIES, 1962-1968

Data from 47 counties were surveyed, using 6,740 blood alcohol analyses on adult pedestrians and drivers who died within six hours of their accidents. Pedestrians between 15-64 were found to have been drinking more often than those aged 65 or older. There was a significant difference in blood alcohols between drivers responsible for their accidents as compared with drivers not responsible. These differences were more pronounced as blood alcohol ratios increased. Analysis of drinking drivers and pedestrians showed that most had been drinking very heavily prior to their deaths.

by Royal A. Neilson
California Traffic Safety Foundation
1969 ; 25p

Prepared in cooperation with California State Coroners Assoc.
Cover title: Alcohol Involvement in Fatal Motor Vehicle Accidents, California 1962-1968.

HS-007 704

ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND DRIVING SEMINARS FOR POLICE AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

Because of the frequency of alcohol and other drug related accidents, the New York State Traffic Safety Council planned a series of seminars for police and community leaders. 903 police officers, public officials, and community leaders from 222 political subdivisions and 70 miscellaneous organizations attended. In order to increase public understanding of the role that alcohol and drugs play in highway losses, the officials attending the seminars were furnished a kit of technical materials containing 12 training aids such as "Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs" by the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University.

HS-007 846

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING PROGRAM FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS REPORTED IN WISCONSIN 1968

The results of blood alcohol tests of drivers, passengers, and pedestrians killed on Wisconsin highways are presented. Results showed that 65% of drivers had some alcohol content in the blood; that 61% of males tested but only 25% of females showed blood alcohol content of at least .050%; that 74% of the men killed were driving but only 41% of the women were driving; that the worst drinking driver fatality age group for males is 20-24; that more than a third of the fatalities occurred after midnight; that Saturday and Sunday are the worst accident days; and that a smaller proportion of those tested in other states were positive than those tested for alcohol in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Dept. of Health and Social Services
1968 ; 21p

HS-007 857

**EFFECTS OF SAFETY COMMUNICATION
CAMPAIGNS: A REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH
EVIDENCE**

A literature search was conducted to determine what is known about the effects of mass communication in drinking and driving in particular and on safety in general. Results indicate little research of any kind on the effects of the numerous campaigns which have been conducted. Inadequate research design makes confidence in the results of most published studies impossible. The principal flaw in campaign evaluation has been reliance on before and after research designs, with no control group and an unfounded faith in the power of post hoc statistical analysis. In message pre-testing, the principal flaws have been unrealistic laboratory environments and the use of verbal measures of effect.

by Jack B. Haskins
Publ: Journal of Safety Research

HS-007 939

**MARYLAND'S HIGHWAY SAFETY NEEDS IN
DRIVER LICENSING**

Objectives of this study are to identify the elements a system which would offer greater benefits from the driver licensing function in the improvement of driver performance. Recommendations are listed as thirty elements related to: driver license examining; driver records; driver improvement; and planning, evaluation and training. Some emphasis is placed on a multidisciplinary approach to several of these aspects. Instructional programs on how to identify the alcoholic and the drug addict, and on departmental operational procedures for their reporting, review, suspension, and referral are recommended for driver license examiners.

by Milo W. Chalfant
Automotive Safety Foundation Michigan Dept. of State
1969 ; 106p

HS-007 970

**THE RATE OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT
INVOLVEMENT ASSOCIATED WITH PATTERNS OF
ALCOHOL USE**

Recent findings indicate that frequent drinkers have lower accident rates than less frequent drinkers or abstainers. As a category, frequent drinkers seem to consume moderate quantities of alcohol at one sitting, be more experienced drivers, and may also be more experienced in driving after drinking. However, frequent drinkers also have an increasing risk of accident involvement with increasing alcohol levels. In fact, the alcoholic driver, for example, has a definitely elevated accident rate. Another high risk category appears to be the infrequent drinker who consumes more than moderate amounts of alcohol at one sitting.

by Berthold Brenner
Public Health Service
1965 ; 8p
Presented at the Fourth International Conference on Alcohol and Traffic Safety, Bloomington, Ind., 8 Dec 1965.

HS-008 073

A HARD NOSED LOOK AT SAFETY

The highway safety problem is outlined. Aspects discussed include accident causes, drinking drivers, removal of problem drivers from the road, police traffic services, motor vehicle inspection, and priorities and appropriations problems in dealing with highway safety.

by William Haddon, Jr.; Stuart d'Adolf
Publ: Independent Agent

HS-008 128

**CURRENT STATUS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY
RELATED RECORDS IN FLORIDA**

The highway safety-related records systems at the state and local levels have been surveyed to aid in design of a total highway safety information system concept for Florida. Record areas examined include: accident records; traffic law enforcement; driver licensing; motor vehicle registration and titling; motor vehicle inspection; financial responsibility; driver education; alcohol and highway safety; emergency medical services; traffic courts; traffic engineering.

by Norman B. McPherson; Alan D. Cochrane; Patrick J. McCue; Earl Schroeder; James W. Dixon; Yvonne L. Day; Bobbie J. Grand
Gulf South Res. Inst.
1970 ; 376p

HS-008 157

**SUOMEN TIELIIKENNEONNETTOMUDET
VUONNA 1967 LISANA ERAITA TIETOJA
VUODESTA 1948 ALKAEN (ROAD TRAFFIC
ACCIDENTS IN FINLAND 1967 WITH SOME
ADDITIONAL FIGURES STARTING FROM THE
YEAR 1948)**

Statistics are given on the number of motor vehicles in Finland; the number of accidents, killed, and injured; types of accidents; age factors; pedestrians and cyclists; fatalities, injuries, and property damage; time factors; alcohol factors; railroad grade crossing accidents; tractor accidents.

Central Organisation for Traf. Safety in Finland
1969 ; 63p
Text in English and Finnish.

HS-008 168

THE SAFE DRIVING HANDBOOK

This handbook explains the man-machine (driver-car) system; is designed to help a driver learn safety while driving; shows

how attitudes determine driving safety habits; describes techniques in braking, speeding, and stopping; discusses drinking, drugs, and driving; and discusses the safety features of cars. The handbook is based on a training program developed for Air Force drivers.

by Michael Amrine
Aerospace Education Foundation, Inc.
Publ: Grosset and Dunlap
1970 ; 127p

HS-008 194

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ADELAIDE AND BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA-EXCERPTS FROM A REPORT IN PREPARATION

The traffic accident patterns of Adelaide and Brisbane are compared, dealing with accidents which occurred between 10 a.m. and 11 p.m. from Monday to Friday inclusive. The accident patterns of the two cities, while having some characteristics in common, reflect the differences between the cities in terms of traffic engineering and geography. Single vehicle accidents were three times more common in Brisbane. Pedestrian accidents/collisions at intersections, and the role of alcohol were similar in both cities.

by J. Wooller
Publ: Australian Road Research Board Proceedings

HS-008 200

DRUNK DRIVERS AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

The role of the heavy drinker in fatal highway crashes is described. The highway safety standard on alcohol, the determination of blood alcohol levels, implied consent laws, and the need for community support of attempts to control drunk drivers are discussed. The public is urged to support the sixteen highway safety standards.

Allstate Insurance Co.

16p

HS-008 202

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE. COMMENT AND CONTROVERSY

About 30,000 people are killed per year in auto accidents involving a driver or pedestrian who was legally intoxicated. Strong steps should be taken to eliminate or alleviate this carnage. The success of the laws and approaches used in Scandinavia should influence American efforts to control the drunk driving problem. The severity of Scandinavian laws, the consequences of their violation, and the unanimous support for their stringent enforcement are discussed.

by Marvin H. Wagner
Publ: American County Government

HS-008 232

ACCIDENTS DON'T HAPPEN, THEY ARE CAUSED

The causes and prevention of accidents are discussed, especially auto accidents. Driver error, traffic violations, drunken driving, and carelessness as accident causes are discussed. Ten rules for safe driving are given.

by William F. Dankerbring
Publ: Robot

HS-008 243

ARE DRINKING-DRIVING LAWS ENFORCED?

The enforcement level of laws to control drunk driving is very low. A study was made in Grand Rapids to determine how often the violation occurs and how many violators are arrested. It was found that of those who were involved in collisions who had blood alcohol levels of .15% or more, only half were arrested. This is thought to be above average. Reasons for low arrest rates are discussed. It is recommended that the problem of alcohol involvement in accidents be redefined in terms of medical, epidemiological, social, and legal aspects, and that community agencies be identified as a response network in a long-range plan for progress.

by Richard Zylman
Publ: The Police Chief

HS-008 266

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS

This report gives the results of four years of investigations of fatal automobile accidents in the southeastern area of Michigan. Single-fatality accidents were the most frequent. Time of day, ages of drivers who were at fault, amount of drinking are factors considered. The four leading causes of death are ejection, impacts with the door or side of the car, with the steering assembly, and impacts with the instrument panel.

by Donald F. Gikas; Paul W. Huelke
Grant
Publ: Police

Reproduced from Journal of the American Medical Association v203 n13 (25 Mar 1968); HS-003 355

HS-008 269

MECHANICAL FACTORS STUDY

This study examined 409 fatal single vehicle accidents for mechanical failure. Mechanical defects were classified into

three groups: those with no bearing on the accident, those which contributed, and those which caused the accident. Of the vehicles examined, 29% had at least one mechanical defect. Defects caused the accident in about 6.4% of the vehicles examined. Brake and steering system defects were the most commonly observed. There were 172 defects in 119 vehicles, almost all attributed to wear and lack of maintenance. Drivers of defective vehicles were more likely to be under 20 and less likely to be over 60 than drivers of nondefective vehicles. Drinking and time of day did not differ as factors involving defective and nondefective vehicles.

by Anthony Moss; Dale Margroff; Lois Knobel; Elayne Henry; Robert A. Bieber
California Dept. of Hwy. Patrol
1970 ; 115p

HS-008 290

ARE CROWDED HIGHWAYS GETTING SAFER?

After a sharp rise during the 1960's, traffic fatalities are now rising at a slower pace. A downturn in accident fatalities is expected to appear by 1972 or 1973 and to continue for some years, despite an increasing number of vehicles. The death rate per 100 million vehicle-miles is expected to be cut in half because of safer cars, more driver education, and improvements in occupant protection. Problems such as alcoholic drivers and inadequate emergency medical services remain.

by Anonymous
Publ: U. S. News and World Report

HS-008 321

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS AND PASSENGER MISCONDUCT

When Navy personnel are injured as passengers in vehicle accidents, questions regarding disability benefits and other legal matters arise. This article provides guidelines for investigating such cases. The relationship between negligence and personal injury is far reaching. Three concepts in the civil law apply in such cases to passengers as well as drivers: imputed negligence, assumption of risk, and contributory negligence. Three cases are discussed in which passengers were held negligent. One rode with a driver he knew to be intoxicated, one with a driver who kept falling asleep, and the others with a driver who was drinking and speeding.

by Jr. Coughlin, Leo J
Publ: JAG Journal

HS-008 355

HOW TO TEACH STUDENTS THE FACTS ABOUT DRINKING AND DRIVING

This brief for including information about drinking in the high school curriculum discusses Alcohol and blood levels, Alcohol content of specific beverages, and offers specific suggestions for student alcohol education.

by Lee N. Hames
Publ: Traffic Safety

HS-008 364

THE PEDESTRIAN AND TRAFFIC SAFETY

Pedestrian safety problems are discussed. Most pedestrian fatalities take place in urban areas and often involve pedestrians who have been drinking, or who are either children or over age 65. The safety standard on pedestrians is a part of the highway safety program, and projects being conducted to implement this safety standard are discussed. Needs for additional programs are suggested.

by Seymour E. Bergsman
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

HS-008 419

ESTIMATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BLOOD ALCOHOL LIMITS

The belief that crash probability is a strongly accelerated function of blood alcohol concentration (BAC) was confirmed by the analysis of relative hazard. The average relative hazard curve tended to be less steep in localities where there were more drinking drivers, a possible adaptation to driving in the low-to-moderate BAC range. The belief is confirmed that alcohol plays a greater role in the more severe crashes, but this obtains only at very high BAC. This implies the existence of two casual mechanisms: one operating over the entire alcohol range to increase crash probability, and a second, operating only at high BAC, to increase crash severity. It was tentatively concluded that greater emphasis should be given to enforcement than to enacting more stringent BAC limits. The relationship between stringency and enforcement-acceptance should be further investigated, since the saving in crash injuries from reducing a limit might be reversed by even a small decrease in the rigor of its enforcement.

by Paul M. Hurst
Grant
Publ: Behavioral Research in Highway Safety

HS-008 439

VOLPE ASKS LAWYERS FOR AID IN CUTTING HIGHWAY FATALITIES

Mr. Volpe spoke to the American Trial Lawyers about highway fatalities, the role of alcohol and the need for community backing to enforce alcohol laws, and the importance of safety standards.

Publ: Transport Topics

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.
Publ: U. S. News and World Report

HS-008 444

YOU CAN'T DRIVE THE CAR WITHOUT THE COMBINATION

GM's physiological tester, under study in a research project with the Marquette School of Medicine at Milwaukee, is aimed at keeping people from driving automobiles when their consumption of alcohol or drugs, or their exposure to toxic gases or tension, impairs their driving ability. In a car equipped with this device, when the motorist turns the ignition key, a random number with as many as five digits is displayed on a miniature score board. The numbers then turn off, and a keyboard just below becomes illuminated. The driver has a given number of seconds to push keys in the same sequence as the numbers that had been on display. The average normal individual will be able to do this, and the car will start.

Publ: Product Engineering

HS-008 445

THE SHOCKING FACTS ABOUT DRINKING AND DRIVING

Acceptable ways to identify the drunken driver and remove him from the highways could save 25,000 lives each year. The physiological effect of alcohol on driving, alcohol screening tests, and a blood alcohol level rating scale are discussed.

by Jr. Haddon, William
Publ: California Highway Patrolman

Reprinted from Popular Science v194 n5 p78-81, 212-3 (May 1969), HS-005 068.

HS-008 451

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR MOTORCYCLE LICENSING

These questions are presented as a pool from which state and provincial driver license administrators can draw in constructing the knowledge portions of the jurisdiction's motorcycle driver license examination. With the exception of the questions relating to alcohol and driving the questions deal with motorcycles exclusively.

Motorcycle Industry Council

24p

HS-008 490

IN MANY STATES, IT'S HARDER TO BECOME LEGALLY DRUNK THAN IT IS TO BECOME DEAD DRUNK.

An advertisement by State Farm Mutual urging citizens to support a .10% blood alcohol level as a "legally drunk" standard.

HS-008 491

DRINKING INVOLVEMENT AND AGE OF YOUNG DRIVERS IN FATAL ACCIDENTS

The 1968 and 1969 Michigan fatal accident data bank files were interrogated to study the roles of driver age and drinking in traffic fatalities. Drivers who had not been drinking had a peak fatal accident involvement at age 18, then declining rather sharply. Drinking drivers had peak fatal accident involvement at age 21 and 22, declining thereafter but remaining higher than the non-drinkers.

by James O'Day
Publ: HIT Lab Reports

HS-008 519

THE BREATHALYSER ± WHAT NEXT?

Any attempt to assess the results of the Road Safety Act 1967 must take into account a variety of statistics. We are told, for instance, that in 1968 (the first calendar year of the breathalyser) the number of convictions of drinking drivers in England and Wales more than doubled as compared with the previous year. In fact, it is now well known that in the first twelve months of the act, a saving of 1,152 lives was reported in addition to a reduction of more than 40,000 casualties. That the breathalyser is worth keeping is not in dispute; but the deterrent effect of the act would be more clearly seen if every driver found to have a blood/alcohol level exceeding the prescribed maximum were convicted and punished.

by T. Garth Waite
Publ: Arrive

HS-008 548

A NOTE ON AUTOMOBILE-TRAM (STREETCAR) FATAL ACCIDENTS AND ALCOHOL IN THE CITY OF MELBOURNE

Twenty-five fatal car-streetcar collisions during the years 1961-66 have been reviewed. Alcoholism and youth played major roles. All 25 car drivers were male and all were considered clearly responsible for their accidents. All collisions occurred between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. In 19 cases the streetcar was struck head on, usually at high speed, by the auto. Blood alcohol levels of the drivers are discussed. The drivers were mostly 24 years of age or less, were largely unskilled, and included a significant number of known alcoholics and drivers with criminal records.

May 15, 1976

HS-008 603

by J. H. W. Birrell
Publ: Medical Journal of Australia

by James W. Halvorson
Minnesota State Medical Assoc.
Publ: Proceedings of the 13th Annual Conf of the AAAM

HS-008 549

HUMAN VARIABLES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: A DIGEST OF RESEARCH

The literature concerning psychological characteristics and accidents is reviewed, and it is argued that, so far as human variables are concerned, accidents are largely a function of age, alcohol, and attitudes. The literature discussed is grouped under the headings of driver behavior variables; visual measures; reaction time measures; several types of perception variables; personal, emotional, and attitudinal measures; background and sociological measures; fatigue; age; and alcohol.

by Leon G. Goldstein
Publ: Traffic Safety Research Review

HS-008 596

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, OCTOBER 16 AND 17, 1969, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Papers and a panel discussion presented at the conference are given. Subjects covered are: neck injuries, statistics of car crash injuries, face fractures, impact injury tolerances of children, restraint systems, driver education, alcohol effects on driver performance and accidents, driver alertness, pedestrian visibility, splenectomy, and emergency services.

American Assoc. for Automotive Medicine
1969 ; 376p
Prepared in cooperation with Michigan Univ. Highway Safety Research Inst., General Motors Corp., and American Motors Corp.

HS-008 600

PROPOSED ALCOHOL RELATED AUTO CRASH CONTROL PROGRAM

Describes attempts to overcome apathy and ambivalence of public attitude toward drunk drivers by physicians.

Presented at the 13th annual conference of the American Assoc. for Automotive Medicine, Minneapolis, Minn., 16-17 Oct 1969.

HS-008 602

EFFECTS OF MODERATE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS ON AUTOMOBILE PASSING BEHAVIOR

Sixteen clinically normal individuals drove in an optical driving simulator in both a non-alcohol and an alcohol condition. In both the 0 mg% (.00%) and the 90 mg% (.09%) blood alcohol level conditions, each subject was given 60 trials in which he was required to make and execute a decision to pass or to continue following a lead car. During the alcohol condition, subjects not only attempted and completed significantly more passes but also experienced more accidents. Lateral control of the vehicle was significantly changed with increased deviation from the center track when subjects performed under the alcohol condition. Mean decision-reaction times increased under alcohol as did error scores on a test of eye-hand coordination. Results suggest that effects of moderate levels of blood alcohol must be examined as they affect perceptual motor skill-taking behavior, and decision processes involved in operating a motor vehicle.

by William O. Light; Charles G. Keiper
Environmental Control Administration
Publ: Proceedings of the 13th Annual Conf of the AAAM

Presented at the 13th annual conference of the American Assoc. for Automotive Medicine, Minneapolis, Minn., 16-17 Oct 1969.

HS-008 603

ALCOHOLISM SHOULD BE A REPORTABLE DISEASE. A PANEL DISCUSSION. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The use of alcohol by drivers and pedestrians leads to some 25,000 deaths and a total of at least 800,000 auto crashes in the United States each year according to a report last year by the National Highway Safety Bureau. Reports such as this have led the Committee on Automotive Injuries of the State Medical Society to focus on the public health and preventative medicine aspects of automobile crashes, particularly as they relate to alcoholism. Only 4 percent of American drivers are heavy drinkers but they are reported as responsible for at least half of the single vehicle accidents in which the drivers die and almost half the fatal accidents including more than one vehicle.

by David J. Buran
Publ: Proceedings of the 13th Annual Conf of the AAAM

Presented at the 13th annual conference of the American Assoc. for Automotive Medicine, Minneapolis, Minn., 16-17 Oct 1969.

HS-008 605

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN ALCOHOLIC TREATMENT CENTER IN A COMMUNITY GENERAL HOSPITAL

By using the experience we have gathered during the planning and implementation of this unit there would seem to be a number of valid conclusions we can draw. It is possible for a private general hospital to function as an effective alcohol treatment and rehabilitation facility. Medical, paramedical, clerical, and lay therapists can function effectively as a team within a community hospital. The alcoholic patient can be treated within a general hospital without any isolation or restriction of movements without any disruption of normal hospital routine. Our patients are allowed almost complete freedom of motion within the confines of the hospital.

by George A Mann
Saint Mary's Alcoholic Treatment and Rehab. Center
Publ: Proceedings of the 13th Annual Conf of the AAAM

Presented at the 13th annual conference of the American Assoc. for Automotive Medicine, Minneapolis, Minn., 16-17 Oct 1969.

HS-008 606

ALCOHOL RELATED AUTOMOBILE CRASH PROBLEMS

Considers the need for changing law enforcement and laws themselves to keep drinking drivers off the road.

by James W. Halvorson
Minnesota State Medical Assoc.
Publ: Proceedings of the 13th Annual Conf of the AAAM

Presented at the 13th annual conference of the American Assoc. for Automotive Medicine, Minneapolis, Minn., 16-17 Oct 1969.

HS-008 607

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL COLLISIONS INVOLVING TRUCKS

as fatally injured or surviving drivers. Drivers of large trucks almost always were the survivors, usually were not at fault, and probably had not been drinking in any of their crashes. The fatally injured drivers or pedestrians who initiated the crashes commonly had high blood alcohol concentrations. In contrast, drivers of pickup trucks more often were fatally injured in these crashes, frequently were responsible for their crashes and usually had high blood alcohol concentration. Police reports were correct less than half the time with respect to the presence of alcohol when they stated that fatally injured drivers or pedestrians had not been drinking but were responsible for the crashes.

by Julian A. Waller
Vermont Univ., Coll. of Medicine
Publ: Proceedings of the 13th Annual Conf of the AAAM

Presented at the 13th annual conference of the American Assoc. for Automotive Medicine, Minneapolis, Minn., 16-17

HS-008 609

OUTLOOK 70'S: DRIVER EDUCATION

As early as 1933 the State College High School in Pennsylvania introduced a course in Driver Education, and in the ensuing thirty-six years much change and expansion has occurred. In recent years the Highway Safety Act of 1966 has placed increased emphasis on the training of beginning driver-retainment of problem drivers, and on the standardization and improvement of course content. Contemporary high school driver education courses are vastly improved, especially those using the "Four Phase" method of instruction. Programs of the 70's will place more emphasis on skid control/blowout recovery, winter driving, night driving, emergency situations, and the effect of alcohol and drugs. Carefully designed research needs to be done in the area of driver education techniques with emphasis on those techniques necessary to produce better and safer drivers.

by Joseph B. Shields
Publ: Proceedings of the 13th Annual Conf of the AAAM

Presented at the 13th annual conference of the American Assoc. for Automotive Medicine, Minneapolis, Minn., 16-17 Oct 1969.

HS-008 761

IS TRAFFIC SAFETY IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST? WHEN? HOW MUCH?

The aspects of the traffic safety problem include what measures can be adopted and the benefit cost aspects of these measures. Specific safety measures discussed are seat belts, side marker lights, and drinking driver countermeasures. The role of the automobile industry and of federal safety standards is discussed and applied to the three specific safety measures.

by Martin Wohl
Rand Corp.
Publ: Public Safety, a Growing Factor in Modern Design 1970 ; 30p
Presented at a symposium held at the 5th annual meeting, National Academy of Engineering, Washington, D. C.

HS-008 769

SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF DRIVERS' LICENSES. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STATE LAWS. REVISED ED.

Basic driver license laws adopted through 1970 by the 50 states and the District of Columbia are reported. Specific research findings are presented for: mandatory revocation; discretionary suspension; statutory point system; reinstatement; role of courts; occupational licenses; out of state convictions; and driving while license is suspended or revoked. The appen-

stances include court decisions; blood alcohol laws; and provisions of the Uniform Vehicle Code.

by Anthony Antony
Highway Users Federation for Safety and Mobility
Automotive Safety Foundation
1970 ; 176p 35 r

Publ: Journal of American Insurance

HS-008 820

DRINKING INVOLVEMENT IN 1968 MICHIGAN FATAL ACCIDENTS

Analysis was made to determine the inter-relationships between drivers' drinking involvement and 11 others variables. Age, violations, and time of day were the variables most associated with drinking.

by James O'Day
Publ: HIT LAB Reports

HS-008 821

PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES. A WORKING CONFERENCE HELD NOVEMBER 18 AND 19, 1969 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR

The purpose of this conference was to stimulate action to reduce the personal and property losses arising from automotive crashes involving drivers and pedestrians who have serious drinking problems or who are clearly alcoholic. The conference was predicated on the belief that this reduction could be achieved most effectively through community action. Participants seemed to agree that the time is ripe for the application of countermeasures on a demonstration basis and with well designed evaluation systems. Whether such counter measures should be largely preventive or rehabilitative, as well as where the appropriate leverage points are, were two basic questions on which the mixed discussion groups could not reach a consensus.

by Lyle D. Filkins, ED.; Naomi K. Geller, ed.
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Highway Safety Research
1970 ; 197p

HS-008 823

THE PROBLEM DRINKER AND DRIVING: QUESTIONS OF STRATEGY IN COUNTERMEASURE CHOICE AND DEVELOPMENT

Countermeasures to abusive drinking outside the context of vehicle operation per se are pointed out. Non-highway court and social service records in addition to highway safety records are suggested sources of information indicative of alcohol abuse. Alcohol related crashes are discussed in terms of the precrashcrash, and crash phases.

HS-008 815

THE INVESTIGATION OF VEHICULAR CARBON MONOXIDE FATALITIES

The role of the police officer in the investigation of carbon monoxide fatalities is outlined. The biochemical aspects of carbon monoxide poisoning are outlined. Six case reports of this type of fatality are discussed, and points regarding their investigation are described. Several of the cases described involved defects in the vehicles which allowed carbon monoxide to build up in the passenger compartment. Others involved excessive alcohol consumption, which may interact with low levels of carbon monoxide. The possibility of suicide or homicide should always be investigated.

by Irvin M. Sopher; William C. Masemore
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

5 refs

HS-008 819

AMERICA TESTS THE BRITISH DRUNK-DRIVING LAW

Baton Rouge is using a new procedure; chemical testing for intoxication is transferred from the police station to the roadside, and officers may use it preceding arrests for drunken driving. This procedure has been used in Great Britain since 1967 but has encountered constitutional barriers in this country. Baton Rouge is testing an ordinance under which any driver is considered to have given his consent to submit to a chemical breath test if he is involved in an accident or a moving violation. The ordinance differs from Louisiana's implied consent law, which requires arrest before testing. The constitutionality of the ordinance has not yet been tested in the courts.

by William Haddon, Jr.
Insurance Inst. for Highway Safety, Washington, D.
Publ: Proceedings of a Conference on Community Response
1971 ; 5 refs,
Presented at a working conference held at Michigan Univ.,
Ann Arbor, 18-19 Nov 1969.

HS-008 824

COMMUNITY ISSUES: ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC PROBLEMS...WHAT LIES AHEAD?

Suggested program goals for alcohol countermeasures are: observance of healthy drinking and abstaining practices, and of proper driving practices; development of techniques of early identification and case finding of persons with alcohol and driving problems; promotion of community services for care and treatment of those with drinking problems and their families. Groups to carry out these goals were identified as: governmental agencies; voluntary agencies; private enterprise; and individuals.

by George C. Dimas
Oregon. State Mental Health Div., Salem,
Publ: Proceedings of a Conference on Community Response

Presented at a working conference held at Michigan Univ.,
Ann Arbor, 18-19 Nov 1969.

HS-008 826

SUCCESS STORY: THE COMMUNITY PROGRAM CONCEPT

A multidisciplinary approach to coping with the problem of alcohol abuse is presented from the point of view of a clergyman.

by Lawrence A. Purdy
Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto, Ont.
Publ: Proceedings of a Conference on Community Response

Presented at a working conference held at Michigan Univ.,
Ann Arbor, 18-19 Nov 1969.

HS-008 827

ELEMENTS OF A COMBINED HEALTH-LEGAL APPROACH TO THE CONTROL OF THE PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVER

A system of case finding, diagnosis, prescription, treatment, and follow-up is recommended for handling the drinking driver problems. The police and the courts are identified as the case finders. It is recognized that there are large gaps in the diagnostic and prescriptive capabilities available to deal with the existing case load from these sources. New methods of organization or new organizations, as well as reevaluation of existing treatment facilities are presented as needs.

by Lyle D. Filkins
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Highway Safety Research
Publ: Proceedings of a Conference on Community Response

5 refs
Presented at a working conference held at Michigan Univ.,
Ann Arbor, 18-19 Nov 1969.

HS-008 828

GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN THE PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES: SOME CONSIDERATIONS FOR AN IMPROVED COMMUNITY RESPONSE

Government is faulted in its response to the problem of drinking and highway crashes for its lack of specific goals and overall objectives. In addition to correcting these lacks, government interaction with other sectors of society is emphasized as a need especially in pooling information and expertise.

by G. M. Williams, Jr.
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Highway Safety Research
Publ: Proceedings of a Conference on Community Response

Presented at a working conference held at Michigan Univ.,
Ann Arbor, 18-19 Nov 1969.

HS-008 829

CHALLENGES TO HUMANITARIAN-LEGAL APPROACHES FOR ELIMINATING THE HAZARDS OF PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVERS

Court decisions regarding alcoholism are presented. The roles of the lawyer and the legislator also are discussed. Problems inherent in the interprofessional aspects of contacts with drinking drivers are identified.

by Joseph W. Little
Florida Univ., Gainesville,
Publ: Proceedings of a Conference on Community Response

48 refs.
Presented at a working conference held at Michigan Univ.,
Ann Arbor, 18-19 Nov 1969.

HS-008 830

SOCIAL REHABILITATION PERSPECTIVES: A COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOL ABUSE IN DRIVERS

A rehabilitation network for problem-drinking drivers is described. A single small coordinating agency for a comprehensive community response is suggested. It is proposed that this social agency be attached or closely associated with the court. This coordinating unit should have the power, authority, and financial capability to: organize the necessary treatment network; plan the care; buy services; promote new facilities; define roles; coordinate interagency problems; provide liaisons between the client and the agencies; provide continuity of care; subcontract the necessary evaluation.

May 15, 1976

HS-008 877

by Charles A. Rosenblatt
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor, Highway Safety Research
Publ: Proceedings of a Conference on Community Response

5 refs,
Presented at a working conference held at Michigan Univ.,
Ann Arbor, 18-19 Nov 1969.

HS-008 832

THE ROLE OF THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY IN THE PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES

Efforts of the insurance industry in ameliorating the effects of the drinking driver are discussed. Several companies are directing their advertising toward the problem. It is suggested that the industry support research and community programs. The questions of insurance denial and its legality are raised. Support of enabling legislation to ensure detection; prompt removal from highway; punishment; and rehabilitation of the chronically drunk and alcoholic drivers are discussed. Establishment of a Driver License Medical Review Board is recommended. The application of health insurance benefits is offered as an aid to rehabilitation.

by Thomas E. Nichol
Allstate Insurance Co., Northbrook, Ill.,
Publ: Proceedings of a Conference on Community Response

Presented at a working conference held at Michigan Univ.,
Ann Arbor, 18-19 Nov 1969.

HS-008 833

INTERORGANIZATIONAL IMPEDIMENTS TO THE REDUCTION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC MORTALITY

The view that begins with the central assumption that interorganizational adjustment and articulation is a necessary but not sufficient condition for progress in the reduction of alcohol-related traffic fatalities is set forth. Interorganizational strategies rather than questions relating to the technology by which specific programs might be undertaken are emphasized. Developing effective strategies to close or bridge the inter-space gap between organizations is presented as an essential element in achieving a solution to the problem of the alcoholic driver.

by James H. Saalberg; John E. Tropman
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor, Highway Safety Research
Publ: Proceedings of a Conference on Community Response

Presented at a working conference held at Michigan Univ.,
Ann Arbor, 18-19 Nov 1969.

HS-008 836

RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES

Evaluation of alcohol countermeasure programs is emphasized. Funding, planning and data collection also are stressed as elements of research.

by Lyle D. Filkins
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor, Highway Safety Research
Publ: Proceedings of a Conference on Community Response

6 refs,
Presented at a working conference held at Michigan Univ.,
Ann Arbor, 18-19 Nov 1969.

HS-008 837

AUTOMOBILE DEATH SYNDROME

The personality patterns of accident-prone drivers translate themselves into unsafe driving attitudes, resulting in 55,000 deaths each year. A group of 25 drivers killed in accidents for which they were considered at fault has been studied. The major emphasis was on psychiatric review. Of this group of drivers, 80% had personality disorders, compared to 8% of a control group; 60% were alcoholics, compared to 4% of the controls; 24% were grossly sociopathic in behavior; 12% were actively suicidal. The symptoms of the "automobile death syndrome" are presence of a personality disorder, excessive stress, and poor adaptation to it. Physicians should learn to recognize this pattern.

by Stuart L. Brown
Publ: Medical Insight

7 refs

HS-008 867

MOBILITY WITHOUT MAYHEM

The nature of the highway safety problem is outlined. Recommendations for solving aspects of the problem and goals to be achieved are discussed. Management and supporting service aspects are described. It is recommended that action be taken on the following major elements of highway safety: highways, vehicles, drivers, enforcement, alcohol and drugs, pedestrians, emergency medical services, and public education.

President's Task Force on Highway Safety,
1970 ; 65p

HS-008 877

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

This bibliography covers alcoholism only as it relates to highway safety, alcohol safety countermeasures, or public opinion. So much has been published in this field that only the most pertinent citations and current references have been listed.

by Lucille McClure
Martin Marietta Corp. Technical Info. Center
1970 ; 50p

HS-008 879

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS, WISCONSIN, 1969

Blood alcohol tests were made on 56% of the persons killed in motor vehicle accidents. Of 422 drivers tested, 64% showed some alcohol content in the blood. Male drivers had higher blood alcohol than female drivers; more men were driving than women, who were chiefly passengers; the worst drinking-driving fatality age group for males is 20-24; over 42% of the fatalities occur after midnight; Saturday and Sunday are the worst accident days; and there was random fluctuation in monthly data.

Wisconsin Dept. of Health and Social Services
1970 ; 24p

HS-008 880

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON COMPLEX PERFORMANCE

Nine subjects were tested on a battery of tasks involving monitoring (simple reaction time, choice reaction time, and meter monitoring), two-dimensional compensatory tracking and mental arithmetic. Three workloads were presented: monitoring plus tracking, monitoring plus arithmetic, and monitoring plus tracking plus arithmetic. The subjects practiced for three daily sessions made a baseline test on the fourth, and an alcohol test on the fifth. They ingested 2.5 ml. of an alcohol beverage per kilogram of body weight two hours before the alcohol test; mean blood alcohol at the beginning of testing was 102 mg.%. Significant workload effects were found for three of the four measures of tracking performance, for simple reaction time, and for movement time in the choice reaction time task. Significant alcohol effects were found for reaction time in choice reactions, detection times for meter signals, and for three of the four measures of tracking.

by W. Dean Chiles; Alan E. Jennings
Federal Aviation Administration
1969 ; 16p

HS-008 881

DRUNK DRIVING: THE EUROPEAN VIEW

Generally, drunk driving laws and their enforcement are stricter in Europe than in the United States. Europeans, particularly the Scandinavian countries, have had long experience in combatting drunk drivers and have a lower proportion of traffic deaths caused by drinking than the U. S. National drinking patterns and enforcement of drunk driving laws in Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries are described. Their experience may prove useful to the United States in attempting to solve the drunk driving problem.

by G. M. Bastarache
Publ: Highway User
Rept. No. Serial

HS-008 892

VOLPE "PICTURES" DOT'S THINKING ON FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

Testimony of the Secretary of Transportation before the U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Public Works regarding pending and proposed federal highway legislation is presented. The testimony deals with the interstate system, urban transportation, billboard problems, highway safety, drinking drivers, and highway planning.

by John A. Volpe
Publ: Carolina Highways

HS-008 940

PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. 1969. THE DRINKING DRIVER. THE PROBLEM DRIVER. THE YOUNG DRIVER. BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE

During 1969, there were 2,481 deaths on Michigan roads. Over the four weekends studied there were 130 persons killed. The report discusses the following six areas; alcohol, problem drivers, young drivers, law enforcement, traffic engineering, and snowmobiles.

Automobile Club of Michigan
1970 ; 54p

HS-008 943

KEY ISSUES IN HIGHWAY LOSS REDUCTION. PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSURANCE INSTITUTE FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY 1970 SYMPOSIUM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 9-10, 1970

This conference on highway safety deals with the problem from a number of viewpoints. Aspects emphasized are the drinking driver problem and the use of pre-arrest breath tests; roadside hazards and their improvement; crashworthiness; crash tests and repair costs; priorities in highway safety.

by Charles W. Wixon, ED.
Insurance Inst. for Hwy. Safety
1970 ; 307p

HS-008 944

ADDRESS

Progress in solving the highway safety problem is discussed. Examples discussed are occupant restraint systems, better designed cars, control of alcoholic drivers, and improvement in automobile insurance.

May 15, 1976

HS-008 984

by John A. Volpe
Department of Transp.
Publ: Key Issues in Highway Loss Reduction

Presented at Insurance Institute for Highway Safety 1970
Symposium, Washington, D. C., 9-10 Jun 1970.

HS-008 962

ALCOHOL ABUSE AND THE BATON ROUGE APPROACH

The role of drinking and alcoholism in the overall highway loss problem is discussed. The significance of various blood alcohol levels is explained and compared to accident involvement statistics. The city of Baton Rouge is using a mobile laboratory to test drivers for alcohol before arresting them. The constitutionality of this procedure has not yet been tested in the courts.

by Jr. Haddon, William
Insurance Inst. for Hwy. Safety
Publ: Key Issues in Highway Loss Reduction

Presented at Insurance Institute for Highway Safety 1970
Symposium, Washington, D. C., 9-10 Jun 1970.

HS-008 963

PRE-ARREST BREATH TESTS

The constitutional issues raised by testing a driver for alcohol before arresting him are discussed. The procedure used in Great Britain is compared to implied consent laws in the United States. Court decisions of various states are discussed. The ordinance being used in Baton Rouge, permitting pre-arrest breath tests, is described.

by Andrew R. Hricko
Insurance Inst. for Hwy. Safety
Publ: Key Issues in Highway Loss Reduction

Presented at Insurance Institute for Highway Safety 1970
Symposium, Washington, D. C., 9-10 Jun 1970.

HS-008 965

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS. WISCONSIN. 1970

Reports for 1970 show that of 439 drivers and motorcyclists tested, 264 showed some alcohol content in the blood. Of the 264 decedents with alcohol in the blood, 233 had a blood alcohol level of 0.050 or more; 161 had a blood alcohol level of 0.150 or more. Statistics are given for sex, type of highway, age, time of day, day of week, and month of year. Wisconsin statutes for chemical tests of body tissue are included.

Wisconsin Dept. of Health and Social Services
1971 ; 23p

HS-008 966

LICENCE FOR MAYHEM

Alcohol as an accident cause is discussed. Lower blood alcohol level and severe penalty for drivers found to exceed limits is suggested. Medical Fitness to Drive published by the Medical Commission on Accident Prevention is reviewed. The report discusses physical fitness for driving, and lists such diseases as diabetes, epilepsy, and visual disorders as requiring evaluation for licensure to drive.

Public Health. The Journal of the Society of
Publ: Public Health. The Journal of the Society
1969 ; p57-62

HS-008 967

AAA SPECIAL SURVEY ON ALCOHOL TESTING AND PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS

A survey was made to determine the extent of involvement of alcohol in pedestrian accidents and the extent of use of chemical tests for determining pedestrian intoxication. Responses were received from 1,380 cities and towns. About half of the pedestrians killed are tested for alcohol. Pedestrians 35-44 years of age appear to be the major group showing alcohol involvement; pedestrians over 65 showed little alcohol involvement. Where tests were used for adult pedestrian fatalities, nearly 60% showed a blood alcohol content of 0.10% or higher. Most cities use more than one type of chemical test, most frequently blood and breath tests. The data are based on 1,062 adult pedestrian fatalities, of whom 487 were tested for blood alcohol content.

Publ: Pedestrian Safety Report

HS-008 984

MARIHUANA AND AUTOMOBILE CRASHES

Alcohol abuse constitutes the most serious chemical abuse problem on the highway; nevertheless increasing marihuana usage raises a question of a similar nature. Experienced marihuana smokers downgrade their abilities to drive except that the more chronic users claim less detrimental effect upon themselves. Road tests with drivers using high dosages of marihuana indicate dangerous effects on driving performance including a sensory illusion of roadway inversion.

by Arnold W. Klein; Joseph H. Davis; Brian D. Blackbourne
Miami Univ.
1970 ; 17p
Presented at the Third Annual Meeting of the American
Academy of Clinical Toxicology held in San Francisco, 26 Oct
1970.

HS-009 008

ADDRESS

Occupant protection measures to prevent deaths from secondary collisions are discussed. Passive restraint systems, especially the air bag, are discussed from the point of view of managing the energy involved in deceleration. Tests of the air bag with baboons and human subjects are described. Engine deflection is another means of managing the energy of deceleration. The three priorities of the National Highway Safety Bureau are crash survivability, drinking driver control, and the experimental safety vehicle.

by Douglas W. Toms
National Highway Safety Bureau
Publ: Key Issues in Highway Loss Reduction, Washington,

Presented at Insurance Institute for Highway Safety 1970
Symposium, Washington, D. C., 9-10 Jun 1970.

HS-009 017

**BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE A STUDY OF 371 FATAL
ACCIDENTS IN FLORIDA. MAY 30TH-SEPT. 2ND,
1968**

Statistics for fatal accidents are reported by day of week, month, holidays/light conditions, weather condition, time of day, distance from home, accident type, accident location, type of roadway, age factor, sex factor, accident causes/vehicle type, distribution by county. Case histories of 13 drivers are presented. Limitations of accident reporting are pointed out. Alcohol is named as the chief cause of traffic fatalities, and a section of the report is devoted to statistics on alcohol related fatalities. Preventive measures are mentioned.

by Keith Leslie; Hampton Dunn
American Automobile Assoc.
1968 ; 49p

HS-009 042

**DETECTION AND SANCTIONS OF THE STATE OF
INTOXICATION IN DRIVERS (DETECTION ET
SANCTIONS DE L'ETAT ALCOOLIQUE DES
CONDUCTEURS)**

Results of a survey of twenty countries regarding methods of identifying the intoxicated driver and the penalties invoked are reported. A plea is made for standardization of laws and uniformity of enforcement on an international basis; for a big world campaign for public information; and to warn drivers regarding the synergistic effects of alcohol with other drugs.

by A. Chosalland
Publ: International Police Chronicle

HS-009 130

**CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN
FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. DADE COUNTY
FLORIDA, 1956-1968**

The utilization of simple toxicological laboratory procedures as a routine adjunct to the investigation of driver fatalities has indicated that alcohol is the intoxicant most frequently found. Carbon monoxide, as a major cause of fatal accidents, remains relatively insignificant when compared to alcohol. There remains, however, a definite need to investigate the prevalence of occurrence of low levels of carbon monoxide as well as the physiological effects of such low levels when coupled with alcohol, drugs and natural disease. Drugs are occasional findings as far as routine ultraviolet spectrophotometric analysis is concerned. With the widespread utilization of tranquilizers and other drugs, there is need for application for additional chemical procedures as part of routine testing. There is an even greater need for intensive police investigation of the scene and the background of the driver to determine the probable presence and types of drugs in order to direct laboratory investigation into more profitable channels. Limited studies indicate that approximately 9 to 13 percent of drivers killed in single vehicle fatal accidents can be shown to have a chemical in the blood other than alcohol or carbon monoxide. There is a need to establish, within a few selected areas of the United States, laboratory and investigative expertise for in-depth laboratory, epidemiological investigation and correlative study of the prevalence and influence of drugs on drivers.

by Joseph H. Davis
Miami Univ., Florida
1932 ; 13p

HS-009 218

**BEHIND-THE-WHEEL SELF ANALYSIS IN DRIVER
REHABILITATION**

Safe driving requires attentiveness and judgment on the part of the driver. These psychological characteristics are affected by many emotional and physical states of which a driver should be aware. A regimen is proposed for aiding the problem driver in learning how to learn about his own states of mind and how they affect his driving. This process of learning how to learn, sometimes called meta-learning, is in two phases: the driver takes a guide-sheet with him and carries out daily self-analysis of his driving performance, and then returns to a group where he discusses his observations. The seven emotional and physical states deal with anger and driving style; tired and hungry states; getting home after drinking; nervousness and anxiety; sleepiness; worry and depression; excitement and joy. Four factors in driving style analyzed are overtaking; near misses; vulnerability; left turns.

May 15, 1976

HS-009 410

by James Ray Adams
Continental Research Ins
1971 ; 18p

HS-009 292

**MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
TRANS-AMERICAN VAN SERVICE, INC. ACCIDENT
OF JUNE 16, 1969, GREELEY, COLO.**

A moving van transporting household goods collided head-on with an auto being towed, killing three occupants of the towed vehicle. The truck had swerved into the wrong side of a two-lane road in the path of opposing traffic. The truck driver was highly intoxicated and had a criminal record, but not a bad driving record. He had never had the physical examination required by motor carrier safety regulations. He had been on duty in excess of the allowable time under safety regulations. This accident illustrates both driver misconduct and lack of meaningful safety supervision by the motor carrier. The driver was sentenced to 5-10 years.

by Kenneth L. Pierson
Bureau of Motor Carrier
1970 ; 9p

HS-009 323

**ALCOHOL-TRAFFIC LEGISLATION. A REPORT OF
PROGRESS**

There still are 27 states without 0.10 percent chemical test for alcohol laws, and five states without implied consent. Nine states presently have 0.15 percent chemical test laws to be reformed down to the 0.10 percent maximum of the national standards. One state is without any chemical test law.

by Charles E. Ebeling
Publ: Analogy n8 p25-7 (1970)

HS-009 330

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

A sound pedestrian safety program requires good traffic engineering, pedestrian education, and law enforcement. Pedestrian accident statistics indicate the factors involved in this type of accident, such as alcohol, darkness, rural versus urban locations. The legal basis for pedestrian control is discussed. School crossing protection is also discussed.

by Jason C. Yu
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State
Publ: HS-009 301; Highway Safety Conference Proceedings,

HS-009 386

**CAUSES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SINGLE CAR
ACCIDENTS. PT. 1**

The single car accident as a proportion of all accidents has increased during the years 1950-61. It now makes up about 40%

of fatal and injury accidents. The five major causes of single car crashes are speed, drowsiness, drinking or drugs, faulty driving, and mechanical failure. A comparison of driving performances indicates that women are somewhat safer motor vehicle operators than are men. Men tend to become involved in accidents through disregard of safe driving principles, while women do so largely because of lack of manipulative skill. Analysis of drivers' age in relation to accidents shows the 15-24 year group is outstandingly dangerous. The driver who is alone in his vehicle seems to run a greater risk of single car crash. Most single car crashes occur in the early hours of the morning. Rashness and inattention were found to be common accident factors. The greatest proportions of fatalities and serious injuries are produced by speed, drinking and drowsiness. Ejection of the victim compounds the gravity of crash injuries.

by Hugh S. Penn
California Dept. of Highway
1963 ; 34p

HS-009 393

**TRAFFIC DEATH AND SUICIDE. A STATISTICAL
STUDY**

An attempt is made to establish a connection between traffic deaths and suicide. Three types of traffic accidents are identified as being of possible suicidal intent: (1) falling asleep at the wheel; (2) wrong way driving; (3) persons with high alcoholic content in their blood. The role of alcohol in the final act has been discussed by many writers on suicide.

by Frank A. Haight
California Univ
1965 ; 40p24 refs
prepared for presentation at 7th Western Divisional meeting of the American Psychiatric Assoc., Honolulu, 28 Aug-9 Sept 1965.

HS-009 408

**HEAVY DRINKERS ARRESTED FOR "DRIVING
UNDER INFLUENCE"**

Two studies of blood alcohol levels were made of North Carolina motorists and it was concluded that heavily intoxicated motorists are those who contribute to highway accidents.

Publ: Highway Safety Research Center Bulletin n13 p1-2

HS-009 410

**ALLSTATE CAMPAIGN RESULTS IN GRASS ROOTS
ACTION ON THE DRUNK DRIVER MENACE**

The Allstate campaign has been carried to the people since December, 1968 through public service advertising in national magazines, newspapers and on television. The direct public response to this advertising, often in the form of personal correspondence with the company, has underlined the success of this approach in really reaching the people on this issue. Objectives of the campaign are: 1) Stimulate effective public and private action to help stop the drunk driver traffic slaughter; 2) Promote the adoption (by states which lacked them) of an im-

plied consent law and a chemical test law with 0. 10% alcohol concentration in the blood as the presumptive level of intoxication; 3) Ultimately, to lower auto insurance premiums for policyholders by reducing alcohol-related auto crashes. All-state's strategy aims to build strong support among the general public, business and industry, and in the legislatures and executive offices of the states for the alcohol standard.

by Robert Leys
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

HS-009 411

BLOOD ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS

Present methods of dealing with the drinking driver in Great Britain and Sweden are discussed. Little if any effort in the United States is directed at keeping the known problem drinker from behind the wheel or regulating his driving behavior before he causes an accident. Deficiencies in the present approach are discussed.

by William Y. Howell; James E. Wilson
Publ: Traffic Engineering

HS-009 412

RECOGNIZING THE DRINKING DRIVER

This study examines a group of 1,247 hospitalized alcoholics who operated a motor vehicle from 1961 to 1967. The study demonstrates that problem drinking drivers are frequently rather young drinkers who have a high rate of driving convictions. Since this group is not normally identified and treated as alcoholics the study discusses the policy implications of this finding.

by Charles A. Rosenblatt
Publ: HIT LAB Reports p1-4 (May 1971)

HS-009 457

NEW TRENDS IN VEHICLE SAFETY

There are two rather hotly debated issues swirling around automotive safety today. One of these has to do with improving the second collision environment for vehicle occupants; the other involves the drinking driver. Just about everyone has some kind of advice to offer on the first issue, but the second, probably the greatest single factor contributing to vehicle death and injury in this country today, only causes the safety-minded to throw up their hands in despair. Air cushion systems and their component parts are explained, and impact tests with dummies are discussed. Tests conducted by GM with drinking drivers are discussed.

by George R. Smith
General Motors
1970 ; 45p
Presented at Society of Manufacturing Engineers, Danbury, Conn., 16 Sept 1970.

HS-009 473

MISCELLANEOUS RAMBLINGS ON AUTOMOTIVE SAFETY

Proper use of radial ply tires, dangers of using two kinds of tires on a car hazards of driving after drinking, and the need for good maintenance are briefly discussed.

by William H. Brittain, Jr.
Publ: Aviation Digest

HS-009 507

IN THE SHADOW OF THE BOTTLE

Some studies indicate alcohol as a contributing cause in one out of four home accidents. An investigation of 5,622 accident victims treated in the Massachusetts General Hospital showed almost 25% had positive breath test readings. Patients with lacerations or head injuries had more positive readings than those with other types of injuries.

Publ: Family Safety

HS-009 508

IMPLIED CONSENT LAWS

Mounting evidence of the extensive role of alcohol in causing deaths and accidents has focused national attention on practical and legal methods for controlling persons who drive after consuming alcoholic beverages. This Commentary explores one of the laws designed to identify and eliminate drunk drivers from the driving population. This law has been recommended to the states through the Uniform Vehicle Code and the Department of Transportation's standard on Alcohol in Relation to Highway Safety. Implied consent legislation will assist materially in de-licensing drivers who refuse a chemical test under circumstances indicating probable driving while intoxicated or who consent to a test and are subsequently convicted of driving when impaired by alcohol.

National Com. on Uniform Traf. Laws and
Contract FH-11-6869
Publ: Traffic Laws Commentary n70-4 p1-26 (15 Apr 1970)

refs

HS-009 509

STOP THE DRUNK DRIVER

Over the past five years, the Vietnam war has killed more than 27,000 Americans. During the same period, drunk drivers on U. S. highways have killed 134,000 people. The drunk driver, killer of 28,000 Americans a year, won't be curbed

until state laws both enforce breath tests on drinking drivers and set stiff upper limits on the alcohol content in the blood. So far only about half the states have adequate laws. Police alone do not have the forces to win the battle against drunken drivers. This report reviews the various legal limitations on drinking drivers and reports on methods used by various jurisdictions to reduce the accident toll being exacted by these persons.

by Guy Halverson
Publ: Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston
1970 ; 48p
Reprinted from Christian Science Monitor

HS-009 576

**HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP
FOR SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS.
MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND
EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF
1967**

A cost effectiveness study of six highway safety program areas was made. The program units are: decreasing driving exposure by drinking drivers; restraint systems for motor vehicle occupants; medical aspects of driver licensing and driver evaluation; motorcycle injury prevention, especially wearing of helmets; reduction of pedestrian injuries through safety education of the aged and young children; and emergency health services improvement.

Public Health S
1967 ; 115prefs

HS-009 582

**KREML PROPOSES 3-POINT TRAFFIC ACCIDENT
PREVENTION PROGRAM**

In describing the problem of traffic accidents, it is not the drunk driverreckless driver, or the accident-prone driver who is the problem. Rather, they are the manifestations of social problems that exist today. The steps that the Federal government, particularly the National Highway Safety Bureau, can take, and what must be done by state and local officials to reduce the number of traffic accidents are discussed. Emphasis on driver training programs and vehicle inspection programs is not the answer. The answer lies first in a high quality, completely selective program of traffic law enforcement; second, an accelerated program of vehicle improvement and application of highway safety design and traffic control standards; and third, a concerted attack upon the fundamental social problems such as the growing abuse of alcohol and drugs.

by Franklin M. Kreml
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

HS-009 596

**TRUNK DRIVERS. WHAT MICHIGAN IS DOING
ABOUT THEM**

The implementation of Michigan's Implied Consent Law involved the evaluation and selection of alcohol breath testing

equipment, the training and certification of police officers who would give the test, development of a maintenance and inspection program, periodic recertification of police officersand cooperation of public information agencies throughout the state. Michigan officials recommend the breath test over either blood or urine testing, since it provides immediate results and frees the officer for further duty. Other recommendations include use of one kind of testing equipment only, statewide certification of trained operators, a statewide program of maintenance and inspection of equipment, and a continuing statewide-level evaluation of the conduct of the program.

by William E. Barber
Publ: Police Chief

HS-009 611

DANGER: NIGHT DRIVING AHEAD

The decrease in visual efficiency for night driving is discussed. Included are problems caused by glare, dirty windshields and headlights, driver fatigueage, alcohol, tobacco, exposure to excessive sunlight, and carbon monoxide. The dangers of falling asleep at the wheel, wearing tinted glasses at nightand driving too fast at night are also discussed.

by Harris Edward Dark
Publ: Today's Health

HS-009 683

FREEWAY FATAL ACCIDENTS, 1961 AND 1962

The combined 1961 and 1962 accident and fatality rates for California roads are reported. By comparing accident rates for freeways with all other kinds of roads, it has been shown that 406 lives were saved in 1961 and 426 lives were saved in 1962 through the use of freeways. Half of freeway fatal accidents are single vehicle accidents, and there are more single vehicle-fixed object accidents than any other type. Median barriers have reduced cross median accidents. Of all freeway fatalities, 12% occur on ramps or involve ramp maneuvers. About 30% occur between 11 p.m. and 3 a.m. Drivers between 19 and 23 years of age cause one-fifth of all freeway fatalities. Drinking drivers cause 36%. Driver error and driver physical shortcomings play an important role.

by Roger T. Johnson
California Div. of Hi
1963 ; 52p

HS-009 701

ALCOHOL IN RELATION TO HIGHWAY SAFETY

This fact sheet is intended for use in promoting public support for state highway safety programs on alcohol in relation to highway safety. The background of implied consent laws, the role of alcohol in traffic fatalities, and blood alcohol levels presumptive of intoxication are discussed; requirements and specifications of the standards are mentioned; the rationale for campaigns against drinking drivers is given; and a few arguments and answers shown. A pattern newspaper release and a pattern public service announcement are included.

National Safety Co
1932 ; 10p13 refs
Included in the Safety through Action to Enlist Support
(STATES) program publicity kit.

HS-009 702

A CLASSROOM APPROACH TO DWI

In January 1964, members of the Phoenix Municipal Court met with police officials and faculty members from Arizona State University and Columbia University to discuss better ways of handling the drunk driver problem in the city. Up to that time, the drunk driver problem had been handled only as a criminal matter with no effort made to educate the drunk driver. In 1966 the first Phoenix DWI (drinking while driving) course opened. It consists of four sessions: 1) the Drinking Driver; 2) Alcohol and Driving Skills; 3) Problem Drinking: the student is assisted in finding ways to avoid future DWI behavior; 4) Personal Action: the student is briefed on how to analyze his own situation with alcohol. Every effort is made to show the students that the instructors do care and that their problem is correctable. Results have been encouraging but a systematic formal evaluation of the course, based on subsequent driving records of former students, is needed.

by Ernest I. Stewart
Publ: Traffic Safety

HS-009 703

A LEGISLATOR LOOKS AT DRINKING DRIVERS

The efforts of the state of New York to do something about drinking drivers include passage of a breathalyzer law, and establishment of an alcoholic countermeasures program in Nassau County, funded by the federal government. The question of constitutionality of the breathalyzer law is discussed and the reduction in traffic accidents in Britain, attributed to their breathalyzer law is reported. Identification and control of the drinking driver is a primary aim of the alcohol countermeasures program. In addition, a "Crisis Intervention Center" will operate to provide transportation home for drivers too intoxicated to drive, and will offer counseling for the drinker with emotional problems.

by Edward J. Speno
Publ: Analogy n10 p10-6 (1971)

HS-009 704

A CHALLENGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

Law enforcement hasn't been able to succeed yet in its battle against the drunken driver. There is a lack of judicial support, indifferent sentencing procedures, drunk driving seen as a minor crime by sympathetic juries, inability on the part of the law enforcement officer to detect the drinking driver, lack of preparedness, experience, and training of the prosecutor, and too much delay between the offense and the trial. One problem that could be solved on a national basis is the legality of the chemical tests. Once the .10 blood alcohol percentage is

universally accepted, there would be more judicial support. All law enforcement agencies should have as a primary goal the basic education of the public and the police on all phases of chemical testing.

by James J. Hegarty
Publ: Analogy n10 p17-20

Special issue on drinking drivers.

HS-009 705

THE DRINKING DRIVER IN COURT

The traffic courts face many problems in handling drinking driver cases: reluctance of the police and sheriffs' offices to make traffic arrests because of the lack of support and interest of the traffic judges, failure of the traffic judges to take advantage of the information and research available on the subject, and the general tendency of the judges to minimize the offense. Well-thought-out sentences and the inclusion of an educational phase after conviction were tried in Arizona with good results. The American Judicature Society sponsors a college for the training of judges of Courts of First Jurisdiction in traffic and misdemeanor cases in Alabama and successive years will see the commencement of regional and state services.

by E. W. Halloran
Publ: Analogy n10 p21-5

Special issue on drinking drivers

HS-009 706

THE REAL PROBLEMS IN DRUNK DRIVING CASES

The public has learned to live with and ignore the fact that one half of the 50,000 people who die each year as a result of automobile accidents die in accidents involving drinking drivers. The problem lies in the attitude of people. The drinking driver is not seen as the dangerous person he actually is, who has broken the law and is perhaps responsible for the injury or death of some persons, but as our next door neighbor. This sentimental view of the drinking driver is also all too often shared by the jury, the prosecutor and the judge. In order to correct this situation, the public has to be made aware of the magnitude of the problem, its seriousness, and the need for strict and speedy enforcement of existing laws.

by Edward V. Hanrahan
Publ: Analogy n10 p26-31

Special issue on drinking drivers.

HS-009 714

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

This fact sheet is intended for use in promoting public support for state highway safety programs on pedestrian safety. Those most often involved in pedestrian accidents are the young, the elderly, and those under the influence of alcohol. The standard

May 15, 1976

HS-009 826

requires each state to develop and implement a program to insure the safety of pedestrians. Its provisions are briefly noted. Some common arguments and the answers to them are given. A pattern newspaper release and a pattern public service announcement are included.

National Safety Co
1932 ; 10p19 refs

Included in the Safety through Action to Enlist Support (STATES) program publicity kit.

HS-009 724

TOMS RAPS ROAD TOLL. SAFETY DIRECTOR PLEDGES TOUGH MOVES

Douglas C. Toms, Director of the National Highway Safety Bureau, outlines the steps to be taken by his agency to reduce the levels of traffic fatalities. He cites major priorities: passive restraints, alcohol countermeasures. Other features discussed are radar brake systems, anti-skid systems, bumper standards.

by Joseph M. Callahan
Publ: Automotive Industries

HS-009 775

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POLICE EVALUATION OF DRINKING IN FATAL HIGHWAY CRASHES

Police estimates of drinking by fatally injured drivers and pedestrians as recorded on police reports of investigations of crashes were compared with actual blood alcohol concentrations of the fatalities determined by the coroner's office. Over 20% of the time alcohol was not mentioned at all in the police report. When alcohol was mentioned, its presence was underestimated, especially at concentrations under 200 mg%. Furthermore, alcohol was least likely to be reported among persons age 60 or older, pedestrians, non-responsible fatalities and drivers of new cars. It was most often reported among younger persons/drivers responsible for two-vehicle crashes, and drivers of old cars.

by Julian A. Waller
Publ: Journal of Safety Research

11 refs

HS-009 776

THE EFFECTS OF SMALL DOSES OF ALCOHOL ON A SIMULATED DRIVING TASK

The present study examined the effects of small dose of alcohol on the operator inputs and vehicle responses found in part-task, non-programmed driving simulation. In an attempt to relate simulated and actual driving, the only operator inputs measured were those with a demonstrable relationship to those inputs found in actual driving. Twelve male subjects were tested under three counterbalanced alcohol dose conditions, no alcohol, and two doses calculated to attain blood alcohol concentrations of .05 and .10 percent accelerator reversals did not discriminate between the three alcohol groups while two steering measures were significant sources of variation. Tracking

scores revealed no significant differences for the three alcohol groups although a statistically significant dose x subjects interaction was found in each case.

by Gary L. Martin
Publ: Journal of Safety Research

16 refs

HS-009 824

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. TWO-CAR COLLISION, SOUTHERN APPROACH TO GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JULY 11, 1970

A 1970 Porsche Targa (911-T) southbound off the Golden Gate Bridge at 12:30 a.m., July 11, 1970, accelerated to over 100 miles per hour. On a left curve of 1470-foot radius the driver apparently lost control, causing a left swerve and counter-clockwise spin and skid into opposing (northbound) traffic lanes. A northbound Mustang with nine young people aboard was struck nearly head-on. All three persons in the Porsche and seven of the nine in the Mustang were fatally injured. Both drivers had been drinking, but their blood alcohol levels were below the .10% presumptive level of impairment under California law. The highway, built in 1937, had lanes 10 feet wide as against a current standard of 12 feet, and there was no median barrier or guardrail. Excessive speed of the Porsche led to loss of vehicle control on the curve of a highway which had substandard lane width and no median barrier.

National Transp. Safety
1919 ; 46p

HS-009 826

A BEFORE AND AFTER ANALYSIS OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING STUDENTS OF THE DEFENSIVE DRIVING COURSE

An investigation of the efficacy of the National Safety Council's defensive driving course as taught in the Baltimore area was undertaken in 1967 by the Highway Safety Research Institute. A mail survey was used (as opposed to personal interview) to collect information on individual driver experience and to verify a small sample of these driver reports through state records of accidents and violations. The conclusions were that the course had not been useful to the Baltimore community. The reported accident rate rose, and a test of the official records did not disclose any obvious bias. Similarly little difference in the internal features of accidents (seat-belt wearing/injury index, drinking, culpability) was found. There was a change in accident pattern that warrants further investigation.

HS-009 834

HSL sb-06

by James O'Day
Publ: Accident Analysis and Prevention

3 refs

HS-009 834

MICHIGANIAN CHARTS NEW COURSE FOR FEDERAL SAFETY. PT. 2

This is the second of three interviews with Douglas Toms, new head of the National Highway Safety Bureau. Mr. Toms comments on alcohol countermeasures, driver education, driver licensing, and highway safety priorities.

Publ: Motor News

HS-009 835

THE FUTURE OF HIGHWAY SAFETY

Aspects of highway safety discussed are restraint systems, crashworthiness, control of drunken drivers, and accident compensation by the insurance industry.

by John A. Volpe
Department of T
Publ: Journal of Insurance

HS-009 852

CUTTING THE HIGHWAY DEATH TOLL. SAFETY CHALLENGE OF 1971

The highway death total dropped in 1970, due to safer cars, increased use of seat belts, and other protective devices. But the number one killer on the highway continues to be the drunken driver. Progress has been made in identifying the drunken driver and prosecuting him, but more effective work to reduce the hazards caused by alcoholic drivers is a must and should be the highway safety challenge of 1971.

by William L. Roper
Publ: Highway Patrolman

HS-009 853

THE DRUNK DRIVER MAY KILL YOU. WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP GET HIM OFF THE ROAD

The nature of the drunk driver problem is outlined. The highway safety standard on alcohol calls for a blood alcohol concentration of 0.10% as presumptive evidence of driver intoxication, the passage of implied consent laws, and alcohol chemical tests of crash victims. Support of this standard is urged.

Allstate Insuran

15p

HS-009 854

WHAT'S IMPORTANT TO YOUNG DRIVERS?

Little work has been done in preparing new driver attitude scales. A male adolescent driver scale is described, based on attitude statements on driving collected from 547 male adolescents in Wisconsin public high schools. Male and female students participated in discussion-decision groups of 4 to 6 students. For males, five leading reasons for safe driving were (1) to stay alive, (2) save money on insurance, (3) respect other's lives, (4) fear of losing driver's license, and (5) earn adult's respect. Unsafe driving was explained as (1) need to show off, (2) use of alcohol, (3) showing their own car is better, (4) rush to get some place, (5) proving oneself. Female students expressed similar reasons. The attitude scale did not differentiate between traffic offenders and non-offenders in another group of adolescent males.

by August J. Schulz
Publ: Traffic Safety

Reprinted from The Journal of Traffic Safety Education
(Winter 1971).

HS-009 919

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. AIRPORT TRANSPORT BUS-AUTOMOBILE COLLISION, DULLES AIRPORT ACCESS ROAD, JUNE 9, 1970

On June 9, 1970, at 4:40 p.m., a 1965 Mercury two-door hard-top sedan, operated by a man under the influence of alcohol, driving west (wrong way) on the Dulles Airport Access Road crashed head-on into the right front of an eastbound 41 passenger 1967 GMC Model 4107 Greyhound Airport Service Bus. Both vehicles were traveling at 65 mph prior to impact. The Mercury then pivoted counterclockwise 180° and struck an eastbound 1969 Ford Econoline Van on the left front side. The Safety Board determined that the probable cause of this accident was driver error in that an automobile was driven the wrong way on a dual highway by a driver under the influence of alcohol. The driver of the auto was killed, and one bus passenger died later. Fourteen occupants of the bus and van were injured. No seat belts were being used by any of the drivers or passengers.

National Transp. Safety
1919

HS-009 923

PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. A STUDY OF MICHIGAN'S 1967 AUTO INJURIES AND FATALITIES

The chief aim of this 1967 study was to find the similarities and differences between fatal and injury accidents. Driver error again remained the single greatest contributing factor in accidents. Alcohol appears to be one of the factors that spell the difference between injury and death. Alcohol was involved in 44% of the fatal accidents and 10.5% of injury accidents.

Speed and accident location turn injury accidents into fatalities. Use of seat belts prevented some of these injury accidents from becoming fatalities. Driver inattention was involved in a lot of injury accidents. Single car accidents were the largest single cause of injuries.

Automobile Club of Mi
1968 ; 27p

HS-009 924

PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. WHAT HAPPENED ON MICHIGAN'S HIGHWAYS IN 1968

A study of fatal accidents that occurred during six weekends in 1968 found that 72% of the drivers involved in fatality accidents had been drinking, and it is recommended that the implied consent law should be improved; that 67% of injured children were car passengers, showing a need for better child restraint systems; that police traffic law enforcement is inadequate; that accident repeater drivers are not being controlled adequately; that over 70% of fatal accidents occurred on two-lane roads, on which speed limits should be reduced; that drivers under 21 were involved in 25% of the fatal accidents; that vehicle defects as an accident cause are nearly non-existent; that motorcycles and motorbikes were involved in a growing number of fatalities. Traffic safety recommendations based on the study are included. Accident statistics and the records of the 10 worst drivers are given.

Automobile Club of Mi
1969 ; 46p

HS-009 937

LOCAL/FEDERAL APPROACH TO CURBING THE DRUNKEN DRIVER

Steps being taken in nine pilot areas to get chronic drinking drivers off the roads are described. They include passage of implied consent laws, identification and treatment of problem drinkers, driver education concerning drunk drivers, improvement of driving skills, and research into the drinking problem. One such program, being implemented in Washtenau County, Michigan, is described. Alcoholics are receiving treatment with Antabuse.

Publ: Journal of American Insurance

HS-009 938

THE DRINKING DRIVER: CHICAGO'S QUEST FOR A NEW ETHIC

In Chicago, a study of persons arrested for drunk driving was conducted. Such persons were sent to the Psychiatric Institute for individual examination. The study revealed that not more than 20% convicted were alcoholics—the percentage of repeated convictions corresponds almost exactly to the number of true alcoholics. The social drinker accounts for 80 percent of the offenders. It was concluded that in 80% of the cases, rehabilitation is not an issue. The program for drinking drivers should be one of prevention. During the Christmas±New Year holidays, a pilot program was undertaken: persons convicted

of drunk driving would be jailed for a minimum of seven days and their licenses revoked for one year. As a result of this program, Chicago achieved a remarkable automobile safety record for the holidays.

by Alexander C. Field, Jr.
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

HS-009 939

CAN WE CURE THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER

A proposed federal law, Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation Act, promises a concerted all-out attack to reduce the number of alcohol-related traffic accidents through grants to the various states to assist them in planning, establishing and maintaining projects for alcoholism treatment and rehabilitation programs. These grants will be administered through a new National Institute for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. A three-pronged attack will be made on the problem: education to prevent persons from becoming alcoholics, treatment of those addicted, and rehabilitation of the victims to restore them to a useful role in society. Some of the problems involved in administering such a program effectively include a need for public support.

by William L. Roper
Publ: Highway Patrolman

HS-009 945

PORTRAIT OF A BAD DRIVER

Study was made of the records of 269 Michigan drivers who were involved in fatality accidents from 1966 to 1969. Aspects of these problem drivers studied included age, criminal record, community status, and credit standing. About five percent of the driver population is causing 30 percent of the traffic accidents and deaths. The alcohol aspects were not part of the study but considered as the largest single factor involved in traffic deaths. The point system, law enforcement, loss of license, and license appeals are discussed. More severe penalties and better enforcement are needed.

Automobile Club of Mi
1970 ; 59p

HS-009 948

REVISED BMCS REGS POINT UP DRIVER IMPORTANCE

With the help of industry, the Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety in the U. S. Department of Transportation developed new rules for qualifications of commercial drivers, effective January 1, 1971. Too many accidents were attributed to unqualified or irresponsible drivers. For instance, in 1969, of 286 accidents with heavy commercial vehicles, 16 percent involved unfit or unqualified drivers. The new rules include driving records, medical examinations, in-service records and performance monitoring on the job, determination of unfitness to continue driving, use or possession of alcoholic beverages and drugs.

Labor, management insurance companies, and government recognize the importance of the human element to commercial-carrier safety.

by Robert A. Kaye
Publ: Traffic Safety

HS-009 949

DRUGS AND HIGHWAY CRASHES CAN WE SEPARATE FACT FROM FANCY?

This paper examines the extent to which impairment by mind-altering drugs other than alcohol is a factor in highway crashes, and seeks to identify the types of persons likely to get into trouble on the highway as a result. The extent to which the drug and alcohol problems overlap is also investigated. Data available indicate some crashes are attributable to impairment from drug effects. Except for amphetamine abuse, drug effects are not very marked, and usually occur when users are not exposed to the hazards of walking or driving. Two categories of users who represent a problem, but not because of drugs, are sociopaths who repeatedly flaunt authority in a variety of ways, and problem drinkers. A third group who use prescription or non-prescription drugs to cope with every day stresses and young adults who use only marijuana probably do not have an increased risk of crashes or citations.

by Julian A. Waller
Publ: Journal of the American Medical Association

24 refs

Presented to Plenary Session on Drugs and Alcohol in Relation to Traffic Safety at the 29th International Congress on Alcohol and Drug Dependence Sydney, Australia, 6 Feb 1970.

HS-009 965

FEDERAL SAFETY SPECIFICATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS, AND BUSES

This article lays much of the blame for the high toll of deaths and injuries on faulty design and construction of the automobile. A case is made for designing the car interior to eliminate unnecessary protrusions and installing crash padding. Seat belts, shoulder harnesses, and hydraulic bumpers are also cited as features that can reduce the incidence of death and injury in an accident. Encouragement for the car manufacturers to install such devices must come through safety legislation at the federal level. The forces of deceleration and the role of alcohol in fatal accidents are also discussed.

by Horace E. Campbell
Publ: Nebraska State Medical Journal p510-5 (Sep 1962)

25 refs

Presented at annual convention, Nebraska State Medical Assoc., May 1962.

HS-010 017

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY ANNUAL REPORT 1970

This report includes data on accidents and arrests by districts, fatal accidents, and an analysis of accidents where alcohol and seat belt usage were factors. Activities of the Investigation Division are also summarized.

Arizona Dept. of Public
1919 ; 52p

HS-010 024

A NEW GOAL FOR THE 70'S

One of the major aspects of highway safety currently receiving top priority by the National Highway Safety Bureau is alcohol countermeasures. The distinction is made between the problem drinker who is likely to be involved in a crash and the social drinker who may occasionally drive after drinking. In the countermeasures program, emphasis will be on identification of problem drinkers through use of alcohol blood tests and rehabilitation. Nine pilot alcohol safety action projects funded by the federal government are briefly noted.

by Douglas V. Toms
Publ: Analogy n10 p4-9 (1970)

HS-010 025

ALCOHOL

Several aspects of the drinking driver problem are presented: alcohol safety action programs; the effects of alcohol on driving; the effects of impure alcoholic beverages on driving performance; blood-alcohol levels; implied consent laws. A physiological tester that would keep drunken drivers from starting their cars is described.

Publ: Air Force Driver p6-12, 20 (Jul 1971)

HS-010 026

DEATH OR LIFE. REPORT OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC SAFETY.

This report reviews the work of State Senator Edward J. Speno and his committee. Areas in which laws were enacted included seat belts, tire safety, blood alcohol levels, visual acuity testing for drivers, and safety devices. A summary of legislative proposals, legislation vetoed, and proposed legislation rejected by the committee is also provided. A summary of

New York State Laws passed during 1963 that affect motor vehicles and traffic safety is included as an appendix.

New York State Jnt. Leg. Com. on M.V. & Traf.
1963 ; 73p

HS-010 085

THE FEDERAL EMPHASIS

The Department of Transportation's program to reduce the auto accident fatality rate is outlined: development of air bags, the building of an experimental safety car, completion of the interstate highway system, and alcohol countermeasures.

by John A. Volpe
Publ: Journal of American Insurance

HS-010 097

ZEROING IN ON DRUNK DRIVERS

The federal government has authorized a massive alcohol abuse control program in which the Department of Transportation and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare will coordinate preventive and treatment efforts. The new federal program will focus on four key areas: development of new techniques; public education; traditional safety programs; federally funded community programs.

Publ: Journal of American Insurance

HS-010 098

THE ALCOHOL SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM: A PANACEA OR PANDORA'S BOX

In 1970 under the auspices of the Michigan Office of Highway Safety Planning and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, a survey was made of several communities to determine where it might be most feasible for the Michigan State Department of Public Health to implement a public health approach to rehabilitating drivers convicted of alcohol-related traffic offenses. The present paper presents a major portion of that survey report. Eleven recommendations are included, regarding the gathering of data, cooperation among agencies dealing with the problem of drinking drivers, development of facilities to treat such drivers alcohol education.

by Richard Zylman
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

23 refs

HS-010 099

IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONALITY, ATTITUDINAL, AND BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DRINKING DRIVERS

Preliminary results from part of a larger study concerning the extent to which alcohol and problem drinkers are involved in

traffic crashes and citations are discussed. The specific aim is to compare respondents at selected points along the continuum of drivers in order to determine stable differences in psychological and biographical variables which will enable construction of a weighted psychometric index to improve advance identification of high-risk problem drinking drivers. In addition to driver attitude survey and Eysenck personality inventory data interview and public record data were obtained for approximately 273 respondents in six samples: fatal and serious injury crash, driving-while-intoxicated and other serious moving citations, and clear-record. Of greatest salience as a group were the DWIs of whom there were: 97% males, 73% over 24 years, 18% without spouses, 50% laborers; and, having two or more of each traffic problem: 28% with crashes and 39% with prior citations in previous five years. They were also outstanding in high frequency and heavy quantity of reported consumption of liquor and especially beer.

by M. W. Perrine
Contract FH-11-6609
Publ: Behavioral Research In Highway Safety

4 refs

Based on paper presented to American Psychological Assoc., Washington, D.C.1969.

HS-010 100

THE POWER OF POSITIVE DRINKING

The connection between power and drinking ordinarily is benign. After all, it is safer to have occasional feelings of power than to spend your time trying to be bigger, stronger, and more important than others. But for a few, the connection between power concerns and drinking is disastrous. Those who are unusually concerned about personalized power cannot drink safely. Liquor for them accentuates power, which leads to even heavier drinking, fights, accidents, to all those personal-power actions that can destroy themselves and others. But for most of us, moderate drinking provides a safe, pleasant way to feel a little high (powerful) with our friends and, despite the warnings of prohibitionists physiologists, psychologists and safety experts, a drink or two does not make us more likely to wreck our cars or slug our friends.

by David C. McClelland
Publ: Psychology Today

HS-010 112

A LITERATURE REVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH AND PRACTICE IN PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

A review of literature dealing with pedestrian safety yields two basic types of information: statistical descriptions of accident victims and theories covering human factors in the causes of accidents; and various methods of accident prevention, from the points of view of safety education, law enforcement, and traffic engineering. The articles read, published between 1941 and 1968, are mainly from periodicals and technical journals. The statistical analyses of accident victims concentrate on three main groups±young (school) childrenelderly adults, and middle-aged adults under the influence of alcohol. Probable factors contributing to accidents in these groups are discussed.

Articles on the pedestrian hazards associated with night and winter driving and other environmental effects are also discussed. Devices for accident prevention applicable to specific groups are described, as well as town safety campaigns, town engineering plans, and intersection control. Fixing the responsibility for accidents is discussed.

by Linda Shapiro; Rudolf G. Mortimer
Michigan Univ. Hwy. Safety Res.
1969 ; 61p156 re

HS-010 185

HOW TO BRING MORE BACK ALIVE

The Automobile Club of Michigan made an on-the-spot survey of traffic deaths that occurred in the summer of 1966. The most important findings were: (1) drinking was involved in 44% of the 363 fatal accidents; (2) the point system is not keeping the problem driver off the road; (3) nearly 70% of all fatal accidents occurred on two-lane roads; (4) young drivers (16 to 18 years old) were responsible for a disproportionately large number of these fatal accidents; (5) 89% of the fatalities involved some law violations indicating that many motorists don't have adequate knowledge of the law; (6) vehicle defect as an accident cause appeared to be practically non-existent; (7) incompleteness of accident forms indicates a police manpower shortage and lack of training; (8) motorcycles and motorbikes were involved in a disproportionately large number of fatalities. The Automobile Club's position on each finding is given. Recommendations for in depth studies in 15 areas are shown.

Automobile Club of Mi
1967 ; 61p

HS-010 198

WHAT OUR COURTS CAN DO ABOUT DRUNKS WHO DRIVE

The Office of Alcohol Countermeasures was established within the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration for the specific purpose of combating the growing menace of drunken drivers. The emphasis is on the problem drinker who drinks heavily and sometimes reaches the level of chronic alcoholism, but the social drinker is not forgotten. The role of the courts is vital in this matter, but they cannot fight the problem single-handedly. Accelerated research is now underway to develop better and simpler methods to detect the drunk driver and keep him from driving while in this condition. One important element is public understanding of the dangerous relationship between abusive drinking and driving.

by Douglas W. Toms
National Hwy. Traffic Safety
Publ: The Journal of Insurance

HS-010 269

ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS

This is an abridgement of the report "Relation of Alcohol to Road Accidents" undertaken by the Special Committee of the British Medical Association, together with the committee's

conclusions. The report examines the evidence on the relation of alcohol to road accidents under two main headings: the effect of alcohol on driving performance or skills resembling driving; and statistical evidence of the proportion of accidents in which it can be established that one or more persons involved had been drinking alcohol prior to the accident.

British Medical
Publ: British Medical Journal n5168-p269-72 (23 Jan 1960)

HS-010 270

THE DRINKING DRIVER ON THE DRIVING DRINKER? ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM AND OTHER FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

This study investigated the age and drinking habits of persons killed in traffic accidents and the evidence of alcohol-caused liver damage in these subjects. The records and accident data of 120 fatalities (drivers, passengers and pedestrians) in Brisbane were examined over a period of 14 months. A social worker obtained data about past health, drinking habits, and other details from friends and families of the deceased. Only six subjects showed cirrhosis of the liver, of whom two were drivers. It was not possible to confirm that major liver damage resulting from alcohol was a common finding among drivers killed on the roads. The overall impression was that young men, not necessarily alcoholics or heavy drinkers, made a disproportionate contribution to driver fatalities after an unusual amount of alcohol had been consumed.

by F. A. Whitlock; J. L. Armstrong; J. I. Tonge; M. J. J. O'Reilly; A. Davison; N. G. Johnston; R. P. Biloft
Publ: Medical Journal of Australia

27 refs

HS-010 272

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRIVERS NOT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS

In five studies of drivers not involved in accidents the blood alcohol levels fitted the log normal expectancy, suggesting that the proportion of alcohol-impaired drivers can be reduced only by reducing the mean blood alcohol levels of all drivers.

by Reginald G. Smart; Wolfgang schmidt
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies in Alcohol

8 refs

HS-010 284

THE FEDERAL-STATE HIGHWAY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP IN NORTH CAROLINA

Highway safety programs in North Carolina since the Highway Safety Act of 1966 are described. Electronic speed metering equipment was bought for 48 political subdivisions; a training course in accident investigation procedures has been offered with 1,200 out of the State's 8,000 police officers participating; chemical test equipment to use in the fight against drinking drivers has been purchased. Most popular of all, 24 jurisdictions are receiving federal matching funds to provide emergen-

May 15, 1976

HS-010 379

cy medical service. Another major project has been the establishment of six regional driver education centers.

by Elbert L. Peters, Jr.
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

by George H. Stewart
Michigan State
1969 ; 12p

Presented at the annual meeting of the Assoc. of State and Provincial Safety Coordinators, 27 Oct 1969.

HS-010 330

HIGHWAY SAFETY CHIEF URGES SOCIETY TO GET TOUGH WITH ALCOHOLIC DRIVER

Motor vehicle accidents killed 55,000 Americans in 1968 and alcohol, particularly its use by chronic alcoholics, is blamed for upward of 50% of the still rising traffic death toll. Dr. Robert Brenner, Acting Director of the Department of Transportation's National Highway Safety Bureau, favors procedures under which doctors would report chronic alcoholics to license bureaus. Safety standards for vehicles in use, restraint systems, and other aspects of the highway safety problem are briefly discussed.

Publ: Government Executive

HS-010 347

STANDARDS, SAFETY AND THE AUTOMOBILE

Safer automobile design began before the 1966 National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act became law. Features briefly mentioned are: seat belts, improved windshields, energy absorbing steering columns, side beams, antitheft steering column locks and key-forgotten buzzers, luggage compartment panels, windshield heaters, and infant safety seats. Federal regulation also has promoted safety through mandatory standards as with proposed air-bag restraints and improved bumpers. The drinking driver problem is briefly described.

by Louis C. Lundstrom
General Motors
1971 ; 14p

Presented to General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Safety Conference 6 Jan 1971.

HS-010 331

PROBLEM DRINKING V. PUBLIC SAFETY

Excerpts from a statement by Marvin Wagner of the Office of Alcohol Countermeasures are presented. The problems of drunken drivers on the highway, in general aviation/railroad transportation, and marine transportation, are outlined. The five-part program of countermeasures directed toward the "problem drinker" involves: development of comprehensive community alcohol safety action programs; state assistance through annual work plans; state legislative technical assistance and judicial information programs; public education and manpower training programs; and research and development. The responsibilities of the legal profession in the handling of drunk driving cases are discussed. The deterrent effects of liquor control laws and legal actions taken as a result of negligent sales of liquor are shown. Stricter enforcement of state statutes prohibiting the sale of liquor to intoxicated persons is urged. Alcohol-involved highway fatalities are estimated to represent 40% of all fatalities in all transportation modes.

by Marvin Wagner
National Hwy. Safety
Publ: TRIAL Magazine

HS-010 378

SUMMARY OF PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1968

Statistics for Washington (except the cities of Seattle, Spokane, and Tacoma) are given on 929 accidents in which 90 pedestrians were killed and 899 injured. Two-thirds of the accidents occurred in daylight; one-third were concentrated between 3 and 6 p.m. Summaries include type of accident, month, day of week, pedestrian's actions, age, occupation, violation charged, drinking involvement, accident location, weather, light, and road surface.

Washington State
1932 ; 12p

HS-010 379

ROAD ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ARTICULATED VEHICLES (SEMI-TRAILERS) IN QUEENSLAND (1965-1967)

A survey of 1,535 accidents involving articulated vehicles in Queensland during the period 1965-1967 is presented. Factors concerning the environment, vehicle driver and outcome have been analyzed. Articulated vehicles appear to be involved in four times as many accidents (five times as many fatal, three times as many injury) as all vehicles taken together. Companies owning fewer than 10 prime movers were found to be involved in approximately half as many accidents as those owning more than 10. Recommendations include specialized driver training and testing, use of seat belts, crashworthy cabin design, and random checks of drivers for alcohol and drugs, and vehicles for mechanical defects.

HS-010 333

ALCOHOLISM AND THE DRINKING DRIVER

Outlines of what could be done at the state level or at the community level to marshal resources for a concerted effort in dealing with the drinking driver are given. Steps in developing a structure for a state-wide attempt to resolve the drinking driver problem are presented. The ambiguity of the public's attitudes toward drinking drivers is discussed, and the role of problem drinkers in accidents is described.

HS-010 381

by J. I. Tonge
Publ: Medical Journal of Australia

4 refs

HS-010 381

SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967

The accuracy of blood and urine analyses for alcohol has often been reduced by poor sample handling. The gas chromatographic method gives a standard deviation of less than two percent; a three-times correction factor is applied to ensure a less than one in 100,000 probability of chance error. Data on time of day of collection and alcohol concentrations are given, with recommendations for better containers, storage, and less delay in sending in samples.

by Ann E. Robinson; Francis E. Camps
Publ: Medicine Science and the Law

5 refs

HS-010 382

KNOW THE LAW. INTERPRETATION OF IMPLIED CONSENT LAWS BY THE COURTS. PT. 4

Requirements for an arrest for drunken driving differ in various states but may not include the requirement that the officer actually witness the misdemeanor. Cases and examples are given and statute changes are suggested to make implied consent laws fully operative.

by Robert H. Reeder
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

refs

HS-010 384

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRIVERS NOT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS AND THE LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTION

Recent conclusions, based on lognormal probability distributions, concerning the proportion of impaired drivers in nonaccident-involved populations are shown to be mathematically incorrect. The distribution of blood alcohol concentrations from one group of nonaccident drivers is significantly different from the best fitting two-parameter lognormal distribution. Reducing the mean of all drivers' blood alcohol concentrations will not necessarily reduce the proportion of impaired drivers. General countermeasures against drinking and driving cannot be justified as the only way to reduce the proportion of intoxicated drivers.

HSL sb-06

by Brian O'Neill; W. T. Wells
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

11 refs

HS-010 386

HEART RATE MEASUREMENTS OF DRIVERS WITH THE HIGHWAY SYSTEMS RESEARCH CAR

A number of studies on heart rate of drivers are described. Heart beat rate of drivers was monitored by steering-wheel electrodes in various driving situations. The rate may increase, decrease, or stay constant over the series of stimuli encountered in a driving task, but deviation from the mean and range of lowest and highest rates may differ for different drivers. With more than 100 subjects, driver's heart rate usually increased five points or more under stress. Significant correlations were observed between heart rate variation and passing a car, time of day, freeway ramp entry, long trips, adverse driving conditions, mild sedation, and intoxication.

by Fletcher N. Platt
Publ: Industrial Medicine and Surgery

12 refs

Presented at the 115th annual session, Medical Assoc. of Georgia, Savannah, 5-7 May 1969.

HS-010 394

YOUTH AND THE AUTOMOBILE IN AMERICA

In the United States, during the late fifties and early sixties, the whole approach to the question of accident proneness was still one of open-minded inquiry. Conger's study (1957, 1959) was one of the most important of the period because this was the first combination of the clinical and the experimental approach. Conger felt that despite the technical difficulties which beset projects on accident proneness the weight of the scientific evidence nevertheless suggested that significant differences did exist between the accident repeaters and the accident free. Rommey, 1959, made a study of high school students in Pennsylvania and gave a profile of the accident free and the accident repeater. McFarland and Moore (1960) wrote a paper Youth and the Automobile where they reviewed the role of the automobile in the cultural and behavioral patterns of young drivers. Barmack and Payne (1961) investigated the accident rate among young servicemen and found that two thirds of the drivers admitted to pre-accident drinking. They then studied the effect of countermeasures and found that the accident rates had been halved.

by Lynette Shaw
Publ: HS-010 387, Accident Proneness, New York, 1971 p94

HS-010 404

THE NETWORK OF ACCIDENT CAUSATION (2)

The relationship between accidents and intelligence, between accidents, driving ability and psychomotor functions, the importance of temporary factors, of alcohol and drugs, and the

effects which social factors and discipline have on accidents are reviewed and discussed. There is no denying the fact that accidents have many causes or that the detailed investigation of any particular accident would reveal that it had been precipitated by a number of different factors, some environmental, some person-centered, and all helping to precipitate it. But in the light of research findings from all over the world, there can be equally little doubt that the person-centered factors play an extremely important role, and that they represent a potential for accidents which is anything but equal from one driver to another.

by Lynette Shaw

Publ: HS-010 387, Accident Proneness, New York, 1971 p39

HS-010 414

EFFECT OF BETA-ADRENERGIC BLOCKADE AND ALCOHOL ON SIMULATED CAR DRIVING

For a long time alcohol has been thought of as the only common toxic agent worth considering as a cause of car accidents, but more attention is now being paid to the influence of other drugs, alone or in combination with alcohol. This study was designed to determine whether alprenolol, 1-(0-allylphenoxy)-3-isopropylamino-2-propanolol hydrochloride, would affect cardiac action precipitated by the stress of driving and whether it could impair driving, alone or in combination with alcohol. It is concluded that alprenolol is beneficial to patients with ischemic heart disease and that it does not significantly impair performance nor worsen the effects of alcohol.

by V. Goldman; B. Comerford; D. Hughes; G. Nyberg

Publ: Nature

18 refs

HS-010 443

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM

Subjects dealt with are drinking drivers, especially the social drinker, the effect of alcohol according to the driver's temperament, the accident-prone driver and the breathalyzer and its use. Breath tests and blood tests are felt to be against the law on self-incrimination.

by John McGeorge

Publ: One for the Road How Big a Problem? 1968 p17-22

HS-010 444

JUSTICE FOR THE INDIVIDUAL

This paper discusses safeguards for the citizen in cases of drinking and driving legislation. The blood alcohol levels, methods of testing, blood sampling, injured drivers, and random testing of drivers are considered. The main injustice in drinking and driving laws is thought to be their lack of uniformity.

by Duncan Chappell

Publ: , One for the Road How Big a Problem? 1968 p32-41

HS-010 445

THE SIGNIFICANCE AND THE MEASURING OF BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

Even small amounts of alcohol are found to reduce perception and judgment. Chemical tests, fixed limits, laws requiring the tests, and the significance of the 0.08 blood alcohol level are discussed.

by Kenneth Jamieson

Publ: One for the Road How Big a Problem? 1968 p23-31

HS-010 446

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

"Driving under the influence" is reviewed, and defined as the point when skill is impaired in any sense. The range in blood-alcohol levels when the law is imposed, the unwillingness of judges to support the law, the resistance of people and legislatures to support strict enough laws, and the failure to control drunk driving in any real sense are discussed.

by Philip Phillips

Publ: One for the Road How Big a Problem? 1968 p7-16

HS-010 469

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON ALCOHOL-INVOLVED CRASHES IN WASHTENAW COUNTY, MICHIGAN

Washtenaw County, Michigan, is currently conducting a three-year Alcohol Safety Action Program for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The primary focus of the analysis presented here is alcohol-involved crashes in the experimental program county, in a selected experimental control county and in the state of Michigan overall. The results include other relevant factors such as relative driving exposure and the age of drivers. Data from some of the other factors may be significant in evaluating the effects of the Alcohol Safety Action Program in Washtenaw County.

by Joel D. Epstein

Publ: HIT LAB Reports p1-7 (Aug 1971)

8 refs

HS-010 473

THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF SAFE DRIVING

The psychologists, judges, examiners, and motor vehicle administrators who constituted a seminar held in Toronto, Canada, discussed the complex relationships which enable a

person to drive. Four main topics included in the discussion are: defective vision and safe driving; the effect of physical impairment in the safe operation of a motor vehicle; mental disorders and disclosures; and the effects of alcohol and other drugs on driving competence. It is hoped that improved methods of driver control and research will evolve from the discussions.

by Ron Kenyon
Publ: Applied Therapeutics

HS-010 475

THE CRIMINAL ON THE ROAD: A SOCIOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTION TO RESEARCH ON HUMAN BEHAVIOUR IN THE ROAD TRAFFIC SITUATION

In 1959, a study was conducted to analyze cases convicted of dangerous driving, drunken driving, and driving while disqualified, in a police district near London during the three years 1957 to 1959. This study was fairly sketchy and conducted with very limited resources. Therefore, in 1964, a further study was begun, with the primary aim of examining the real effects of the sentences passed on serious motoring offenders, especially of disqualification, and the secondary purpose of obtaining more information about them so that the typological hypotheses used in the earlier research, on another population of offenders, could be tested further. Results of these studies and recommendations are given.

by T. C. Willett
Queen's Univ.
Publ: HS-010 472, Road Safety, 1970 p51-67

Presented at a symposium on road safety held at the University of Salford England, 14-15 May 1970.

HS-010 504

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 14TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, 19-20 NOVEMBER 1970

Papers are presented on: soft-tissue windshield injuries; traumatic arthritis; dashboard injuries of the larynx; soft-tissue injuries of the cervical spine; pulmonary complications from trauma; blunt abdominal trauma; localized impact effect on the skull and patella; lap belt restraint effects on pregnant car crash victims; concept comparisons in restraint protection; the human ear and air bag noise; snowmobile accidents; bicycle accidents; booby trapped highways; training emergency medical technicians; a New York State system of emergency health services; identifying the problem-drinking driver; risk among alcoholic drivers; a university and police program for high school seniors; and effects of vehicle design changes.

Michigan Univ. Hwy. Safety Res.
1971 ; 255prefs
Includes HS-010 505, 507-512, 514, 518, 521, 527-528, 531, 535-536, 545564-565 and 569

HS-010 515

AGE EFFECTS AND AUTOPSY EVIDENCE OF DISEASE IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS

A total of 328 drivers who died as the result of highway crashes was investigated, using autopsy records and police reports. There was no correlation between driver responsibility for the crash and autopsy evidence of disease or physical disability. Arteriosclerotic heart disease was found with similar frequency in drivers at fault and drivers not at fault. Several findings indicated that a decreased ability to survive crashes caused older persons to be greatly overrepresented among fatally injured drivers. The proportion of drivers who were 60 years of age or older was five times as high among those killed as among drivers who survived multivehicle crashes. Delayed death was more common among older drivers and was associated with less serious injuries than in younger drivers. Blood alcohol levels are also discussed.

by Susan P. Baker; Werner U. Spitz
Publ: Journal of the American Medical Association

12 refs

A preliminary report of this study was read before the Third International Congress on Medical and Related Aspects of Motor Vehicle Accidents, New York 30 May 1969.

HS-010 519

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY: THE VECTORS

A study of over-all fatal motor vehicle accidents, using only the irrefutable statistics of quantity, time of occurrence, and traffic volume, establishes the driver as the prime accident vector. The other, inanimate components of the automobile transportation system are definitely of lower rank. Alcohol most certainly is the impediment in the 2:30 a.m. peak. Safety cars may confer immunity to the accident disease only if they are passively safe, not dependent on people.

by J. Wadsworth
National Res. Council of
1966 ; 10p

HS-010 527

DEVELOPMENT OF A QUESTIONNAIRE TO IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVER

Since alcoholism is implicated as a causal factor in a large proportion of traffic deaths, it is important to develop tools for detecting the alcoholic driver. Because of the large population to be screened, a simple, self-administering objective questionnaire is the most promising approach. Four hundred fifty-two items were chosen from several psychological tests which had shown promise in detection of alcoholics. These were administered to hospitalized alcoholics and to a control group of non-professional workers. Although additional work remains to be done, this technique appears to offer considerable promise of being able to detect a large proportion of the alcoholics in the driving population, thus opening the way for application of countermeasures.

May 15, 1976

HS-010 541

by Rudolf G. Mortimer; Jerold S. Lower
Michigan Univ. Hwy. Safety Res.
Contract FH-11-6555
Publ: HS-010 504, Proceedings of the 14th Annual Confere

12 refs

Supported in part by Automobile Manufacturers Assoc.
Presented at the annual conference, Ann Arbor, 19-20 Nov
1970.

HS-010 528

DIFFERENTIAL RISK AMONG ALCOHOLIC DRIVERS

The Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (MAST) was developed to meet the need for a consistent, structured, easily quantified interview questionnaire for the detection of alcoholism. The effectiveness of the MAST was demonstrated in a previous study in which five groups of drivers were administered the MAST and the results validated by a record search in the courts, social service agencies, and medical facilities. The MAST data were analyzed to determine whether the MAST could be used to detect high risk driving as well as problem drinking and it was found that evidence of problem drinking is insufficient to predict high risk driving. A high risk driving questionnaire which can be rapidly administered and easily scored will have to be developed to complement the MAST.

by Melvin L. Selzer; Marion Chapman
Michigan
Publ: HS-010 504, Proceedings of the 14th Annual Confere

10 refs

Presented at the annual conference, Ann Arbor, 19-20 Nov
1970.

HS-010 529

ALCOHOL BREATH TESTS: GROSS ERRORS IN CURRENT METHODS OF MEASURING ALVEOLAR GAS CONCENTRATIONS

Transitory contact of ethanol with the mucous membranes of the mouth or nasal passages is sufficient to drastically alter measurements of concentrations of ethanol in so-called "alveolar" gas for more than 20 minutes. When true concentrations of blood alcohol were at or close to zero, readings of greater than 0.4 gram/100 ml. were obtained on the Breathalyzer. Repeated mouth washing and gargling with water, changes in the nature of the solvent, and stomach loading each had only a slight effect in diminishing these errors.

by N. Herbert Specter
Publ: Science

4 refs

HS-010 530

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL IN THE U. S. A.: SECOND-STAGE ASPECTS OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM

Social problems tend to emerge in two stages. The initiating events (traffic deaths, injuries, and damage related to alcohol)

are held to be painful, improper, and controllable. Secondly, attempts at control (laws, education, law enforcement, and public information programs) are held to be ineffective or causes of further problems. Attempts even to describe the first stage are hampered by conflict, misinformation, ignorance, and emotionality related to the second stage. Common misinterpretations are cited and difficulties in gaining adequate information are described. Recent social changes suggest that alcohol problems are now more susceptible to attack.

by Selden D. Bacon
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol n4 p11-33

6 refs

HS-010 533

MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS IN CRASHES AND VIOLATIONS OF YOUNG DRIVERS

With a probability sample of 3,000 drivers, it was previously reported that crashes and violations-plus-warnings for young men rose to a maximum at age 18 or 19 and then declined. Among several dozen indexes constructed from interview data, similar curvilinear patterns in relation to age of young men were found for such factors as getting engaged or breaking an engagement, changing job, driving confidence such as rejection of seat belts, use of driving to blow off steam after arguments, and time-involvement with cars. Many of these measures also related to occurrence of crashes and especially violations. Other measures such as hostility indexes showed a decrease with age, while drinking and smoking steadily increased, and each of these also related to driving record. Further analysis will test the conjecture that the joint occurrence of such factors in young men just before adulthood may help to explain the elevated hazard at this age.

by Donald C. Pelz; Stanley H. Schuman
Michigan
1971 ; 31p2 refs
Presented in part, at a meeting of the American Public Health Assoc. Minneapolis, 13 Oct 1971.

HS-010 541

RESEARCH, THERE IS A PAYOFF× A PANEL

The research program of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration includes priority studies on alcohol safety, crash survivability, and experimental safety vehicles. Some other programs are: driver-vehicle interactions, seatbelt usage, brakes, tires, handling, passive restraints, vehicle structure, and vehicles-in-use. Crashworthiness developments are now oriented toward protection at higher speeds. Multidisciplinary teams throughout the country study accidents in depth to help guide preventive efforts.

by John A. Edwards; John D. States
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
Publ: HS-010 546, Partnership in Safety Conference, 1971

HS-010 581

CHARACTERISTICS OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN MICHIGAN FATALITIES 1966-1969

The Automatic Interaction Detector (AID) program was run on data from the Michigan Fatal Accident File for each year from 1966 through 1969. The data show that very frequently drivers involved in fatal accidents in the middle of the night who had been engaged in speeding or driving the wrong way on the road, had been drinking. This may have some implication for selective enforcement in the alcohol control area. It also suggests that in near-midnight accidents, drinking involvement may be a reasonably sensitive indicator of the effectiveness of enforcement programs. It was also found that drivers in the 20-50 year-old group were in the high-drinking group, while younger and older drivers were in the low-drinking group.

by James O'Day
Publ: HIT LAB Reports p4-10 (Oct 1970)

HS-010 583

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN COLLISIONS INVOLVING TRUCKS AND THE FATALLY INJURED

The role of alcohol was studied in collisions in which drivers of large trucks and pickup trucks were involved either as fatally injured or surviving drivers. Drivers of large trucks almost always were the survivors, usually were not at fault, and probably had not been drinking in any of their crashes. The fatally injured drivers or pedestrians who initiated the crashes commonly had high blood alcohol concentrations. In contrast, drivers of pickup trucks more often were fatally injured in these crashes, frequently were responsible for their crashes, and usually had high blood alcohol concentrations. Police reports were correct less than half the time concerning alcohol when they stated that fatally injured drivers or pedestrians had not been drinking but were responsible for the crashes. However, the police always were correct when they stated drivers or pedestrians had not been drinking and were not responsible for the crashes.

by Julian A. Waller
Publ: Archives of Environmental Health

5 refs

HS-010 584

DRIVING HISTORIES OF ALCOHOLICS IN A TREATMENT UNIT

The driving histories and attitudes toward driving and drinking were examined in a group of 92 non-psychotic alcoholics who were voluntary patients in a state hospital rehabilitation program. Eighty-seven percent of the male alcoholics and 61% of

the females were or had been drivers. Of this group of drivers, 63% admitted that they had been responsible for one or more accidents while under the influence of alcohol. One-third of all the drivers had allowed their licenses to lapse. One-fourth had had their licenses revoked or suspended. Most had positive attitudes towards compulsory breath testing. Their awareness of driving and drinking as a problem seemed high, and even those who felt they could drive as well under the influence of alcohol as when sober condemned as a whole the practice of driving after drinking. Two-thirds of the drivers would have accepted a driver rehabilitation program earlier in the course of their illness, but only 26% thought such a program would have influenced the course of their drinking.

by Sheila B. Blume
Grant
Publ: Psychiatric Quarterly

7 refs

HS-010 638

MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967 HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS

Benefit cost analysis is made of six programs: restraining systems for motor vehicle occupants; medical aspects of driver licensing and driver evaluation; motorcycle injury prevention; reduction of pedestrian injuries; decreasing the amount of driving exposure when the risk of accident involvement has been significantly increased by use of alcohol; and improvement in emergency health services for motor vehicle occupants.

Public Health
1967 ; 116PREFS

HS-010 657

A DISASTROUSLY COMPLICATED OFFENCE: DRUNKEN DRIVING, ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967

British court decisions and interpretations are discussed for: breath test likelihood of driving, proof of tests, location of test, failure to provide a specimen, arrest, hospital patients, blood specimens, warning and refusal to provide a laboratory specimen, double jeopardy under the 1967 and 1960 acts, improperly obtained evidence, strict liability, entitlement to testing factors in driver disqualification, and civil rights.

by Michael Newark; Alec Samuels
Publ: Medicine, Science and the Law

44 refs

HS-010 723

DEATH ON THE HIGHWAY: AN ANALYSIS OF 100 ROAD ACCIDENTS IN A RURAL AREA

An analysis of 100 road accidents is reported. The teenage drinking problem is not severe, but most teenage accidents are due to bad driving and inexperience. Their elders drink much

more, but are more experienced drivers. The necessity of testing aged drivers, as well as old vehicles is questioned. Very few people are injured who use safety belts. Those that are usually are wearing diagonal belts. At least as far as this area is concerned official statistics do not give a valid picture because they understate the problem of alcohol and road conditions in regard to accidents. Alcohol was a factor in more than 25% of adult drivers but only 9% of teenage drivers in these accidents.

by Tennent R.B.
Publ: New Zealand Medical Journal

HS-010 734

ALCOHOL AND THE HOLOCAUST ON OUR ROADS

In South Africa the fatality rate of road accidents is greater in actual numbers than in any single country in Europe and proportionately the greatest in the world. The role of alcohol in accidents is discussed, and studies made in the United States and United Kingdom are described. A statistical analysis made by South African police revealed that alcohol played a role in only 5% of fatal accidents. It is suggested that the accident problem is complex and cannot be successfully dealt with by placing most or all of the blame on drinking.

by Shapiro H.A.
Publ: Journal of Forensic Medicine

HS-010 735

ALCOHOL-RELATED HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS. A HOSPITAL SURVEY

This study documents the devastating role that alcohol plays as a causative factor in automobile accidents, particularly in the youthful driver. In the 110 drivers evaluated, the involvement of alcohol is related to the age and sex of the drivers, type of accident, and time of day. Data were based on interviews, obvious physical findings, and examination of involved vehicles, not on blood tests, which probably resulted in underestimating alcohol use. Alcohol may have played a significant role in 46% of the accidents studied. Of the 110 drivers studied, 85 were male and 25 were female. Almost a fourth of the accidents were single car, single occupant accidents, and alcohol was involved in more than half of these.

by Hanson J.R. ; Simons J.N.
Publ: Minnesota Medicine

HS-010 736

THE COMBINED EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND AMITRIPTYLINE ON SKILLS SIMILAR TO MOTOR-CAR DRIVING

In a double-blind study, 12 normal subjects were given amitriptyline, in a dosage of 50 mg every 12 hours for five days, and were tested by means of a motor skill battery with and without alcohol administration. Comparisons with an

equally constituted control group showed that some decrements in performance were due to alcohol consumption. Amitriptyline administration did not significantly affect test performance, nor was any significant interaction effect noted. The importance of testing for interaction between the commonly prescribed psychotropic agents and alcohol is discussed since potentiation of alcohol effects may at times contribute to traffic accidents and the hazards of drug overdosage.

by Patman J. ; Landauer A.A. ; Milner G.
Publ: Medical Journal of Australia

Based on a Master's thesis submitted to the Univ of Western Australia.

HS-010 742

DRUGS, DRUNKEN DRIVING, THE DELIVERY OF MEDICAL CARE, THE HIGH COST OF HOSPITALIZATION

The president of the Rhode Island Medical Society reviews the most urgent problems that face the Rhode Island physician: the legal issues surrounding the use of marijuana and narcotic drugs, the testing of individuals involved in accidents to determine blood alcohol volume, the problem of health care delivery, and the high costs of health care and hospitalization.

by Simon S.D.
Publ: Rhode Island Medical Journal

Presented to Rhode Island Medical Society, Providence, 4 Apr 1970.

HS-010 748

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCOPE, JURISDICTION AND ENFORCEMENT. FIRST REPORT

Recommendations for proposed changes in the Uniform Vehicle Code are given together with a summary of state laws comparable to each proposed revision. The revisions deal with problems of insurance, liability, drinking drivers definitions of terms, and traffic rules. The Volpe report deals with accident compensation. Aspects discussed include the fault system, alternatives to tort liability, and recommendations for change.

National Com. on Uniform Traf. Laws and Ordinances
1971 ; 281p 108
Bound with Motor Vehicle Crash Losses and their Compensation in the United States, a Report to the Congress and the President, by John A. Volpe announced as HS-009 230.

HS-010 819

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS UPON ADMISSION TO A HOSPITAL CASUALTY DEPARTMENT

Over a period of seven days, blood alcohol concentrations were determined in 246 patients between the ages of 18 and 65 years who were admitted to the casualty ward at the Alfred Hospital, Melbourne. Seventy-five patients had alcohol in their blood, and of these, 21 had concentrations which exceeded 0.15 gm/100 ml. The results show the association of certain so-

cial factors with positive blood alcohol readings. The relationship of alcohol to motor-car accidents and diseases is also detailed. Charts showing sex, blood alcohol concentration, day of admission, nationality, and marital status are presented.

by T. J., Gay; R. L., Coates; G. L., Coggins; K. D., Alexander; J., Nayman
Publ: The Medical Journal of Australia

HS-010 902

DOES DRINK MEAN DRUNK? LOOKING AT BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

The effects of body weight, food consumption, and time factors on blood alcohol levels are explained.

by Beckett A.H. ; Mitchard M. ; Saunders A.
Publ: Autocar

HS-010 903

ANALYSING FOR ALCOHOL

The Road Safety Act, 1967, introduced the breath test and attendant analyses of blood and urine samples in Great Britain. The breath test chemical analysis of alcohol levels in blood and urine, and the gas chromatographic method are reviewed. It is concluded that the analytical chemist has a very responsible part to play in the smooth and effective operation of the Road Safety Act.

by Denney R.C.
Publ: Chemistry in Britain

HS-010 904

THE BLOOD ALCOHOL DISTRIBUTION IN DRIVERS NOT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS

R. G. Smart and W. Schmidt have made several studies on drinking drivers and blood alcohol levels and concluded that there was no sharp dividing line between high and low blood alcohol levels. P. M. Hurst, studying the same data, concluded that there was a definite break in the curve relating blood alcohol concentration to collision involvement and that the higher levels were associated with more severe accidents. Differing conclusions lead to differing recommendations for the control of drinking drivers. The conclusions of Smart and Schmidt are criticized.

by Zylman R.
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

HS-010 913

PROBLEMS AND ISSUES IN TRAFFIC SAFETY RESEARCH

There is no single explanation for the fact that the problem of traffic accidents has not been subject to proper research. It is due to a variety of causes ranging from public attitudes and understanding of accidents to general problems associated with conducting adequate research in this area. Problems are discussed at length, and the issues are defined as countermeasure approaches, driver education, driver licensing, drinking drivers, attitudes and driving, and methodology.

by Heimstra N.W.

HS-010 915

DRIVER LICENSING AND SELECTION: CURRENT SHORTCOMINGS AND RESEARCH ISSUES

The potential of licensing and selection procedures as a countermeasure to traffic accidents has not been developed. Possible reasons for this are basic changes in the philosophy of accident causation and fear of hostile public sentiment. Research findings on which to base changes in state programs are needed in the following fields: licensing and nonuniformity; medically impaired drivers; aging drivers; other problem drivers, including negligent and alcoholic drivers. Pros and cons of issues involved and possible research approaches are discussed.

by Kimball K.A.

HS-010 978

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND CONGENERS ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS IN OLD AND YOUNG SUBJECTS

Two groups of 30 volunteers each, one aged 60 to 85 and the other 21 to 35, were given three psychomotor tests, before and 0.5 hours after drinking vodka or bourbon (both containing 0.75g of alcohol per kg of body weight), or water. In all three tests the young performed better than the old after water, while alcohol impaired the performance of the young more than that of the old. On the digit symbol test vodka decreased speed and accuracy in both groups. On the hand steadiness test the performance of the two groups was similar after alcohol. The old group performed better after bourbon or vodka than after water, while the young performed better after water than after bourbon or vodka. On the body sway test the young swayed less than the old after alcohol. The hypothesis that bourbon would be more detrimental than vodka was not clearly demonstrated.

May 15, 1976

HS-011 085

by Arthur S., Wilson; Joseph J., Barboriak; Warren A., Kass
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

by Bernard H., Clark
1971 ; 66p 6refs
Master's thesis, West Virginia Univ.

HS-010 979

ANALYSIS OF STUDIES COMPARING COLLISION-INVOLVED DRIVERS AND NON-INVOLVED DRIVERS

The five studies of the relationship between alcohol and collisions that included "non-accident" populations are frequently misquoted, misread, or the subject of unwarranted generalizations. Those studies by Holcomb, LucasVamosi, McCarroll, and Borkenstein were unique, the methodologies varied widely and the populations studied were distinctive; any grouping of data or comparisons between or among these studies may lead to spurious conclusions. These studies are now mainly of historic interest, but with public and financial support, their methodologies could be adapted to identify and measure many variables for traffic safety programs.

by Richard, Zylman
Publ: Journal of Safety Research

HS-011 021

A MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT STUDY

This special study of 951 fatal and injury motorcycle accidents was made over a 46-day period in 1967, since routine statistics were inadequate. From 1961 through 1966, motorcycle registration increased 261% and accidents 232%, while other vehicle registrations increased 27%, accidents 37%. Motorcycle involvement in fatalities and injuries is higher per vehicle, but operators are less often considered at fault and had less often been drinking. Only 17% of the motorcycles in the study had windshields or crash bars, and only 25% of the drivers were wearing helmets; 20% of the drivers wore inadequate footwear. Women accounted for less than 4% of the motorcycle drivers but 44% of the passengers. Age factors, type of driver license, and environmental factors are discussed.

California Dept. of Hwy. Patrol
1968 ; 88p

HS-010 980

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING: AN OVERVIEW

The drinking driver is described in terms of epidemiology. Previous studies of alcohol effects on driving behavior are reviewed and their faults and findings noted. Alcohol effects on the human body are discussed. Needed research on alcohol countermeasures is described, with comments on methodology.

by Gary L., Martin

HS-011 032

YOUTH AND TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION. SPECIAL STUDY

The status of knowledge is reviewed and possible reasons for the high death rate of young drivers in the 15-24 age group is discussed; the high involvement of alcohol is shown. The present unknown safety value of current programs of instruction is noted. The need for instruction of youth and adult monitoring of young drivers is discussed. The central role of the driver licensing function is examined as well as the potential role of driver improvement programs. Seven recommendations are directed to NHTSA, focusing on a diagnostic approach to driver preparation, licensing, and improvement programs; efforts in the Alcohol Safety Education Programs; possible approaches to evaluation of driver education programs; extension and improvement of current examination for licensing; integration of efforts of state agencies. Development of highway safety consciousness among young people is also recommended.

by John H., Reed; Oscar M., Laurel; Francis M., McAdams; Louis M., Thayer; Isabel A., Burgess
National Transp. Safety Board
1971 ; 26p 105
Availability: NTIS \$3.00

HS-010 981

FATAL PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS IN WEST VIRGINIA, CALENDAR YEAR 1970

The purpose of this study was to determine if alcohol is a significant factor in fatal accidents to pedestrians in West Virginia for 1970. Results show that 26% of the fatal pedestrian accidents involved alcohol; 47% of the pedestrians who were drinking prior to the fatal accident had a prior public intoxication arrest; 25% of the drivers who were drinking just prior to the fatal accident had prior records of being convicted for drunken driving. The report also shows that a large number of young pedestrians lost their lives and that the largest percentage of these accidents occurred in daylight hours. In those cases where alcohol was present, the largest percentage of the fatal accidents occurred at night. Alcohol was present in all age groups.

HS-011 085

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON COMPLETED SECTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM 1968-70

This study identifies substantial changes which occurred during a three-year period. Two-thirds of all fatal accidents involved only one vehicle which was moving. The most common type of accident is the single vehicle which runs off the road; this type decreased slightly during the study period. Pedestrian accidents rose slightly. The most common type of accident involving two moving vehicles is the rear end collision. Rear end and sideswipe accidents declined slightly, while head on collisions

HS-011 100

sions rose. Other factors discussed are day and time of accident, weather, accident responsibility by type of vehicle and age of drivers, drinking drivers.

by Harold R., Hosea
Publ: Public Roads
1971

HS-011 100

VEHICLE COUNTERMEASURES FOR INTOXICATED DRIVERS

This paper is an expansion of a previously presented paper "Ignition Interlocks for Intoxicated Drivers" with additional data analysis which exposed the basic problems resulting from the operation of automobiles by intoxicated drivers in the United States. Several approaches to the development of ignition interlock systems are discussed. The Phystester, an ignition interlock developed by General Motors and based on a pre-driving performance test of short duration, is discussed. Plans for evaluation of its effectiveness are presented, and available data from experiments involving both sober and intoxicated subjects are included. Integration of the Phystester in the operation of the vehicle and additional functional uses of the device are also discussed. Results of the Michigan Breath Testing Program 1970-1971 are provided as an appendix.

by Trevor Owen, Jones
General Motors Corp.
1972 ; 17p 21re
Presented at Automotive Engineering Congress, Detroit, 10-14 Jan 1972.
Availability: SAE

HS-011 103

ALCOHOL LEVEL AND DRIVING PERFORMANCE. FINAL REPORT

Simulated driving under alcohol ingestion and under control conditions was compared. Insensitivity of standard dependent measures led to additional studies of a subsidiary task technique to be used in simulation studies to increase measurement sensitivity. A time-sharing or divided attention task was developed which effectively increased driver information processing load. The rationale for use of this subsidiary-task technique is discussed and the simulator facility described.

by Harry W., Case; Slade, Hulbert; Herbert A., Moskowitz
California Univ. ITTE
1971 ; 68P36REFS
Supported in part by California Business and Transportation Agency in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration.
Availability: NTIS \$3.00

HS-011 107

THE EFFECT OF STRESS ON DRIVER INFORMATION SEEKING

This paper reviews research done by the Systems Research Group at The Ohio State University on the information-seeking behavior of automobile drivers. The effect of sleep deprivation, long-term driving, and low levels of alcohol intox-

HS-011 100

ication on driver eye-movement patterns is discussed. The adaptive behavior which results from loss of peripheral information processing capability under stress is manifested through wider dispersion and less preview by the tired drivers and tunnel vision by the intoxicated drivers. The loss of this information can be expected to result in unsafe performance.

by George L. Jr., Smith
Ohio State Univ.
1972 ; 6p 11ref
Presented at Automotive Engineering Congress, Detroit, 10-14 Jan 1972.
Availability: SAE

HS-011 149

AN EVALUATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS INVOLVING MOTORCYCLES SEVERITY, CHARACTERISTICS, EFFECTS OF SAFETY REGULATIONS

Although only 5% of motorcycles are involved in accidents, 95% of those result in injuries. A detailed comparison of motorcycle accidents in 1966 and 1967 indicated a 40% reduction in fatalities after helmets were required and a one-third reduction in serious head, neck, or face injuries. Contributing factors in accidents, by decreasing order of importance were: road conditions, animals, mechanical defects, unlicensed operators, violations of safety equipment requirements, drinking, police duties, and drugs. Safety recommendations were developed. Accident summaries, laws and regulations, and make and year of fatal accident involved motorcycles are given.

New York (State) Dept. of Motor Vehicles
1969 ; 60p

HS-011 161

TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT: WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

The concept of selective enforcement attempts to analyze where and when accidents take place and what the leading causes are, and then focus enforcement attention in major accident locations. The concept goes back 35 years, but benefit cost analysis is now being applied to it. Recommendations of the President's Task Force on Highway Safety are discussed as regards enforcement and its effectiveness in improving driver performance. The problem of drinking drivers and drug addicted drivers is discussed. Recommendations to improve driver licensing procedures are made.

by Franklin M., Kreml
Publ: Traffic Quarterly

HS-011 170

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON SENSORY PHENOMENA AND COGNITIVE AND MOTOR TASKS

Four tests calling for cognitive and motor skills were administered to examine performance after small and moderate

doses of alcohol. Sensory phenomenon visual responses, and somatosensory evoked responses were examined. Performance at varying blood alcohol levels is described. Aspects discussed include critical flicker fusion, pulse rate, and spiral aftereffect of alcohol.

by Evan G., Lewis; Robert E., Dustman; Edward C., Beck
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol n3 p618-33

HS-011 171

ALCOHOL IN RELATION TO HIGHWAY SAFETY

Reputable scientific evidence has established that the misuse of alcohol is by far the largest single factor contributing to highway crashes. The issue is how to prevent drinking drivers from driving. The driving ability of all individuals is impaired at blood alcohol concentrations of 0.10% and higher; many are impaired as low as 0.05%. Drivers with high blood alcohol levels have much higher statistical probabilities of being involved in accidents, and studies of fatally injured drivers have shown that alcoholics are highly overinvolved in accidents. Research being carried out on the drinking driver problem is described.

Publ: Medico-Legal Bulletin

HS-011 172

VEHICLE VIOLENCE: AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY

Alcohol is a major contributor to violent death of all types. The relationship between alcohol and highway crashes is discussed. Aspects included are: suicide by vehicle; blood alcohol levels of drivers found at fault in accidents; drinking patterns of male and female drivers; problem drinkers; poor enforcement of laws against drunk driving; degree of impairment caused by various amounts of alcohol.

by Robert B., Voas
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
Publ: MRI Quarterly p4-11 (Fall 1971)

HS-011 176

THE DRIVER LICENSE ADMINISTRATOR DOCTOR, LAWYER, LICENSE CHIEF

Driver licensing administrators rely increasingly upon the participation of the medical and legal professions to assist in making value judgments on the medical and legal competence of drivers. Medical aspects of driver licensing discussed are physical fitness, mental fitness, alcohol misuse, vision problems. Legal aspects of driver licensing discussed include computerization of driver records and the removal of minor traffic offenses from the criminal code.

by Louis P., Spitz
Publ: Traffic Quarterly

HS-011 226

A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF WRONG-WAY DRIVING IN TEXAS

A questionnaire survey was conducted of state and local highway engineers and law enforcement personnel in an attempt to determine the nature of wrong way driving. In general, these officials considered the greatest problem with respect to wrong way driving to be that of the drinking, drunk, or drugged driver. They also suggested that wrong way driving should be confronted through engineering, enforcement, and education, and that better approaches and techniques for reducing it were desired.

by Carroll J. Messer; John D. Friebele; Conrad L. Dudek
Texas A and M Univ. Texas Transp. Inst.
1971 ; 24p
In cooperation with Federal Highway Administration.

HS-011 284

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE PROCEEDINGS OF FIFTEENTH CONFERENCE

Papers presented at the conference cover the following subjects: highway accident analysis; injury mechanisms; restraint system effectiveness and usage; crashworthiness; pedestrian accidents; injuries of specific areas of the body; multidisciplinary accident investigations; bridge abutments; racing and safety; defect recall campaigns; carbon monoxide, smoking, and fatal crashes; alcohol and highway safety; whiplash injuries; vision and driving; advanced driver education; cardiac patients and driving; and emergency medical services.

American Assoc. for Automotive Medicine
1972 ; 414p re
Includes HS-011 281, 282, 283, 285 - 290, 292 - 298, 304, 306 - 31327, 328, 336
Availability: Corporate author 801 Green Bay Road Lake Bluff, IL

HS-011 297

AN EVALUATION OF SOME QUALITATIVE BREATH SCREENING TESTS FOR ALCOHOL

An evaluation of a number of disposable screening devices that are used for qualitative breath testing of blood alcohol concentrations is described. The devices consisted of a breath collection bag or balloon and a glass tube containing an alcohol-sensitive reagent through which the breath sample was passed. Blood alcohol concentrations were estimated from color changes in the reagent. The results obtained with each disposable screening device were compared with actual blood alcohol concentrations. The frequencies of erroneous results obtained with each device at different ranges of actual blood alcohol concentrations are presented. All of the devices tested were found to produce a high frequency of erroneous results.

by Brian O'Neill; Richard W. Prouty
Insurance Inst. for Hwy. Safety
Publ: HS-011 284, American Association for Automotive Me

Presented at the fifteenth conference of the American Assoc.
for Automotive Medicine, Colorado Springs, 20-23 Oct 1971.

HS-011 298

DENVER ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER

The identification of the drinking driver is one facet of the NHTSA countermeasures program to reduce alcohol related fatalities and crashes. In Denver, the drinking driver has been found to be in an early stage of problem drinking. He is predominately male, less than 35 years old, disproportionately from minority ethnic groups, still has a job and his family is intact. Present treatment modalities are for the middle class alcoholic who responds to insight, group or "talking" therapy. Since this kind of therapy does not meet the needs of the Denver Alcohol Safety Action Project (DASAP) clients, DASAP is developing with the community treatment modalities that will take into account the social class, life style, and cultural background of the clients. Efforts will be directed to control drinking rather than abstinence as a treatment goal. Success will be determined by evidence of separation of abusive drinking and driving.

by Lois G. Whitley; Richard D. Daetwiler
Colorado Dept. of Health
Publ: HS-011 284, American Association for Automotive Me

Presented at the fifteenth conference of the American Assoc.
for Automotive Medicine, Colorado Springs, 20-23 Oct 1971.

HS-011 306

CARBON MONOXIDE, SMOKING, AND FATAL HIGHWAY CRASHES

Carbon monoxide in concentrations above 15% in the blood appears only rarely to be a factor in highway crashes. However, carbon monoxide in lower concentrations, and cigarette smoking which can produce such concentrations, have been hypothesized as important hazards to safe driving and one study has reported that smokers have higher crash rates than do non-smokers. In the present study, however, fatally injured drivers had evidence of heavy smoking more often than did drivers not involved in crashes but stopped at roadblocks at times and places where crashes had occurred. But the entire excess was attributable to the fact that heavy smokers also are heavy drinkers, and often are problem drinkers. Persons who smoke heavily but do not drink heavily were not over-represented among the fatalities. It is hypothesized that problem drinkers represent a substantial proportion of persons with chronic respiratory disease just as they do among highway fatalities.

by Julian A. Waller; Kenneth thomas
Vermont Univ.
Contract FH-11-6609
Publ: HS-011 284, American Association for Automotive Me

Presented at the fifteenth conference of the American Assoc.
for Automotive Medicine, Colorado Springs, 20-23 Oct 1971.

HS-011 357

ALCOHOL IN THE NIGHT: A SUMMARY

The Highway Safety Research Institute conducted a survey in March 1971 of randomly selected nighttime drivers. The survey was part of the evaluation of the Wahstenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program. Approximately 19% of the drivers were found to have been drinking, and 10% were at or above a level that impairs driving capability. These percentages increased to a peak in the early morning hours. Relationships between personal characteristics and alcohol usage are presented.

by William L. Carlson; Cheryl D. Clark
Publ: HIT LAB Reports p1-3 (Nov 1971)

HS-011 358

WHERE WE STAND ON DRINKING DRIVING LEGISLATION

The current status of laws on implied consent, chemical testing, and quantitative blood alcohol levels is described. Ten suggestions for innovative legislation to help curb drinking drivers are outlined, most of them harsh enough to be controversial. They deal with arrest and sentencing procedures, license revocation or restriction, compulsory treatment for alcoholism, and insurance penalties for convicted drinking drivers.

by Marvin H. Wagner
Publ: Traffic Safety

HS-011 427

ALCOHOL AND THE DRIVING TASK. DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION RESEARCH DIGEST

A review is presented of research on the effects of alcohol on driving, such as increase in risk taking, late and exaggerated responses, increases in accidents and in their severity, cost, and the number of fatalities. An alcohol countermeasures program, including the establishment in 1970 of an Office of Alcohol Countermeasures and federally-funded community demonstration projects called Alcohol Safety Action Programs are described. Improvements in alcohol education programs, especially for beginning drivers, are recommended.

May 15, 1976

HS-011 489

by Harry L. McDonald
Highway Users Federation for Safety and Mobility
1971 ; 16p 13refs
Produced with assistance of the Automotive Safety
Foundation.

by R. H. Laessig; S. L. Inhorn; B. J. Basteyns; R. V. Becker
Publ: Health Laboratory Science

Presented at the ninety-eighth annual meeting, American
Public Health Assoc., Houston, 28 Oct 1970.

HS-011 429

CHROMATOGRAPHIC BREATH ALCOHOL TEST PROGRAM IN IOWA

A program of breath alcohol testing using indium tube encapsulation of 0.25ml deep alveolar air specimens for subsequent chromatographic evaluation is described. Data showing shelf life of encapsulated breath specimens, chromatographic precision, and accuracy and correlation between breath alcohol and blood alcohol content are presented. A presumptive test for alcohol involvement is discussed. Cost estimates for collection and analytical devices are included along with information on distribution of blood alcohol content of arrested suspects in Iowa.

by Robert L. Morris; Wallace van Note; W. J. Hausler, Jr.
Publ: Health Laboratory Science

Presented at the 98th annual meeting of the American Public
Health Assoc. Houston, 28 Oct 1970.

HS-011 473

CALIFORNIA PROBES SINGLE-CAR ACCIDENT FATALITIES

A study of 409 crashes by the California Highway Patrol showed that mechanical defects caused or contributed to 18% of single vehicle deaths. The study also observed that almost all of the mechanical defects were attributed to wear and lack of maintenance. The most commonly observed mechanical defect was in the braking system which accounted for 35% of all defects found. Next most common were steering system defects, which accounted for 26%. Older vehicles tend to be overinvolved in mechanically defective crashes. The roles of the highway and the driver, particularly the drinking driver, are briefly noted.

Publ: Journal of American Insurance

HS-011 486

BLOOD AND URINE ALCOHOL TESTING IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

The activities of the State Laboratory of Hygiene and State Division of Health in Wisconsin in relation to two programs in alcohol and traffic safety are discussed. One program, organized through the coroners of the state, investigates blood alcohol levels in traffic fatalities to document the extent of alcohol involvement. A second program considers the public health laboratory and its response to the development, enactment, and implementation of implied consent legislation. Results of tests performed in Wisconsin for certification, evaluation, and actual implied consent tests on drivers are discussed.

HS-011 487

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING PROGRAM IN FLORIDA

The implied consent law which became effective in Florida January 1, 1968 is discussed. Four methods have been approved for testing blood specimens for alcohol content: microdiffusion, gas chromatography, alcohol dehydrogenase and oxidation of distillate with potassium dichromate. The program is too young to provide data regarding the results.

by F. R. Usher, Jr.; N. J. Schneider
Publ: Health Laboratory Science

Presented at the ninety-eighth annual meeting of the American
Public Health Assoc., Houston, 28 Oct 1970.

HS-011 488

CHEMICAL TESTING FOR ALCOHOL IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

The development of chemical tests to aid the legal assessment of the degree of impairment caused by alcohol in drivers, and some of the circumstances found to be commonly associated with these legal cases, are discussed. A comparison is made of the blood alcohol concentrations of some 2,500 drivers in Victoria before the 0.05% limiting legislation was enacted, with a similar number of drivers after this legislation was introduced. Reasons for the changes in these two sets of recorded results are discussed.xde

by Norman E. W. McCallum
Publ: Medical Journal of Australia

Based on lectures at Australian Medical Association
Tasmanian Branch 44th annual Postgraduate Weekend,
Launceston, 16-17 Oct 1970.

HS-011 489

ALCOHOLISM IN A PROBLEM DRIVER GROUP: A FIELD TRIAL OF THE MICHIGAN ALCOHOLISM SCREENING TEST (MAST)

Search terms: Drinking drivers; Young adult drivers; Male drivers; Problem drivers; Convictions; Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test; Alcoholism; Driver interviews; Traffic law violators; Driver psychological tests; Driver criminal history; Adolescent drivers

by M. L. Selzer; F. E. Vanosdall; M. Chapman
Publ: Journal of Safety Research

The MAST was administered to a group of 838 problem drivers undergoing driver improvement interviews. The

problem driver group was strikingly male (95%) and young with 53% under 24 years of age. The MAST revealed that 21% of the problem driver group scored in an alcoholic or probably alcoholic range. No less than 25% of the problem drivers had at least one conviction for driving under the influence of liquor or for drunk and disorderly behavior. MAST scores for previously convicted drivers indicated that 60% were alcoholic or probably alcoholic. The test appeared to be an effective instrument for screening out alcoholics in problem driver groups.,

HS-011 866

THE TRAFFIC SAFETY STORY. A BLACK-AND-WHITE PAPER

The author discusses improvements in traffic safety resulting from the Highway Safety Act of 1966. Aspects discussed are protection against the secondary collision, interpretation of a slight drop in the fatality rate, the role of drinking drivers, and driver education.

by L. Brody
Publ: Journal of Traffic Safety Education

HS-011 880

TRAFFIC PERCEPTION UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

While watching a film taken from a moving car, intoxicated subjects observed fewer important traffic incidents, missed more incidents to the sides rather than the center of the screen, more nonmoving objects, and more incidents that were part of a complex situation than sober subjects.

by W. Buikhuisen; R.W. Jongman
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

HS-011 881

DOES DRUNK DRIVING CALL FOR A TOUGH REMEDY?

Even if the American public can be taught to see drinking as a dangerous and self-destructive habit, there will still be a large number of rebellious drinkers who will continue to kill people on the highways. There seems to be a growing opinion favoring harsher treatment for the drinking driver. Some of these measures are discussed including bills before the California Legislature that would send drunk drivers to jail, deny them insurance protection, and provide for pre-sentence investigations to determine if they have prior records. One bill is designed to stigmatize a drunk driver by having a large D displayed on his car and stamped on his driver's license.

by W.L. Roper
Publ: California Highway Patrolman

HS-011 882

RACE AND SOCIAL STATUS DISCRIMINATION AND POLICE ACTION IN ALCOHOL-AFFECTED COLLISIONS

The question of whether there is racial discrimination in drinking-driving law enforcement practices is discussed. The frequencies of collision involvement and DWI arrests for whites and nonwhites are compared relative to their proportions in the population-at-risk. Data from the Grand Rapids Study, which included information on 9,353 collision-involved drivers and 8,008 control drivers, are used. Analysis of that data showed that: nonwhite drivers were involved in proportionately more collisions than whites; nonwhites were over-represented among drivers with high blood alcohol levels (BAC), and drivers of lower social class were overrepresented in the high BAC and collision groups regardless of race. There was no racial discrimination in the enforcement of drinking-driving laws. Of those who were legally intoxicated, 49% of the nonwhites and 51% of the whites were arrested.

by R. Zylman
Publ: Journal of Safety Research

HS-011 883

THE LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN DRIVERS

It has recently been concluded that if the blood alcohol concentration in drivers is lognormally distributed, the proportion of drivers with blood alcohol concentrations above a certain level does not depend on the mean of the population. This conclusion is shown to be wrong, and approximate formulas for evaluating the change in the proportion from changes in the mean and standard deviation of the population are given.

by A. Ekholm
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol

HS-011 931

TRAFFIC CRASHES IN BRISBANE. AN ENGINEERING, MEDICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

A multidisciplinary accident investigation, using the case study method, was undertaken. Engineering data given relates to general features of the environment, the vehicles, the people, general accident circumstances, and degree of damage to vehicles. Medical data concern injury of occupants; the vehicle as an injury producing agent; injuries of pedestrians; and motorcycle, scooter, and bicycle accidents. The sociological report concerns driver personality aspects, reckless drivers, drinking drivers, age factors and young drivers.

May 15, 1976

HS-012 096

by K.G. Jamieson; A.W. Duggan; J. Tweddell; L.I. Pope; V.E. Zvirbulis
Australian Road Res. Board
1971 ; 378p 16

by T. R. Johns; E. A. Pascarella
North Carolina Univ. Hwy. Safety Res. Center
1971 ; 27p 2re
Sponsored in part by the North Carolina Governor's Highway
Safety Program.

HS-012 027

THE DENVER AREA DRINKING-DRIVING SURVEY (1971). REPORT

A sample of 504 persons of driving age were interviewed in a survey of households in the Denver area. The interviews covered general knowledge and attitudes about highway safety; knowledge of the relationship between alcohol and driving impairment; willingness to support alcohol countermeasure programs and attitudes toward various countermeasures; awareness of media messages on drinking and driving; awareness of the Denver alcohol countermeasures program; attitudes toward alcoholism and awareness of sources of alcohol help; self-reported drinking patterns, driving experience, and driving after drinking; and demographic and background information on the respondent. The results provide baseline information for developing and evaluating the public information element of the 3-year Denver Alcohol Safety Action Program. The diversity within drinking/driving-type subgroups indicates that public information efforts and countermeasures cannot be directed at a single particular type of driver in the Denver area.

by A. C. Wolfe
Publ: HIT Lab Reports p1-12 (May 1972)

For full report see HS-011 645.

HS-012 054

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE LIMITED DRIVING LICENSE AMENDMENT TO THE NORTH CAROLINA STATUTES RELATING TO DRUNK DRIVING

This study evaluates a recent change in the North Carolina law relating to persons convicted of a first offense of driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor (DUI). This change provides the court with the option of granting some of these individuals a limited driving privilege, whenever a need to drive is indicated, in lieu of the mandatory revocation of their licenses. This alternative penalty was expected to result in: a change in the proportion of DUI convictions and in DUI charges amended to reckless driving; and a reduction in the limited privilege recipients' accident and violation rates. The driving record of the limited driving recipients, for the year following their conviction, was compared with that of a random sample of drivers. It was found that the recipients' violation rate per 100 drivers (4.6) was significantly lower than that of drivers selected at random (12.9). Their accident rate (7.8) was not significantly different from that of the random sample (7.5).

HS-012 074

A COMPARISON OF THE DRIVING RECORDS AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THREE ALCOHOL- INVOLVED POPULATIONS AND A RANDOM SAMPLE OF DRIVERS

This article compares selected demographic variables and the driving records of four populations: a random sample of Michigan driver license holders, driver fatalities, hospitalized alcoholics, and drunk-driving offenders. The results of this comparison indicate: female drivers are underrepresented in the last three populations as compared to the number of female license holders; in terms of age distribution for each population, it appears that both the drunk driving arrestees and the hospitalized alcoholics tend to evidence their serious signs of problem drinking at a later age than that at which most fatal crashes occur. However, persons drinking heavily at the time of a fatal crash tend to be older than their non-drinking or less-extensively drinking counterparts. Although the data do not indicate that alcoholics, drunk-driving offenders, and heavily-drinking driver fatalities are the same on all variables, the measure of driving deviancy indicate that they may well be drawn from the same subpopulation of drivers.

by C. D. Clark
Contract FH-11-6555
Publ: HIT Lab Reports

HS-012 096

EFFECTS OF MODERATE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS ON DRIVER ALERTNESS

In this study of the effects of moderate blood alcohol levels (.065%) on driver alertness, clinically normal individuals drove in an optical driving simulator for uninterrupted periods of two hours. These subjects were required to maintain a specified speed and distance relationship to a preceding car, and to respond to an aperiodically appearing signal from their cars high-beam 7 indicator. During the alcohol session, subjects not only exhibited significantly slower reaction times, but also failed to respond at all to a significantly larger number of the given signals. Increases in tracking errors as they drove down the roadway and a decrease in steering reversals indicated additional deleterious effects of the alcohol upon performance capacity. Results of this study suggest that the effects of moderate levels of blood alcohol must be examined not only as they affect simple perceptual-motor skills, but also as they may more subtly affect time-sharing capabilities and the various complex decision-reaction processes involved in operating a motor vehicle.

by C. G. Keiper
Health Services and Mental Health Administration
1972 ; 16p
Availability: GPO

HS-012 111

A STUDY ON ARRESTS AND DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-DRUGS AND DRIVING CASES IN NEW YORK STATE

Data from questionnaires sent to law enforcement agencies in New York State to evaluate the roles of the police, district attorneys, and magistrates in dealing with motorists arrested for drunk or drugged driving are presented. It is concluded that: apparent lack of communication among the police, district attorneys, and magistrates has caused a breakdown in dealing with these drivers; the administration of justice in these cases is too slow; the implied consent law should be amended to reduce the presumptive blood alcohol level from .15% to .10%; legislation should be enacted to make it obligatory to determine alcohol blood levels of victims in fatal auto accidents; the public must be made aware of the relationship between blood-alcohol levels and accidents; the principle of judicial notice for breath-testing apparatus should be recognized by magistrates; police should take more enforcement action against drunk and drugged drivers, before accidents occur; and research should be performed on the effects of drugs and driver safety.

by B. Newman; A. Dührberg; J. Rivo
 Publ: Police p47-52 (Nov 1971)

HS-012 172

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON THE DETECTION OF LIGHT SIGNALS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE VISUAL FIELD

A signal detection task lasting 40 minutes in parallel with a simple tracking task was performed by six subjects, 12 times each. They reported every other second whether or not a signal was given in any one of 10 widely spaced locations; 0.5 or 0.1 ml alcohol/kg body weight (or no alcohol) was given 25-35 minutes prior to the task. Hit rate covaried with tracking efficiency. Variation in signal probability had no effect. Alcohol had a strong and uniform effect on three experienced subjects, reducing HR for all signals and producing a funneling effect, but had little effect on the performance of three inexperienced subjects. Motivational variables which may account for the individual differences are discussed.

by J. M. VONWright; V. Mikkonen
 Publ: Scandinavian Journal of Psychology
 1970
 Supported by the Finnish Foundation of Alcohol Studies.

HS-012 180

YOUTHFUL DRIVERS AS A SPECIAL SAFETY PROBLEM

Drivers aged 15-24 comprised 21% of the 1970 driving population, but accounted for 34% of those involved in fatal accidents. Statistics are presented for such factors as driver sex, traffic violations and convictions, alcohol, drugs, motorcycle use, and personality. A diagnostic and remedial approach towards problem drivers is recommended.

by L. G. Goldstein
 Publ: Accident Analysis and Prevention

Presented at the Symposium on the Young Driver, Reckless or Unprepared? Chapel Hill N. C. , 21 Oct 1971

HS-012 181

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CURRENT PROBLEMS IN LICENSURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 9-10, 1971

Topics covered at the conference included cardiovascular disease, neurological conditions, emotional disorders, and visual problems as related to driver licensing, legal and enforcement aspects, health department role, administrative needs, and the role of alcohol.

American Medical Assoc. American Assoc. of Motor Vehicle Administrators

82p

HS-012 186

ROAD SAFETY ACT, 1967, U. K.

A summary of British alcohol laws from 1927 to 1967 is presented. Jury concepts of drunk and/or driving under the influence of alcohol are distinguished. Police powers of the act are explained. Fatality and injury statistics are given. After the passage of the Road Safety Act of 1967, the fatality rate dropped 15%.

by J. D. J. Havard
 British Medical Assoc.
 1968? ; 18p

Presented at Alcohol and Traffic Safety, Joint Conference of Committee on the Challenge of Modern Society Road Safety Project and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Devel., Washington, D. C.

HS-012 190

PHYSICAL CONDITION REPORT OF COMMERCIAL DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS FOR YEAR 1970

Questionnaires were sent to all motor carriers who submitted accident reports indicating that the drivers' condition may have been a causative factor in the accident. Conditions found in the study include: heart disease, drug usage, alcohol, dozing at the wheel, and black-outs. The total injuries, fatalities, and property damage resulting from the accidents involving abnormal physical conditions of drivers along with other related data are tabulated. Dozing at the wheel occurred with the greatest frequency. Of the 400 drivers, 303 (76%) fell asleep at the wheel resulting in a total of 10 fatalities, 139 injuries, and \$2,060,342 property damage.

Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety
1971? ; 17p

HS-012 272

THE DEAF DRIVER--IN PERSPECTIVE

The need for intensive research to strengthen licensing, education, and training for both hearing and nonhearing drivers is stressed. Research is needed in the areas of methods of examining drivers for licensing; selling the public on the desirability of safety in cars; improving the safety performance of drivers; training of deaf drivers; drinking and driving; extensive accident investigation; evaluation of candidates for driver licenses under actual road conditions or in high-fidelity simulators.

by A. L. Chapman

Publ: National Symposium on the Deaf: Driving and Employability, Denver, 1962 p164-71
1964

Availability: In HS-001 472

HS-012 291

ACCIDENT INVOLVEMENT OF YOUNG DRIVERS IN SUFFOLK COUNTY

A review of accident records was made for the 5-year period 1966 through 1970 inclusive. Drivers under 25 were 17.6% of the driver population but were involved in 33.1% of the accidents. From the data presented it is evident that in Suffolk County there is an inordinate involvement of young drivers in traffic accidents both in terms of their proportion of the driving population and their proportion of mileage driven. Young drivers are highly involved among motor vehicle operators killed in accidents and in those fatal accidents in which alcohol was a factor. This group of drivers received over 50% of the misdemeanor traffic citations and over 40% of the citations for traffic infractions. A program for mandatory, state-wide driver education as a prerequisite to obtaining a driving license is recommended.

Suffolk County Traf. Safety Board, N. Y.
1972 ; 14P

HS-012 366

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND SUBTASK REQUIREMENT UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING BEHAVIOR

An instrumented car was driven through a closed course by eight subjects on each of two experimental days, with four consecutive trials each day, after ingestion of an alcohol and a placebo beverage, and with and without a concurrent mental arithmetic subtask. Alcohol was associated with overall changes in control use profiles, increased foot control-use rates, and an apparent reduction in the ability to monitor different controls independently. In addition, alcohol was associated with decreases in driving accuracy. Alcohol's detrimental effects on driving performance may be further influenced by driver personality characteristics and by time-sharing requirements. High extroversion facilitated the accuracy degrading effects of alcohol, whereas the concurrent subtasks requirement attenuated these same effects.

by M. S. Huntley, Jr.; M. W. Perrine
Vermont Univ.

1971? ; 14p

Presented at Human Factors Society, 15th annual meeting, New York, Oct 1971.

HS-012 408

TRIENNIAL CONGRESS ON MEDICAL AND RELATED ASPECTS OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS (3RD) PROCEEDINGS, NEW YORK, MAY 29-JUNE 4, 1969

Papers were presented on the following topics: the magnitude of the problem of motor vehicle injuries and deaths; personality and psychological factors among drivers; special problems of various age groups; physiological factors; natural deaths as causes of motor vehicle accidents; death caused by suicide; accidents with less than four wheeled vehicles; accidents to pedestrians; alcohol and motor vehicle accidents; relationship of other drugs or toxic substances to motor vehicle accidents; injury patterns and motor vehicle design; emergency medical services; types of motor vehicle accidents and their injuries; and the role of the physician in the problem of motor vehicle accidents.

International Assoc. for Accident and Traf.

1971 ; 321p

Includes HS-012 409--HS-012 432.

HS-012 413

A SURVEY OF SUDDEN, UNEXPECTED DEATHS IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS

Heart disease, primarily occlusive coronary arteriosclerosis and its sequelae, was the most frequent cause of death among 47 drivers who died suddenly of natural causes while driving. Statistics show that 65.9% of the men and 4.3% of the women who died were involved in minor accidents, producing little if any damage to property or objects struck and minor injuries to drivers or passengers. Alcohol, barbiturates, tranquilizers, antihistamines, amphetamines, and carbon monoxide were not contributory to the accidents that occurred.

by D. J. DiMaio

New York City Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

Publ: HS-012 408 Triennial Congress on Medical and Relat
1971

HS-012 418

PSYCHOLOGICAL-BIOGRAPHICAL CORRELATES OF PROBLEM DRIVERS AND DRINKING DRIVERS

The experimental plan specified seven different driver samples: a fatal crash driver, a serious injury crash driver, a driver cited for driving while intoxicated, a driver cited for another moving violation, a driver with a clear record, a driver stopped at a fatal crash site roadblock, and one stopped at a serious injury crash site. Results of the study showed 68% of drivers who died within 6 hours after highway crashes had alcohol in their blood, and of these, those 25 or older were likely to have fatty changes of the liver. Among roadblock control group drivers, 18% said they did not drink. Of those who said they did drink, 28% stated they never combine drinking and

driving. The greater the usual alcohol consumption among roadblock drivers, the greater the likelihood that they had alcohol in their blood when stopped. A consistent relationship was found among drivers stopped at roadblocks between presence of alcohol, reported drinking habits, and poor driving record in the previous five years. A relation also was found between marital and job instability and poor driving record.

by M. W. Perrine
Vermont Univ.
Contract FH-11-6609
Publ: HS-012 408, Triennial Congress on Medical and Rel
1971

HS-012 419

CORRELATION BETWEEN THE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL AND FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN PUERTO RICO

Statistics are given for fatal driver and pedestrian accidents during 1968. The trend toward higher fatalities and more drinking drivers is noted. Of 545 total traffic deaths, 304 cases were studied, and blood alcohol levels were determined in only 206 of these. Sixty of 135 pedestrians, 10 of 29 passengers, and 25 of 32 drivers were positive for alcohol.

by S. Kaye
Puerto Rico Univ.
Publ: HS-012 408, Triennial Congress on Medical and Rel
1971
Sponsored by Puerto Rico Hwy. Safety Commission.

HS-012 420

THE INTOXICATED MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR

A method of collecting clinical and legal information in highway intoxication cases is outlined. Tabulations of a sample of arrests are given by age, marital status, occupation, blood alcohol, total arrests, traffic arrests, and times license was revoked. Police reports indicate that none of 36 apprehended drivers were using seat belts.

by A. P. Schlein; J. M. Janes
Minnesota Univ. Mayo Clinic
Publ: HS-012 408, Triennial Congress on Medical and Rel
1971

HS-012 421

ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM, ALCOHOLEMIA AND DRIVERS

The method used in a Yugoslavian hospital for examining and classifying levels of intoxication is described. It was found that clinical impressions always indicate a lower degree of alcoholization than was revealed by the exact analysis of blood alcohol concentration. Further tests will attempt to standardize the examination criteria.

by A. Maglajlic
Osijek General Hosp. (Yugoslavia)
Publ: HS-012 408, Triennial Congress on Medical and Rel
1971

HS-012 431

THE PROBLEM OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN AND THE CHALLENGE TO MEDICINE. SUMMARY ADDRESS

Summarizing statements on the conference sections are presented. They deal with accidents, emotional factors, special problems related to age groups, natural deaths, suicidal drivers, alcohol effects, and emergency medical services.

by N. C. Kiefer
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United
Publ: HS-012 408, Triennial Congress on Medical and Rel

HS-012 445

THE RELATION OF ALCOHOL TO ROAD ACCIDENTS

Statistics are given on death rates due to motor vehicle accidents in 21 European countries. Life expectancy, age and sex factors, and economic loss figures are presented. Highest blood alcohol concentrations are found in young male victims. The introduction of legislation in the United Kingdom based on a blood alcohol concentration of 0.8 promille has resulted in a dramatic reduction in fatalities.

by J. D. J. Harvard
Publ: Technical Aspects of Road Safety n19 p6.1-6.15 (19
1972

HS-012 446

SAFETY. THE BUCK STOPS HERE

This interview with Douglas Toms, administrator of NHTSA, emphasizes the effectiveness of NHTSA safety standards in the reduction of accidents. NHTSA is concerned with making crashes more survivable. Determination of cost benefit ratios for proposed safety measures is explained. Activities of the NHTSA such as the development of experimental safety vehicles and establishment of vehicle handling, brake, passive restraint system, and bumper standards are outlined. An attempt is being made to develop alcohol countermeasures, which has been met by reluctance to make penalties for drunken driving too tough. Problems involved in developing a nationwide standard driving test have not yet been overcome. The 35 federal motor vehicles safety standards currently in force are listed.

by R. Hutton
 Publ: Autocar
 1972

HS-012 450

CAN WE DEVELOP SAFER DRIVERS?

A balanced approach developing the safest possible highway environment, producing the safest possible cars, and manning them with the safest possible drivers, all under the watchful eye of a well-informed public, can conquer highway deaths and losses. Areas for modifying driver behavior mentioned are alcohol usage, knowledge of the rules and procedures of driving, and driver education. Legal areas include law enforcement which can have a direct bearing on modifying driving behavior and licensing procedures.

by E. W. Hughes
 Georgia Safety Council
 Publ: Reducing Highway Deaths and Injuries, Atlanta, p13
 1972?

HS-012 452

THE GOVERNMENT AND SAFER CARS: VIEWS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Safety standards had to start with the federal government. States have different laws, speed limits, inspection standards, and endless differences in licensing, registration, and penalties. Some single overview had to be taken. Standards had to be set on a national level to bring uniformity. The primary objective in reducing traffic deaths can be accomplished by preventing crashes and by protecting people enough so that their likelihood of being killed in a crash is diminished. The former can be accomplished by road building, traffic engineering, police enforcement, driver education, and controlling drinking drivers. The latter includes better design of the vehicle and the use of restraint systems.

by D. W. Toms
 National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
 Publ: Reducing Highway Deaths and Injuries, Atlanta, p43
 1972?

HS-012 459

DRINK, DRUGS AND DRIVING

The definitions and concepts inherent in the law on the subject, and the statutory and case law, both English and Scottish, up to the end of September 1969 are reviewed. The scientific section includes the brief facts about alcoholic drinks; a discussion of the absorption and elimination of alcohol in the body; a resume of what is known of the effects of alcohol, with particular reference to driving; some discussion of the various practical problems associated with securing blood and urine specimens; and an explanation for the non-scientist of the analytical techniques used.

by H. J. Walls; A. R. Brownlie
 Publ: by Sweet and Maxwell, London.
 1970 ; 207p 191re

HS-012 465

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY, ANN ARBOR, NOVEMBER 16-18, 1971. PROCEEDINGS

Topics covered at the conference included a review of past campaigns by selected business and voluntary organizations; a review of current public information efforts by selected Alcohol Safety Action Projects; new campaigns and plans for evaluating them by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and NHTSA; responsibilities and problems of the mass media; and methods for coordinating the design and evaluation of campaigns on alcohol and highway safety, selecting themes and media for campaigns, and defining target audiences and goals for campaigns. An annotated list of relevant films, books, and articles is included.

by J. W. Swinehart, ED.; A. C. Grimm, ed.
 Michigan Univ. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
 1972 ; 270p 170re
 Availability: Corporate author

HS-012 467

OBSERVATIONS OF TAVERN PATRONS BEFORE AND AFTER THE COMPULSORY BREATH TEST LAW IN CANADA

Before and after passage of an implied-consent law observations at four suburban Toronto taverns were made of cars in parking lots; the average number of persons per car coming to the tavern; and the number of drinks per unit of time taken by drivers in various taverns. The numbers of cars in the parking lots declined substantially after the law but there was no change in the distribution of blood alcohol levels of drivers who continued to drink.

by R. G. Smart
 Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol
 1972

HS-012 474

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE INTERSTATE SYSTEM, 1968-71

Police reports on 12,387 rural and urban fatal vehicle accidents were analyzed and 29 accident types were identified. Responsibility was assigned to one driver in each accident. Accident distribution by time of day, day of week, type of vehicle, driver age and sex, and the effect of weather and road conditions are discussed. Fewer than 9% of the drivers responsible for multiple vehicle fatal accidents were asleep or fatigued, as opposed to 20% for single vehicle fatal accidents. Drinking drivers were responsible for more multiple vehicle accidents in wrong way head on collisions. Of the fatal accidents, 51.8% were single vehicle ran off the road accidents in which 81% of the vehicles struck a fixed object and 56% overturned. Fifteen percent of the fatal accidents were rear end collisions, 12% were head on collisions, and 8.5% were pedestrian accidents. Countermeasures for avoiding future accidents are suggested.

HS-012 488

by B. V. Chatfield; H. R. Hosea
Publ: Public Roads
1972

HS-012 488

**AUSWIRKUNGEN DER ALKOHOLAUFFALLIGKEIT
AUF DIE KRAFTFAHRSPEZIFISCHEN
LEISTUNGSQUALITÄTEN (EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL
PRONENESS)**

The effects of various anamnestic criterions on performance in tests specific for driving were studied. There was a general trend of alcohol prone drivers to show less positive psychological preconditions for driving a vehicle. An analysis of the other parameters showed that individuals having caused an accident under the influence of alcohol had relatively better results in performance tests specific for driving than those with alcohol proneness, but without accident. From this the hypothesis can be derived that individuals with basically rather positive results in specific psychological performance tests have increased accident proneness under the influence of alcohol. This may be explained by the particularly high discrepancy between the usual ability and the actual performance under the influence of alcohol.

by H. Wottawa
Verkehrspsychologisches Inst. (Austria)
Publ: Zeitschrift für Verkehrsrecht
1972
Text in German.

HS-012 507

**INTERNATIONAL VEHICLE AND HIGHWAY
SAFETY CONFERENCE, MAY 30--JUNE 2, 1972,
WASHINGTON, D.C. PROCEEDINGS**

The purpose of this conference was to foster international cooperation in the field of highway and vehicle safety. Topics covered at the conference included U. S., European, and international organizations' approaches to road safety and progress in creating an international approach; methods of planning, managing, implementing, and evaluating highway safety programs; current safety research efforts; and identification of future priorities in highway safety. The activities of the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society's safety pilot studies on identification and treatment of road hazards, pedestrian safety, accident investigation, emergency medical care, alcohol and highway safety, vehicle inspection, and experimental safety vehicles are also reported.

Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., S21600
1973 ; 250P
Sponsored by National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration,
Federal Hwy. Administration, and National Transp. Safety
Board. Includes HS-012 508 through HS-012 540.
Availability: SAE

HS-012 523

**IMPROVED DRIVER PERFORMANCE AND
DRIVER/VEHICLE/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION**

The continual interactive process between the driver, the vehicle, and the environment in a traffic situation is discussed. The

HSL sb-06

strong informational and mechanical links between man, vehicle, and environment are indicated. Several ways to improve driver performance are outlined, including research and development activities underway to support alcohol countermeasure efforts, driver education programs, as well as licensing and enforcement. Pertinent research involving both human capability and vehicle hardware improvements is identified. Attention is also focused on driver-environment interaction. Representative research and experimentation projects in this context are identified and briefly described.

by C. H. Hartmen; A. N. Kontaratos
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, N19900
Publ: HS-012 507, International Vehicle and Highway Safe
1973
Availability: In HS-012 507

HS-012 533

**AN INTERNATIONAL STUDY OF ALCOHOL AND
HIGHWAY SAFETY--INTERIM REPORT**

Activities of the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society's alcohol and highway safety project are reported. Twenty-seven countries participated in a world survey, conducted by Canada, on alcohol countermeasures. Initial findings of the survey have verified that many countries consider alcohol and driving to be a problem of major concern. Fourteen of the respondents employ public education techniques directed at drinking and driving. Legislation dealing with drinking and driving has been introduced by 16 of the respondents, and 10 countries now employ alcohol breath testing devices. Working through both N.A.T.O. and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Canadian Government has been successful in obtaining the participation of 16 countries in a proposed international program of roadside surveys of drinking driver behavior. The need for these surveys is discussed. Recent countermeasures employed in Canada are also briefly reviewed.

by G. D. Campbell
Canada Ministry of Transport, C26000
Publ: HS-012 507, International Vehicle and Highway Safe
1973
Availability: In HS-012 507

HS-012 536

**SAFETY PRIORITIES OF THE FUTURE--DRIVER
CONTROL PROGRAM**

Three driver improvement programs of the federal government are discussed. Top priority has been given to the Alcohol Countermeasures Program. Presently, 35 federally-funded Alcohol Safety Action Projects designed to find effective and lasting cures to the drunk driver problem, are in operation throughout the country. The Driver Control Program still in its formative stage, will encompass: the driver licensing and re-licensing processes; driver improvement including rehabilitation and retraining; administrative system of driver referrals; administrative adjudication of traffic law violations; and various types of enforcement actions. This program seeks to restructure driver behavioral patterns. The third driver improvement program is STEP-Selective Traffic Enforcement Programs, a model project to demonstrate traffic enforcement countermeasures that will result in accident reductions and identify the kind of enforcement action needed to have a meaningful impact on accident statistics.

May 15, 1976

HS-012 598

by B. O. Davis, Jr.
Department of Transp., D17400
Publ: HS-012 507, International Vehicle and Highway Safe
1973
Availability: In HS-012 507

HS-012 543

DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS

Drivers involved in 180 fatal collisions with Baltimore pedestrians were studied. Eighty-three drivers (46%) were judged to have been probably negligent and 66(37%) were probably not negligent; negligence was not known for 31 (17%). Driver negligence was correlated with poor driving records. The study drivers had more points for traffic convictions than the average Maryland driver. Recommendations include chemical tests for alcohol of drivers who kill pedestrians and swifter suspension of licenses of drivers believed to pose a substantial hazard to society. Since behavior of high-risk drivers may prove to be as difficult to modify as that of high-risk pedestrians, solutions probably lie in modifying roads, vehicles, and traffic patterns in order to reduce pedestrian injuries and deaths.

by S. P. Baker; L. S. Robertson; B. O'Neill
Johns Hopkins Univ., J03600
Publ: HS-012 859 Proceedings of the 16th Annual Meeting
1972 ; 18p
Presented at the American Assoc. for Automotive Medicine
annual meeting (16th), Chapel Hill, 19 Oct 1972.
Availability: In HS-012 859

HS-012 565

BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION AS A COUNTERMEASURE FOR THE DRINKING DRIVER

A countermeasure program to rehabilitate drinkers who drive is proposed in accordance with a behavior modification paradigm. In the proposed treatment program, an attempt is made to alter the maladaptive behavior, driving after drinking, by manipulating environmental stimuli through the following techniques: selective positive reinforcement; aversive conditioning; modeling; and suggestion-relaxation. The proposed program can vary from a minimum of 10 hours to a maximum of 30 hours depending upon the progress of each individual driver. The program includes the presentation of appropriate didactic materials, the discussion of and encouragement to use alternatives to driving after drinking, and three brief follow-up reinforcement sessions.

by T. Kole; F. Watman
Publ: Behavioral Research in Highway Safety
1971
Availability: See serial citation

HS-012 596

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. NORTH CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHWAY SAFETY, CHAPEL HILL, N. C., FALL, 1970, VOL. 3

Of all the factors involved in highway safety, alcohol stands out as the single most important element in fatal crashes. Recent evidence suggests that the drinking driver who is in-

volved in a fatal crash is qualitatively different from the average driver who at times combines driving with drinking. The drinking driver in fatal crashes is usually not the social drinker, but the problem drinker who has blood alcohol levels far higher than most drivers could tolerate and still attempt to drive. Drivers in alcohol involved crashes do not represent a random sample of drinking drivers, much less the entire population of drivers. The need to analyze highway crashes and create refined classifications that permit the development of appropriate countermeasures is stressed. The education of the public, including the opportunity to associate their own drinking experiences with the corresponding blood alcohol levels attained is recommended. In this way the general public would be better able to recognize the need for countermeasures to deal with the heavy drinker.

by P. F. Waller, ED.
North Carolina Univ. Hwy. Safety Res. Center,
1972 ; 96p
Includes HS-012 597--HS-012 599.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-012 597

MYTHS, RITUAL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY

Three major factors contributing significantly to highway accidents are identified. The first factor is the automotive industry and its resistance to improving vehicle safety. Myths employed by the industry which for many decades prevented or delayed meaningful changes in vehicle safety are discussed. Another major accident factor is psychological stress and its effect on driver behavior. A study that compared drivers involved in fatal accidents with a control group of drivers is described. It was found that a much greater proportion of those involved in fatal accidents had been experiencing serious stress. Alcohol is the third factor contributing to serious accidents. How society has dealt with the drinking driver is explored. The enforcement approach has led to legislation promoting the use of objective measures of the blood alcohol levels, and such measures have facilitated convictions. It is felt that trying to help the drinking drivers with their problems is a more appropriate solution than trying to increase arrest and conviction rates.

by M. L. Selzer
Michigan Univ. Medical Center, M41950
Publ: HS-012 596, Alcohol and Highway Safety, Chapel Hill
1972
Availability: In HS-012 596

HS-012 598

THE PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL PERCEPTION OF THE LAWS DEALING WITH THE ALCOHOLICALLY IMPAIRED DRIVER

The public perception of the laws dealing with the alcohol-impaired driver has resulted in misunderstanding and consequent failure to deal with the problem. The only criterion on which impairment can be based is the blood alcohol number, since this is independent of the intake and metabolic variables. It is felt that it is necessary to educate the public to understand what a blood alcohol level of .10% means, so that jurors will be able to recognize how seriously deviant the drunk driver really is. A classification system which distinguishes between the drinking drivers who do and do not get into difficulty, is essential for the development of effective countermeasures.

by R. F. Borkenstein
Indiana Univ., I22200
Publ: HS-012 596, Alcohol and Highway Safety, Chapel Hill
1972
Includes discussion by L. P. Watts, Jr.
Availability: In HS-012 598

HS-012 599

THE SPECTRUM OF DRINKING DRIVERS

A probabilistic approach to the drinking driver is developed and the ABETS research project in Vermont is described. Extensive data from a range of drivers, including those who had been convicted of driving while intoxicated and those who had died in automobile crashes were collected. Findings from a small selection of variables which are presumed to be most relevant for depicting the spectrum of drinking drivers, namely, alcohol variables (including distribution of blood alcohol concentration, reported alcohol consumption, the alcohol consumption index, frequency of driving after drinking, and the relation of crash risk and blood alcohol concentration) and driving history variables (including previous crashes, citations, and license suspensions), as well as the results of a discriminant analysis based upon some of these are presented. In general the data very clearly demonstrate the unequivocal differences between drivers who are involved in fatal crashes, drivers who are convicted of drunk driving, and at-risk drivers on the same roads where serious crashes occur.

by M. W. Perrine
Vermont Univ.,
Publ: HS-012 596, Alcohol and Highway Safety, Chapel Hill
1972
Includes discussion by J. C. Cornoni.
Availability: In HS-012 596

HS-012 602

VISUAL ACQUISITION OF INFORMATION IN DRIVING THROUGH EYE-MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES: AN OVERVIEW

Eye movement research conducted at Ohio State University is discussed and techniques for measuring eye movements are described. The eye movement techniques developed have been used to study how driver performance varies as a function of both intra-subject and environmental variables, such as experience, fatigue, alcohol, illumination, and traffic load. These research techniques can also be used to evaluate the effectiveness of different kinds of highway signing and highway design. Eye movement research has shown that there are important differences between experienced and novice drivers' eye movements. Skilled drivers concentrate more on the focus of expansion, making greater use of peripheral vision. The behavior of the experienced driver could be used as a standard against which other drivers could be measured. This procedure would be useful in driver training as well as driver licensing. Laboratory research on oculomotor systems is briefly reviewed.

by T. H. Rockwell
Ohio State Univ., O05400
Publ: HS-012 600, Mushrooming Technology: New Direction
1972
Includes discussion by S. R. Schroeder.
Availability: In HS-012 600

HS-012 606

YOUTHFUL DRIVERS AS A SPECIAL SAFETY PROBLEM

Experience is perhaps a greater determiner of accident involvement than age. Drivers aged 15-24 are overrepresented in motorcycle and in single car, run off the road accidents. Students who use a car most have the poorest grades. Young drivers with poor records exhibit greater hostility, aggressiveness, impulsive tendencies, and lack of social responsibility. For young males crashes and violations are associated with impulsive expression, rebellion, and hostility. Smoking is related to driver record, and alcohol is a factor in a large proportion of accidents involving young drivers. The extent to which other drugs are implicated is difficult to determine. Three programs through which increased effort can improve young driver performance are driver preparation, licensing, and improvement. Young drivers will benefit most from progress made in vehicle crashworthiness and highway design. The use of theory, hypotheses, correlational designs, time series analysis, experimental designs, and threats to validity in highway safety research are discussed.

by L. G. Goldstein
National Transp. Safety Board,
Publ: HS-012 604, The Young Driver: Reckless or Unprepa
1972
Includes discussion by D. J. Moffie.
Availability: In HS-012 604

HS-012 607

THE YOUNG PROBLEM DRIVER

Characteristics, attitudes, and records of problem drivers under 30, older problem drivers, and average drivers in California and Iowa are compared. Problem drivers drive more, but they also show differences in personality and maturity. Young problem drivers differ from young average drivers in sociability and accident and violation attitudes. Studies concerning successful driver improvement techniques and the role of psychosocial factors, alcohol, visual perceptual skills, and distraction and stress in problem driving are reviewed. The following techniques appear to be effective in improving young problem driver behavior: perceptual training to spot accident hazards, driver improvement interviews, personalized warning letters, showing and discussing local driver errors on television, giving lenient action officially but expecting improvement, and making official action and driving restrictions contingent upon immediate past driving performance. Highway safety is discussed as a legal problem.

by D. H. Schuster
Iowa Univ.,
Publ: HS-012 640, The Young Driver: Reckless or Unprepa
1972
Includes discussion by W. L. Walker.
Availability: In HS-012 640

HS-012 623

ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. A STATUS REPORT

Accomplishments of the 1972 NHTSA Alcohol Countermeasures Program are outlined. A portable breath testing unit for measuring blood alcohol concentration of drivers at the road-

side will be field tested by 10 police departments. All states now have implied consent laws, nine states have enacted prearrest screening laws, and five states have passed laws making it illegal to operate a vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of .10% or more. Alcohol safety curricula, workshops, mass media, and celebrity tours have contributed to public education. Program emphasis is on Alcohol Safety Action Projects. Data from eight ASAP's show an apparent reduction of highway deaths in ASAP areas. Top priorities are the documentation, simulation, consolidation, and dissemination of findings from the ASAP countermeasure activities, and the support of local and state applications of alcohol countermeasures in non-ASAP areas.

by C. F. Livingston
Publ: Traffic Safety
1973
Availability: See serial citation

HS-012 648

ADVANCES IN TIRE CORD PROCESSES. PT. 1: REINFORCING MATERIALS

The most important single factor of concern to the U. S. tire industry today is the rapid acceptance of wire-reinforced tires and textile-reinforced tires of radial design. The next most important factor is the increase in the use of fiberglass filament in either bias-belted or nearly true radial-belted construction. DuPont Fiber B has extremely good reinforcing properties for band and sidewall construction for radial and bias ply tires. The Japanese fiber polyvinyl alcohol (Kuraray), recently improved, may be a likely successor to present forms of rayon cord. Tire production capacities in major industrial areas of the world are tabulated and predictions for the U. S. market are included. Developments in reinforcing materials including DuPont Fiber B, polyester cord fiber, rayon cord, spun steel wire, and polyvinyl alcohol are discussed.

by C. A. Litzler
Publ: Rubber Age
1973
Based on paper presented at American Inst. of Chemical Engineers National Meeting (73rd), Minneapolis, 28 Aug 1972.
Availability: See serial citation

HS-012 662

PROFILE OF THE AGING DRIVER. WHO HE IS, WHEN, WHERE, HOW HE DRIVES

Several studies on the aged driver are briefly reviewed. Studies have shown that drivers in their 50's begin to show a decrease in annual miles driven that continues steadily in later years. This decrease in mileage found among older drivers is mainly in what might be called difficult driving, which would include rush hour driving, daily driving, driving after dark, and winter driving. Although drivers over 64 are responsible in more two-vehicle accidents, based on mileage, than any other age group, the aging driver, in comparison with the younger driver, has accidents that are less serious by type, less frequent at above-average speeds, and less connected with alcoholic intoxication.

by T. W. Planek; R. B. Overend
Publ: Traffic Safety
1973
Availability: See serial citation

HS-012 686

HOW MUCH IS TOO MUCH? A STUDY OF "PROBLEM CONSUMPTION" AS RELATED TO ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

Interviews conducted in Mansfield, Ohio, with drinkers in the population at large, drivers with at least one conviction for driving while intoxicated, and drinkers in a party situation, indicate that drinkers do not know when they have consumed enough drinks to raise their blood alcohol level to 0.1% (the level of intoxication in Ohio). Interviews with bartenders and results of an experiment in which a Highway Safety Research staff member, accompanied by two observers was sent to a bar to determine how many drinks he could obtain before his service would be terminated by the bartender, show that the retailer has no more knowledge concerning potential abuse of alcohol than does the consumer and apparently is not concerned with problem consumption. The effectiveness of alcohol education and methods of alcohol law enforcement are discussed.

Highway Safety Foundation
1972 ; 30p
Availability: Corporate author

HS-012 831

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA ON A MANUAL TRACKING TASK

Two projects have been carried out to determine the usefulness of employing human operator describing functions in the study of the influence of alcohol and marijuana on subjects performing a visual-manual control task. Significant alterations in the linear operator models were observed and interpreted as changes in the time delay, neuromuscular system, and operator noise injection. The results provide the basis for a linear model capable of describing the dynamic response of human operators while under the influence of the two drugs.

by L. D. Reid; M. K. F. Ibrahim; R. D. Miller; R. W. Hansteen
Toronto Univ. Commission of Inquiry Into the Non-Medical Use of
1973 ; 12p
Presented at International Automotive Engineering Congress, Detroit, 8-12 Jan 1973.
Availability: SAE

HS-012 849

AN INVESTIGATION OF SERIAL CHOICE REACTION TIME AS THE BASIS FOR AN ALCOHOL INTERLOCK

Two measures of driver performance, the total time to complete a serial choice reaction time (SCRT) task plus the number of errors, and the number of response times exceeding 1.1 seconds duration plus the number of errors (PS), were investigated. Both measures increased in proportion to the square of the blood alcohol level (BAL) with the PS measure increasing more rapidly. A sequential criteria task that minimizes task duration (less than seven seconds) is proposed. This task would reject approximately 30% of the subjects at 0.10% BAL while only failing 1% when sober. SCRT tasks show promise as a basis for an ignition interlock, although additional work is necessary.

by E. D. McDowell; G. L. Smith, Jr.
Ohio State Univ.
1973 ; 11p
Presented at International Automotive Engineering Congress,
Detroit, 8-12 Jan 1973.
Availability: SAE

HS-012 850

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE
MEDICINE CONFERENCE (16TH) PROCEEDINGS,
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 19-
21, 1972.**

Topics covered at the conference included emergency medical services, injury research, accident causation, occupant protection, the role of alcohol and drugs in accidents, biomedical monitoring of drivers, and driver behavior.

American Assoc. for Automotive Medicine
1973 ; 419p
Sponsored by North Carolina Univ. Hwy. Safety Res. Center,
Duke Univ., and Bowman-Gray School of Medicine.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-012 852

**CLINICAL EVALUATION OF INJURIES RELATED
TO SNOWMOBILES**

Research related to 224 cases studied in the states of Minnesota and Michigan indicate the primary area of the body involved in snowmobile injuries was the lower leg. The second most frequent area involved was the face and neck. The average individual involved in a snowmobile accident was a 27 year old male operating a machine in the evening hours between 6 p.m and 10 p.m. The relationship of alcohol, engine size, snowmobile design, clothing used, and weather conditions to the nature of injuries and their severity was considered. Previously published risk of low back compression fracture was not documented by this study. It was also found that injuries to snowmobile operators related to only one anatomical region, unlike the multiple injuries typical of automobile accident victims.

by L. J. Sell
Publ: HS-012 850, American Association for Automotive Me
1973
Sponsored by Arctic Enterprises.
Availability: In HS-012 850 014

HS-012 858

**SPECIAL ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION STUDIES:
THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL/DRUG INVOLVEMENT**

The NHTSA is sponsoring special accident investigation studies on the alcohol/drug involvement problem in the cities of Albuquerque, Baltimore, and Boston. These studies are in coordination with ongoing Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAP) in each of the three cities. The first year's effort at Boston is described. A total of 50 accidents involving a fatality during an 8-month period in the Boston ASAP area were investigated. A Human Factors Index (HFI) was determined via interviews, records, and questionnaires on each driver designated to be at-fault in the accident. A hypothetical modal operator is described based upon the entire sample. Results

discussed include: 42% of the focal operators were under the influence of alcohol at the time of the crash; 60% of the focal operators indicated chronic risk taking behaviors; 62% of the alcohol involved operators were considered to be problem drinkers. A proposed two year continuation of the study is described.

by R. Sterline-Smith; J. C. Fell
Boston)Sterling-Smith B22800 National Hwy. Traf. Safety
Administration
Publ: HS-012 850, American Association for Automotive Me
1973
Availability: In HS-012 850

HS-012 859

**DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL PEDESTRIAN
COLLISIONS**

Drivers involved in 130 fatal Baltimore vehicle pedestrian collisions were studied. Eighty-three drivers (46%) were judged to have been probably negligent and 66 (37%) were probably not negligent; negligence was not known for 31 (17%). Driver negligence was correlated with poor driving records. The study drivers had more points for traffic convictions than the average Maryland driver. Subsequently, 46 drivers (25%) were convicted of traffic violations. For the 22 drivers whose licenses were revoked, the median length of time until revocation was 8 months. Recommendations include chemical tests for alcohol of all drivers who kill pedestrians and swifter suspension of licenses of those drivers believed to pose a substantial hazard to society. Since the behavior of high risk drivers may prove to be as difficult to modify as that of high risk pedestrians, ultimate solutions probably lie in modifying roads, vehicles, and traffic patterns in order to reduce pedestrian injuries and deaths.

by S. P. Baker; L. S. Robertson; B. O'Neill
Johns Hopkins Univ. Insurance Inst. for Hwy. Safety
Publ: HS-012 850, American Association for Automotive Me
1973
Sponsored by Insurance Inst. for Hwy. Safety and Maryland
Medical-Legal Foundation.
Availability: In HS-012 850

HS-012 864

**THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN TRANQUILIZERS AND
ALCOHOL UPON KINETIC VISUAL ACUITY**

Kinetic visual acuity (K.V.A.) is the ability to perceive a moving object travelling towards the eye at a constant speed in a horizontal plane. Using a fully-randomized double-blind procedure, the K.V.A. of four groups of 20 subjects (10 men and 10 women) was tested under the influence of trifluoperazine, chlordiazepoxide, haloperidol, amylobarbitone sodium, and a placebo. Within each treatment, the subjects were also tested with and without alcohol. Trifluoperazine produced a significant impairment in K.V.A. values for male subjects, and for female subjects under alcohol. Amylobarbitone sodium and chlordiazepoxide produced some improvement in K.V.A. values, whereas haloperidol produced different effects in males and females. Alcohol did not produce a significant overall effect upon K.V.A. values. It is suggested that physicians should warn patients of the possible danger in driving during the early stages of treatment.

May 15, 1976

HS-012 895

by A. B. Clayton; G. M. Mackay; T. A. Betts
Birmingham Univ. (England)

Publ: HS-012 850, American Association for Automotive Me
1973
Availability: In HS-012 850

HS-012 867

SEMANTIC GYMNASTICS IN ALCOHOL-HIGHWAY CRASH RESEARCH AND PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS

What society is doing about the alcohol-affected crash problem may be more a part of the problem than of the cure. Elements of the problem are described in words that have different meanings to different people, and research studies are frequently misinterpreted, misapplied, misquoted, ignored, or not read. As a result, exaggerated numbers of traffic deaths are attributed to alcohol; alcoholics are blamed for more than their share of fatal crashes; and the number of drunken drivers on the road have been inflated. Such terms as "has been drinking" or "related to alcohol" are misleading. The lack of knowledge as to what constitutes either safe or illegal blood alcohol levels in relation to one's own drinking is widespread. The single most important countermeasure that can be applied is a reexamination of available reliable data. There is a need for an interdisciplinary agency or center to gather, evaluate, and assimilate research reports and to disseminate useful information.

by R. Zylman
Rutgers--The State Univ.
Publ: HS-012 850, American Association for Automotive Me
1973
Availability: In HS-012 850

HS-012 868

COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND DRIVING--A STUDY OF DRUG USAGE AND DRIVING HISTORIES AMONG ARRESTEES IN SIX METROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE U.S.

The purpose of this study was to determine if drug usage is related to driving history. Laboratory analyses of urine samples, in-depth interviews, and driving records were obtained to investigate the relationship of traffic accidents and violations between male users and nonusers of alcohol and drugs. Data were collected in six geographical areas. The frequency and amount of drugs used were analyzed in terms of driving performance for 1,889 arrestees for serious crimes. In general the results show that for this select population, drug using drivers have no worse driving records, in terms of accidents and convictions, than the nondrug using drivers.

by B. A. Moser; L. D. Bressler; R. B. Williams
Research Triangle Inst.
Publ: HS-012 850, American Association for Automotive Me
1973
Availability: In HS-012 850

HS-012 869

A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE PHYSTESTER: A TEST FOR DRIVER IMPAIRMENT

The Phystester is an ignition interlock system based on a predriving performance test. Results and observations from programs evaluating the Phystester are analyzed. The sensitivity of the Phystester's psychomotor task to blood alcohol concentration, performance asymptoticity through distributed training, age, intelligence, drinking habits, sex, and digital dexterity was found to be minimal. Parametric optimization of the task variables and of the test criteria, and correlation of Phystester with driving performance at various blood alcohol levels are discussed. The alcohol test results indicate that while the Phystester with a universal threshold is capable of discriminating between sober and intoxicated individuals, the debilitating effects of alcohol are not large enough to eliminate more than 50% of the drivers at blood alcohol levels of 0.1% without eliminating also a large number of sober drivers. However, a great deal of promise is shown if the individualized threshold approach is taken.

by T. O. Jones; J. A. Tennant
General Motors Corp.
Publ: HS-012 850, American Association for Automotive Me
1973
Availability: In HS-012 850

HS-012 888

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT--BUS/STATION WAGON COLLISION, FOLLOWED BY BUS OVERTURN, U.S. ROUTE 66, NEAR MARSHFIELD, MISSOURI, OCTOBER 10, 1971

At 2:05 a.m. a westbound bus collided with a station wagon which was attempting to turn around in the westbound lane of U.S. 66. The station wagon was knocked about 90 feet westward by the impact; both its occupants were ejected and the passenger was killed. The bus skidded off the north of the Highway, encountered a drainage ditch, spun clockwise, and overturned. All 38 occupants were injured, four of them fatally, including one of five passengers ejected. The crash was caused by the maneuvering of the station wagon by an intoxicated driver and the bus driver's delayed evasive action. The bus rollover was caused by the lockup of the bus brakes which prevented steering control after the initial crash. Causes of injuries and fatalities to bus occupants were: localized window column failure; absence of passenger restraints; ejections through windows; and unyielding interior bus components. Failure to wear seatbelts contributed to the station wagon occupants' injuries.

National Transp. Safety Board
1972 ; 36p
Availability: Corporate author

HS-012 895

CHP FINDS KEY TO CUTTING...THE DRUNK DEATH TOLL

California statistics support the idea that one of the most effective ways to reduce highway fatalities, especially on holiday weekends, is to concentrate on taking drinking drivers off the roads. Tougher court action is recommended since only

a small percentage of arrested drinking drivers are convicted. Alcohol Safety Action Projects have been established to deter heavy social drinkers by publicity emphasizing intensified law enforcement, to induce those who think they can drink and drive to control their drinking, and to identify problem drinkers and require them to take curative treatment. The importance of alcohol education is emphasized. Much of the major burden of educating the public falls on State and local law enforcement officials. Federal alcohol taxes should be used to combat the problem of drinking drivers.

by W. L. Roper
Publ: California Highway Patrolman

Availability: See serial citation

HS-012 926

SOLID-STATE BREATH ALCOHOL VEHICLE INTERLOCK SYSTEM

Most modern breath alcohol analyzers are based on wet chemical colorimetry techniques. Work based on solid-state sensor technology, which accepts alveolar breath samples only is outlined. A device that prevents legally intoxicated persons from interlocking the ignition system and operating a motor vehicle when a breath alcohol level exceeds the preset level is described. The device automatically analyzes the candidate operator's breath without requiring him to perform any operation other than normal breathing.

by V. R. Brown; G. R. Jindal; E. Jo
Environmental Metrology Corp.
1973 ; 6p
Presented at International Automotive Engineering Congress, Detroit, 8-12 Jan 1973.
Availability: SAE

HS-012 927

A CRITICAL TRACKING TASK AS AN ALCOHOL INTERLOCK SYSTEM

A compensatory tracking task requiring the operator to stabilize the output of an unstable system whose level of instability increases monotonically up to the critical point of loss of control is evaluated for its potential to discriminate between sober and intoxicated performances. Quantification of the results obtained in a laboratory controlled environment indicates that intoxicated failure rates of 50% for blood alcohol concentrations (BAC's) at or above 0.1% and 75% for BAC's at or above 0.14% can be attained with no sober failure rates. The implementation of the task as an ignition interlock system in the automobile environment is discussed. It is pointed out that lower critical performance limits are anticipated for the mechanized automotive units because of the introduction of larger hardware and neuromuscular lags. Whether such degradation in performance would reduce the effectiveness of the device or not will be determined in a continuing program.

by J. A. Tennant; R. R. Thompson
General Motors Corp.
1973 ; 13p
Presented at International Automotive Engineering Congress, Detroit, 8-12 Jan 1973.
Availability: SAE

HS-012 928

ALCOHOL AND DRUG IMPAIRMENT OF THE DRIVER

Alcohol impairment of driving skills appears to be due to the information processing demands of a divided attention task. Driving is characterized as a divided attention skill involving: compensatory tracking and search-and-recognition for environmental signals. There is scant epidemiological evidence regarding marijuana effects on driving, but laboratory data are reported. Alcohol and marijuana effects differ, and it is concluded that effects of marijuana on performance are not related to division of attention and information processing rate. It is suggested that marijuana is less dangerous to the driving tasks than is alcohol, for the dose levels tested. It is possible, that marijuana causes brief dropouts of attention. However, such speculation must be tested before final conclusions regarding the possible dangers of marijuana to driving can be determined.

by H. Moskowitz
California Univ. Inst. of Transp. and Traf. California State Coll.
1973 ; 8p
Presented at International Automotive Engineering Congress, Detroit, 8-12 Jan 1973.
Availability: SAE

HS-012 929

ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT DETECTION BY THE PHYSTESTER--EVALUATION PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Phystester, an ignition interlock system based on a predriving performance test, is evaluated. Results and observations from programs conducted by General Motors and other independent organizations are analyzed. The sensitivity of the psychomotor task offered by the Phystester to blood alcohol concentration, performance asymptoticity through distributed training, age, intelligence, drinking habits, sex, and digital dexterity is quantified. Performance on the phystester task is shown to be significantly correlated with blood alcohol concentration and with performance on simulated driving tasks. The Phystester is shown to be capable of discriminating between sober and intoxicated individuals, the intoxicated rejection rate being dependent on the magnitude of the acceptable sober rejection rate.

by T. O. Jones; J. A. Tennant
General Motors Corp.
1973 ; 19p
Presented at International Automotive Engineering Congress, Detroit, 8-12 Jan 1973. For another version of this report see HS-012 869.
Availability: SAE

HS-013 025

ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES: SOLID ROCK AND SHIFTING SANDS

The Alcohol Countermeasures Program of the Department of Transportation, including preliminary results from eight Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAP'S) is reviewed. Fatal accidents decreased 9.7% and fatalities decreased 8.6% in ASAP as compared to non-ASAP areas when considering data from 1970 to 1971. Alcohol laws and their enforcement; the effec-

tiveness of public education and mass media campaigns; driver rehabilitation; alcohol chemical test instrumentation; drinking pedestrians; and the controversy over the lognormal distribution, which implies that if the mean blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of all drivers is reduced, then the proportion of dangerous drivers with BAC's over .08% will also decrease, are discussed. A listing of over 100 countermeasures is included. It is suggested that a cause chain analysis be applied to all proposed countermeasures in order to specify potential payoff.

by G. J. Driessen; J. A. Bryk
National Safety Council
1972 ; 57p
Presented at the Vermont Symposium on Alcohol, Drugs, and Driving, Warren, Vt., 12-15 Oct 1972.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-013 037

ALCOHOL AND AUTO ACCIDENTS IN EUROPE

Reduction of European drunken driving accidents is not feasible until people understand alcohol effects and support strong penalties for driver intoxication. Police, judge, and jury attitudes are critical in successful drunken driving accident prevention programs. The definition of drunken driving must be stated quantitatively in the law. Police should be equipped with and regularly use alcohol breath testing devices. Police authority to test must be granted by law and suspects refusing to be tested should be presumed guilty. Occasional road-block alcohol testing should be utilized. Percentage of income fines and drunk driving exclusions in auto insurance policies are effective financial deterrents. Driver's license suspension has not been an effective penalty because many people continue to drive without a license. Automatic jail sentences for those who drive when their licenses have been suspended might help. Jail may be an effective deterrent for social drinkers but not for alcoholics.

by K. W. Herrick
Publ: Report on Alcohol
1973
Availability: Report on Alcohol v31 n1 p3-31

HS-013 039

IS A YOUNG DRIVER A GOOD DRIVER?

Driving skill, driver age and physical fitness, and driver reaction time are briefly discussed. It is concluded that a skilled, young, quick driver cannot be a good driver without the addition of good judgment gained from driving experience. Detrimental effects that alcohol and drugs can have on a driver's judgment are mentioned.

by Anonymous
Publ: Driver
1973
Availability: Driver v6 n9 p1, 3-4

HS-013 102

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. O'NAN TRANSFER COMPANY ACCIDENT-- SEPTEMBER 28, 1972--JONESBORO, TENNESSEE

A westbound tractor semitrailer traveling at a speed of 55-60 mph swerved into the opposing lane and struck a car head on. The car was shoved backwards, at an angle and was struck broadside by a pickup truck following. The car and truck came to rest off the highway. The tractor semitrailer skidded for a distance of 150 feet and overturned on its right side, then slid for an additional 48 feet before coming to rest blocking the roadway. The accident resulted in five fatalities, two injuries, and \$22,500 property damage. The cause of this accident was determined to be the intoxicated condition of the truck driver, which reduced his capability to operate his vehicle in a safe manner.

Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety
1973 ; 9p
Availability: Corporate author

HS-013 117

SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL, METHAPYRILINE, AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ON DRIVERS' EYE MOVEMENTS AND TRACKING ERRORS IN SIMULATED DANGEROUS SITUATIONS

Thirty male volunteers tracked a segment of the Aetna Training Film Traffic Strategy with the Aetna Drivo-Trainer Station. Simultaneously, their eye movements were recorded. Single low doses of an antihistamine (methapyrilene, 7 mg/kg) and a tranquilizer (chlordiazepoxide, 2 mg/kg) were administered on different days in combination with a placebo or ethyl alcohol (70mg%). While there were no significant effects of these low doses on driving errors, the effects on eye movements and blink rate were significant. Chlordiazepoxide increased eye movements; synergistic combinations of alcohol with antihistamine and chlordiazepoxide had intermediate effects; and alcohol suppressed large amplitude eye movements. There was a significant negative correlation between driving errors and the ratio of the frequency of long to short discursive eye movements. This suggests that a maladaptive effect of low alcohol concentrations may be to decrease detection of peripheral dangerous events when visual load is high.

by S. R. Schroeder; J. A. Ewing; B. A. Rouse; P. Ball; J. A. Allen
North Carolina Univ. Hwy. Safety Res. Center
1972 ; 26p
Availability: Corporate author

HS-013 132

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. VISUAL AID LOG AND EVALUATION SCORING KEY FOR DETECTION CLUES OF DRINKING DRIVERS

A description of slides which show evidence of drinking drivers is presented.

by D. H. Holmes; J. E. Keyes
Michigan State Univ. Hwy. Traf. Safety Center
1972 ; 50p
Prepared in cooperation with the Michigan Office of Hwy.
Safety Planning and the National Hwy. Traf. Safety
Administration.
Availability: Michigan Office of Highway Safety Planning

HS-013 133

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. TECHNICAL REPORT

The purpose of this project was to develop a one-week training course to improve alcohol enforcement activities in Michigan and produce a reduction in alcohol-related traffic offenses throughout the state. Over half of the instructor-student contact hours are spent in student-oriented practice and laboratory sessions devoted to detection, apprehension, and testifying in court. One third of the course specifically pertains to detection of drinking driver clues. Subject matter on the technical, statistical, and legal matters related to control of the drinking driver is covered to assure understanding not only of the basic principles, empirical evidence (facts), laws and regulations, but also of the role of the officer's enforcement activities in the total alcohol countermeasures program. The training program was developed by identifying and analyzing tasks actually performed in the field by alcohol enforcement officers. Students are evaluated on skill and knowledge achievements.

by J. E. Carnahan
Michigan State Univ. Hwy. Traf. Safety Center
1972 ; 478p
Prepared in cooperation with the Michigan Office of Hwy.
Safety Planning and the National Hwy. Traf. Safety
Administration.
Availability: Michigan Office of Highway Safety Planning

HS-013 134

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. COURSE GUIDE

This document is designed for use in planning, organizing, and administering a basic training course for the alcohol enforcement officer. An explanation of the development of the Police Alcohol Training Project is included.

by J. E. Carnahan
Michigan State Univ. Hwy. Traf. Safety Center
1972 ; 75P
Prepared in cooperation with the Michigan Office of Hwy.
Safety Planning and the National Hwy. Traf. Safety
Administration.
Availability: Michigan Office of Highway Safety Planning

HS-013 135

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL

This manual contains a compilation of 37 lessons covering alcohol and highway safety, preparation for alcohol law enforcement, detection and apprehension of the drinking driver, prearrest investigation of violations and accidents, handling the drinking driver suspect, psychophysical and chemical testing, alcohol usage and effects, legal authority in alcohol en-

forcement, and testimony. For each lesson there is a lesson plan and several learning activities. Each lesson has a training objective, one or more behavioral (terminal) objectives, and several learning objectives. The lesson content is in syllabus form and includes instructor references, equipment needed, instructional materials, and evaluation aids.

by J. E. Carnahan; d ; M. Holmes; J. A. Keyes; J. D. Stemler;
C. L. Dreveskracht
Michigan State Univ. Hwy. Traf. Safety Center
1972 ; 660p
Prepared in cooperation with the Michigan Office of Hwy.
Safety Planning and the National Hwy. Traf. Safety
Administration.
Availability: Michigan Office of Highway Safety Planning

HS-013 136

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. STUDENT MANUAL

This workbook contains the subject matter content for the Police Alcohol Training course in narrative form and is organized in the same manner and cross indexed with the Instructor's Manual. Topics covered include alcohol and highway safety, preparation for alcohol law enforcement detection and apprehension of the drinking driver, prearrest investigation of violations and accidents, handling the drinking driver suspect, psychophysical and chemical testing, alcohol usage and effects, legal authority in alcohol enforcement, and testimony.

by J. E. Carnahan; D. M. Holmes; J. A. Keyes; J. D. Stemler;
C. L. Dreveskracht
Michigan State Univ. Hwy. Traf. Safety Center
1972 ; 530p
Prepared in cooperation with the Michigan Office of Hwy.
Safety Planning and the National Hwy. Traf. Safety
Administration.
Availability: Michigan Office of Highway Safety Planning

HS-013 213

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN URBAN VEHICLE

The design and construction of a small, low cost, Wankel-powered, rear engine, rear-drive urban vehicle by engineering and industrial design students is outlined. The goal of this group was to submit a competitive entry to the Urban Vehicle Design Competition conducted in August 1972, and hopefully to provide some fresh solutions to the problems of urban transportation. Constraints set by the UVDC Committee as well as proposed federal emission and safety standards were considered as governing parameters in the design process. This report describes some of the many features of the University of Michigan entry and includes a discussion of the primary merits of the project. Safety features of the vehicle included 5plus mph energy absorbing bumpers, an alcohol detection and interlock system, a crashworthy body, a seat belt and an inverted Y yoke shoulder harness, passenger compartment padding, a high seating position and large glass area, and improved lighting.

by D. W. Chicovsky; T. G. Chicovsky; J. A. Roby; C. P.
Theodore
Michigan Univ.
1973 ; 16p
Presented at Automobile Engineering Meeting, Detroit, 14-18
May 1973.
Availability: SAE

HS-013 288

YOUTH, ALCOHOL, AND COLLISION INVOLVEMENT

Only 2-6% of drivers aged 24 and younger are intemperate drinkers. Alcohol use varies according to geographic location, ethnic and religious background, and parental custom. Parents have greater influence than peer group on drinking habits. The small minority of youth who are problem drinkers also frequently exhibit other antisocial behavior. Young drivers are overrepresented in collision involvement; however, this overinvolvement is reduced by half when measures of exposure are used. Young drivers are not involved in more collisions because of alcohol use than older drivers; their collision involvement index is greater when nondrinkers alone are considered than when all drivers are included. Young drivers are particularly vulnerable to small amounts of alcohol. Youth are also overinvolved in fatal crashes, but this may not be attributable to alcohol.

by R. Zylman

Publ: Journal of Safety Research

1973

Availability: Journal of Safety Research v5 n2 p58-72 (Jun 1973)

HS-013 295

NONFATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN RELATION TO BIOGRAPHICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS FACTORS

Using a driver attitude survey instrument, 102 randomly selected Seventh Day Adventists (SDAs) were compared with their matched neighbor group. A number of demographic and driving habit variables were included in a separate questionnaire. It was shown that the two groups differed significantly in only six psychological factors. The SDAs had a significantly lower mean score on alcoholic tendency, ambition, and masculinity, but a higher score on benevolence, friendliness, and objectivity. No significant differences were observed on accident attitude, violation attitude, general activity, and personal relations. With respect to the biographical variables, significant differences were observed between the two groups in such items as church attendance, Bible study, prayer, the drinking of alcoholic beverages, and military service experience. No differences were observed between the groups in driver exposure. In a study of the relationship of accident rates to various factors, military service experience, not reading the Bible, and drinking of alcohol turned out to be the most important.

by J. W. Kuzma; P. W. Dysinger; P. Strutz; D. Abbey

Publ: Accident Analysis and Prevention

1973

Availability: Accident Analysis and Prevention v5 n1 p55-65 (Apr 1973)

HS-013 319

ALCOHOLISM AND DRIVING

Drunk driving arrest cases were utilized to study alcoholism's relationship to driving. In a random group of 200 cases, wherein it was determined that the arrested drivers were intoxicated, 173 were studied in some depth. On the Jellinek scale, using the known symptoms, all of the 173 cases fitted into either the crucial or chronic phases of alcoholism. Twenty-four

of the 200 suspects admitted to drinking problems. The remaining suspects practiced much denial. This seemed to be the most prominent feature of the disease. Alcohol effects, from subtle losses of judgment to extreme deterioration, are correlated with driving characteristics. Possible means of improving the current drunk driving problem are considered. It is concluded that since alcoholism is not a readily treatable disease, especially without motivation, alcoholics must be kept off the road until there is a definite remission of the illness.

by C. J. Bridge

Publ: by Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill.

1972 ; 91p

Availability: Book dealer

HS-013 336

A REPORT OF DISCUSSIONS. A COMPANION TO PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL ROAD SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, CANBERRA, MARCH 14-16, 1972

Commentaries are given on papers presented at the conference and discussions which occurred at the end of each session are reported. Major topics covered at the conference were accident information--present knowledge and future needs; traffic law enforcement; intersection accidents; pedestrians, motorcyclists, and cyclists; the alcohol problem; traffic management techniques; emergency rescue services; institutional framework in which road safety operates; the young driver as a special case; effects of road design on road safety; vehicle factors; alcohol countermeasures; transportation and land usage planning; and education and publicity.

Australia Dept. of Shipping and Transport,

1972 ; 282p

Availability: Corporate author, P.O. Box 367, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601

HS-013 337

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL ROAD SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, CANBERRA, MARCH 14-16, 1972

This symposium was an integral part of a national review of the road accident situation in Australia undertaken by the Expert Group on Road Safety. The topics covered include present accident knowledge and information needs for the prevention of future accidents, traffic law enforcement, intersection collisions, pedestrians, bicyclists, motorcyclists, the alcohol problem and countermeasures, traffic management techniques, emergency rescue services; the institutional framework in which road safety operates, the young driver, highway design, vehicle factors, planning for future problems, and highway safety education and publicity.

Australia Dept. of Shipping and Transport,

1972 ; 680p

Includes HS-013 338--HS-013 405.

Availability: Corporate author, P.O. Box 367, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601

HS-013 344

THE EFFECT OF TRAFFIC LAW AND ENFORCEMENT ON INJURY PATTERNS

Injury patterns are influenced by anatomical and physiological factors; vehicle type; accident type; environmental factors; and whether the victim was a driver, passenger, cyclist, or pedestrian. Injury statistics are not always reliable because the definition of injury is so broad that great changes in severity are possible without a significant change in number, and because of differences in injury reporting techniques or study design. Injury patterns may be used to detect specific hazards and monitor changes in the level and type of energy expended and its manner of delivery. The fact that drivers involved in severe or fatal accidents generally have higher blood alcohol levels and a higher incidence of criminal records than the population at large indicates that severe accidents involve an unduly high proportion of those with non-conforming behavior who are least likely to be influenced by countermeasures dependent upon user compliance.

by K. G. Jamieson
Royal Brisbane Hosp. (Australia) Royal Children's Hosp.,
Brisbane (Australia)
Publ: HS-013 337, Papers Presented at the National Road
1972
Availability: In HS-013 337

HS-013 352

POST-MORTEM BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT VICTIMS

Blood alcohol levels found in 1601 recorded traffic fatalities in Brisbane during 1955-71, in 152 drivers involved in single vehicle accidents, and in 359 rural and 248 metropolitan traffic victims in a two year period are studied. Of 152 single vehicle driver fatalities 64% had blood alcohol levels above 100 mg./100 ml. Evidence of irresponsible drinking was most marked in the ages 25-29 and 30-39. In rural accidents the alcohol levels are significantly higher and this is apparent in all age groups. Post-mortem blood alcohol levels are in some cases an underestimate of the true levels present at the time of the accident because, although 50% of traffic accident fatalities die within one hour, 30% survive up to 12 hours. The need for compulsory tests for alcohol in all accident cases going to hospital is stressed.

by J. I. Tonge
Queensland State Health Lab., Brisbane (Australia)
Publ: HS-013 337, Papers Presented at the National Road
1972
Availability: In HS-013 337

HS-013 353

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN DRIVERS BREATHALYSED BY POLICE IN SIX AUSTRALIAN STATES

Analysis of age times alcohol figures for 22,352 breathalyzed drivers in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and Western Australia shows that over 98% are men and at least one third are younger than 25 years. There is a second lower peak at age 40-44 years. The differences between the states are presented in tabular form. More sociological data are needed about these drinking drivers and should be collected by means of a standard questionnaire.

by J. S. Robertson
Adelaide Univ. (Australia)
Publ: HS-013 337, Papers Presented at the National Road
1972
Availability: In HS-013 337

HS-013 354

THE PRESENCE OF ALCOHOL IN THE GENERAL DRIVING POPULATION

A survey to determine the alcohol involvement of Canberra drivers is being conducted. It will also test the short and long term effects of the introduction of breath analysis legislation. The first phase of the survey, which involved determination of driver alcohol involvement and characteristics prior to the introduction of breath analysis legislation, is described, including the pilot study sample design, interview site and vehicle selection, estimation procedures, personnel, equipment, the interview, and public relations. During the actual survey vehicles are stopped by a policeman at preselected sites and times, and an interview team member asks the driver to participate. Drivers who refuse are allowed to continue their journeys. Drivers were allocated a number and were not identifiable. Drivers were asked a series of questions and given a breathalyzer test. Breath samples were later analyzed and the reading associated with the relevant questionnaire. Results are not yet available.

by J. A. Duncan
Australia Dept. of the Interior, Canberra
Publ: HS-013 337, Papers Presented at the National Road
1972
Availability: In HS-013 337

HS-013 355

CHARACTERISTICS OF BREATHALYSED DRIVERS

Studies of various sections of the population of breathalyzed drivers in Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane indicated that those who are apprehended and breath tested do not represent a cross section of the driving population, but differ markedly in both drinking and driving behavior. Breathalyzed drivers in the study were almost all males. About one third were under 25 years of age and 70% were blue collar workers. Their traffic conviction records included 10 times as many convictions for serious traffic and drunk driving offenses than the general driving population and they had about three times the rate of criminal convictions. It is concluded that if the alcohol accident problem is to be alleviated, increased attention must be directed toward driver rehabilitation, and the breathalyzer may prove a valuable device for bringing those with drinking problems into a rehabilitative setting.

by A. E. Raymond
Australian Road Res. Board, Kew
Publ: HS-013 337, Papers Presented at the National Road
1972
Availability: In HS-013 337

HS-013 356

DRINKING AND DRIVING: SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Studies of community drinking patterns in Australia and studies of drinking driving offenses and crashes are reviewed. A survey of drinking practices and attitudes was conducted in Sydney during 1968-69 among a random sample of 832 persons. Results showed that there is widespread heaving drinking in the general Sydney population and heavy drinking for men is socially acceptable and even encouraged. A survey was undertaken of a random sample of the Sydney population in 1971 in order to determine drinking and driving practices and attitudes. Interviews were conducted with 1196 male and female respondents. Some preliminary data from this survey is discussed. It is concluded that a great deal of research in the social sciences is urgently required in order to prepare a foundation for the planning of alcohol countermeasures based on behavioral control. Important differences in customs and attitudes relating to both driving and drinking cannot be disregarded.

by M. Henderson
New South Wales Dept. of Motor Transport, Sydney
Publ: HS-013 337, Papers Presented at the National Road 1972
Availability: In HS-013 337

HS-013 357

ALCOHOL AND THE YOUNG DRIVER

Results of accident studies indicate that young male drivers are over-represented in road accidents. The part alcohol plays in this high accident rate is discussed and factors which contribute to the problem of drinking and driving among young men in Australia are identified. Suggestions for dealing with the alcohol problem in relation to the young driver include development of an extensive alcohol education program; use of blood alcohol level as a screening test--those drivers found in antisocial situations with levels of .15% would be delicensed and assessed for problems and possible treatment and/or education; and setting up a system to collect and collate mortuary and hospital based blood alcohol levels categorized according to type of crash and accident responsibility. It is also recommended that an assessment of the value of separating the driver license age from the legal drinking age in Australia be undertaken.

by J. H. W. Birrell
Victoria Office of the Police Surgeon, Melbourne
Publ: HS-013 337, Papers Presented at the National Road 1972
Availability: In HS-013 337

HS-013 368

TRAFFIC LAW AND ROAD SAFETY RESEARCH IN THE UNITED KINGDOM--BRITISH COUNTERMEASURES

The history of British alcohol laws and the evidence which led to the legal blood alcohol level limit of 80 mg./100 ml. being prescribed by the Road Safety Act of 1967 are reviewed. Sudden improvements coinciding with the Act, including greater reductions in casualties at drinking times and on weekends than at other times, the decrease in blood alcohol levels of

those killed from 25% with over 80 mg./100 ml. to 15% during the 10 months following the legislation, and the marked drop in the otherwise steadily declining casualty rate, point to the reduction in driving after drinking due to the act as the main reason for the change. These changes occurred with no diminution in traffic volume or alcohol consumption. The effect of the new law (and its associated publicity and enforcement) appears to have declined after the first year of operation. Other drugs may have serious effects on driving ability.

by K. Beaumont; R. F. Newby
England Ministry of Transport Transport and Road Res. Lab., Crowthorne (England)
Publ: HS-013 337, Papers Presented at the National Road 1972
Availability: In HS-013 337

HS-013 373

THE YOUNG DRIVER SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF A YOUNG DRIVER

Drivers aged 17-25 may have poorer driving records than the general population because of lack of experience, peer group pressure which encourages risk taking behavior, experimentation with alcohol, and police discrimination. Young drivers are not able to cope successfully with driving situations in which they have not been instructed or for which they are not tested. It is only with experience of individual danger situations that the driver comes to react automatically in the right way for each situation. Those who voluntarily take driver education courses are a better risk group even before they take the course. The most important criticism of these courses is that they are apparently only effective in changing surface safety attitudes but do not alter actual performance on the road. The young driver's habit of speeding is noticeable to the public, and speeding is seen as a main cause of the road problem. Therefore, the young driver is often blamed for the greater part of the road problem.

by P. J. Dunn
Sydney Univ. (Australia)
Publ: HS-013 337, Papers Presented at the National Road 1972
Availability: In HS-013 337

HS-013 374

THE OPTIMUM AGE FOR DRIVER LICENSING

In Australia, the minimum licensing age varies from 16 years in South Australia, to 18 years in Victoria. The other States and the Australian Capital Territory grant licenses at 17 years of age. Thus determination of an optimum age for driver licensing reduces in practice to a choice from the three alternatives of 16, 17, or 18 years. The evidence suggests that 16 years is likely to prove the best choice. Drivers of 16 are no more dangerous than drivers of 17 and 18 and those who begin driving at 16 appear to develop safe driving habits at an earlier age than those who begin driving at 17 or 18 years. An important secondary advantage of the lower licensing age is a more effective separation of drinking and driving during the period when driving habits are not fully developed. The legal drinking age in all Australian States except Queensland and Tasmania is 18.

by C. Cameron
Australian Road Res. Board, Kew
Publ: HS-013 337, Papers Presented at the National Road
1972
Availability: In HS-013 337

HS-013 386

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BREATHALYSER LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFICIENCY

The use of subjective and objective alcohol tests, permissible blood alcohol levels for drivers, alcohol law enforcement rates, police power and the detection of offenders, penalties imposed for driving under the influence, and the efficacy of alcohol legislation in various countries are reviewed in an attempt to relate this information to Australian conditions. It has been found to be impossible to conclusively compare the relative efficiency of the various legislative systems without estimating the number of potential offenders by random road tests and routinely giving alcohol blood tests to drivers involved in accidents. It is recommended that changes in enforcement practices by random testing may be more effective than changes in penalties; special legislation for those convicted of driving with a blood alcohol level over .15% be considered; and experimental procedures, such as swapping magistrates or randomly allocating equally severe sentences of different types, be introduced into the sentencing process.

by P. G. Ward
Sydney Univ. (Australia)
Publ: HS-013 337, Papers Presented at the National Road
1972
Availability: In HS-013 337

HS-013 387

A MECHANICAL DEVICE FOR PREVENTING THE DRINKING DRIVER FROM STARTING A VEHICLE

A Society of Automotive Engineers paper, "Vehicle Countermeasures for Intoxicated Drivers," is presented which advocates alcohol detection and interlock systems as the most effective means for removing intoxicated drivers from the highway. General Motors Corp. has developed a Phystester keyboard detection and interlock system which tests driver reaction time. The test may be bypassed by an override switch which activates the vehicle's warning flashers. The Phystester was tested with 60% effectiveness on a representative sample of the driving population which included subjects of median driving age and IQ, low mentality, high manual dexterity, and heavy drinkers. Subjects with varying blood alcohol levels were tested, data were mathematically analyzed, and fleet tests of the Phystester are planned. Problems of stalling, test avoidance, help from another party, cost, and allocation of interlock systems to drivers guilty of major or repeated violations are discussed. Results of Michigan's 1970 and 1971 breath testing program are included.

by C. A. Paterson
General Motors--Holden's Pty. Ltd., Melbourne
Publ: HS-013 337, Papers Presented at the National Road
1972
Includes SAE-720136, "Vehicle Countermeasures for Intoxicated Drivers," by T. O. Jones, General Motors Corp.
Availability: In HS-013 337

HS-013 388

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DETECTION AND DETERRENCE

In the field, detection of intoxicated drivers is usually achieved as a result of attention being drawn to the actions of a driver either by personal observation, the receipt of advice or complaints from other drivers, or as the result of a call to the scene of an accident. There is, however, a growing demand for power to subject the drivers of motor vehicles upon public streets to breath tests/analyses at any time at the discretion of a policeman. Suggested alcohol usage deterrents include alcohol education; knowledge of alcohol laws by drivers; penalties such as imposition of minimum disqualification periods for convictions, short terms of imprisonment, and revocation of an alcoholic's license until cleared medically; prohibition of the carrying of liquor under certain circumstances; prohibition of alcohol consumption in motor vehicles; requiring repeat violators to produce medical evidence to justify re-issue of licenses; medical treatment; unrestricted breath tests; and police surveillance of liquor outlets.

by A. W. Douglas
New South Wales Police Dept. (Australia)
Publ: HS-013 337, Papers Presented at the National Road
1972
Availability: In HS-013 337

HS-013 389

RANDOM TESTS AND HOSPITAL TESTS FOR BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

Driving after drinking to excess is so prevalent that public opinion supports more restrictive legislation. Control and supervision of drinking drivers could be improved by the introduction of random testing at the roadside or in hospitals conditional on the public being adequately prepared to accept this as a routine investigation and not necessarily implying suspected insobriety. Physicians may be deterred from arranging for blood alcohol level estimations, which are desirable for diagnostic and/or therapeutic purposes in complete medical management, because of the legal problem involved in violating the doctor patient relationship.

by G. Brown
Victoria Road Safety and Traf. Authority
Publ: HS-013 337, Papers Presented at the National Road
1972
Availability: In HS-013 337

HS-013 390

A REVIEW OF CLINICAL METHODS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DRINKING DRIVERS

The daily intake of 80-100 grams of alcohol may eventually result in toxic damage to organs and to the development of psychosocial problems, whereas a single bout of heavy drinking frequently causes acute disturbances of behavior and invariably impairment of driving skills. Whether apprehended drinking drivers are problem or social drinkers can only be determined by a competent assessment unit which should then suggest the nature of management for each convicted drinking driver. Alcohol laws may discourage social drinkers and remove problem drinkers from the roads, but they will not correct the alcoholic's abnormal drinking behavior. A

physician, psychiatrist, social worker, chaplain, employment officer, work supervisor, and others may be involved in treating the alcoholic. Community ambivalence towards drinking must be overcome, and alcohol education must be made available for young drivers and for drivers convicted of driving under the influence.

by J. N. Santamaria
Saint Vincent's Hosp., Melbourne (Australia)
Publ: HS-013 337, Papers Presented at the National Road
1972
Availability: In HS-013 337

HS-013 402

THE ALCOHOL PROBLEM

The number of road accidents is closely related to the high level of alcohol consumption in Australia. A fall in road accidents will occur if alcohol consumption is reduced. This reduction can be achieved by alcohol laws, research, improved health and welfare services, and by a social approach involving better alcohol education and stricter control of advertising. A national foundation is required to increase awareness of the dangers of the high level of alcohol consumption in Australia today.

by B. S. Hetzel
Monash Univ., Clayton (Australia)
Publ: HS-013 337, Papers Presented at the National Road
1972
Availability: In HS-013 337

HS-013 463

SOME REMARKS ON THE EFFECT OF DRUGS, LACK OF SLEEP AND LOUD NOISE ON HUMAN PERFORMANCE

A survey of human performance in tests of time estimation, decision making, long term performance, and short term memory is presented. Amphetamine prevents deterioration in long term performance, whereas hypnotics and lack of sleep promote deterioration in such tasks. However, there are almost no effects on short lasting repetitive tasks or initial performance level in long term work. Hypnotics also inhibit organizational activity in some types of cognitive tasks, such as digit substitution and memory span. The studies on alcohol and noise indicate that much depends on dose, the specific properties of the task, and the interaction with other abnormal conditions. Systematic research on selective effects of abnormal conditions is difficult to realize in the absence of a satisfactory taxonomy of tasks.

by A. F. Sanders; A. A. Bunt
Rijkseverdedigingsorganisatie TNO, Soesterberg
1971 ; 20p
Research conducted under Institute for Road Safety Research SWOV contract EA-DG/JP-15114.
Availability: In HS-013 461, Symposium on Psychological Aspects of Driver Behaviour Voorburg, 1971 v1, sect.

HS-013 482

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING BEHAVIOR IN AN INSTRUMENTED CAR

Two experiments are described in which subjects drove an instrumented car through a gymkhana course with and without having consumed an alcoholic beverage. In the initial study in which driving accuracy was not emphasized, drinking drivers upset significantly more pylons. Furthermore, driving accuracy improved in the alcohol condition with a subtask requirement; and the number of pylons upset was directly correlated with extroversion scores obtained on the Eysenck Personality Inventory. In the subsequent study in which the importance of driving accuracy was emphasized, no significant alcohol or extroversion related reductions in driving accuracy were found. In both studies, alcohol was associated with increases in foot control use rates and with increases in speed change rate, indicating a decrease in driving smoothness. A third study is also described in which the influence of alcohol upon heart rate, control use behavior, and detection of low luminance peripheral light flashes is being investigated in a realistic rural night driving situation.

by M. S. Huntley, Jr.; M. W. Perrine
Vermont Univ., Burlington
1971 ; 32p
Availability: In HS-013 461, Psychological Aspects of Driver Behaviour, Voorburg, 1971, v1, sect. 1.

HS-013 485

SOME MULTIVARIATE ASPECTS OF DRUNKEN DRIVING

A study of the effects of alcohol consumption on driving skill is reviewed. The experiments involved driving on a closed stretch of road. Several variables including distance traveled, position in lane, steering, reaction time, eye movements, and head movements were recorded and analyzed with respect to four hypotheses about drunken driving: with increasing blood alcohol levels, performance measures tend to go through a maximum; ignorance about the actual amount of alcohol consumption will lead to larger differences with sober driving performance than will occur when the subject knows the amount; the effects of alcohol on driving performance will differ for night and daylight driving conditions; and shielding off parts of the visual field by external means will lead to different effects under sober than under drunken driving conditions. The first three hypotheses were substantiated by the experiments, however, there were no interactions between the type of deterioration of the visual field and the blood alcohol level.

by J. A. Michon
Rijkseverdedigingsorganisatie TNO, Soesterberg
1971 ; 12p
Availability: In HS-013 461, Psychological Aspects of Driver Behaviour, Voorburg, 1971, v1, sect. 1.

HS-013 514

AN OPTIMUM SYSTEM FOR TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT/DRIVER CONTROL. FINAL REPORT, VOL. 1

In response to a 1968 legislative resolution, improved driver licensing procedures: post-licensing control activities; use of

driver records; allocation of traffic officers; and a unified approach to penalizing and treating negligent, intoxicated, and other problem drivers, are recommended for improved traffic law enforcement and driver control. It was found that most suspended/revoked drivers continue to drive and are usually not prosecuted for driving while suspended even when cited for moving violations due to failure or inability of courts to verify the subjects' driving status and driving record prior to adjudication. Another problem was court dismissal of prior drunk driving charges and other practices which prevented the DMV from exercising its revocation authority. An agency should be designated to centralize planning and coordination of traffic safety programs and develop and evaluate more effective accident countermeasures.

GTE-Sylvania, Inc., Mountain View
Contract DL-69-001(002)
1971 ; 150p
Prepared for National Hwy Traf. Safety Administration and
California State Dept. of Motor Vehicles.
Availability: NTIS

HS-013 607

DRUNK DRIVER COUNTERMEASURES

Technological approaches for the identification of the impaired driver and ignition interlock systems are discussed. The objectives and desired characteristics of predriving performance tests are reviewed, and a comparative analysis of competing systems tested to date is presented. General Motors second generation development, the Critical Tracking Task (CTT), implemented as an alcohol ignition interlock, is described. The CTT requires the operator to stabilize the output of an unstable system whose level of instability increases monotonically up to the critical point of loss of control. Quantification of the results obtained in evaluating its potential to discriminate between sober and intoxicated performances show a great deal of promise, indicating that intoxicated failure rates of 50% for blood alcohol concentrations (BAC's) at or above 0.1% and 75% for BAC's at or above 0.14% can be attained with no sober failure rates.

by J. A. Tennant
General Motors Engineering Staff, Warren, Mich.
1973 ; 38p 27refs
Presented at General Motors Automotive Safety Seminar,
Warren, 20-21 Jun 1973.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-013 625

ANALYSIS AND REPORTING OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF MICHIGAN TRAFFIC FATALITIES

Selected data were obtained from the Michigan State Police on all 894 fatal crashes occurring in the period January 1, 1972 through June 30, 1972. Blood alcohol concentrations (BAC) had been determined and collected on 35% of the driver fatalities, 31% of the pedestrian fatalities, 29% of the cyclist fatalities, and 8% of the surviving drivers. The distributions of drivers by BAC are given for the entire state, and the BAC data collection rate on dead drivers is given by county. The statewide collection rates are also given by investigating police departments, i.e., state, sheriff, city or township. Changes in existing policies and procedures are recommended in order to increase BAC data collection.

by L. D. Filkins; W. L. Carlson
Publ: HIT Lab Reports v3 n7 p1-6 (Mar 1973)
1973 ; 1ref
Availability: HIT LAB Reports v3 n7 p1-6 (Mar 1973)

HS-013 626

A STRATEGY TO MEASURE THE PREVALANCE OF LATE SYMPTOMATIC ALCOHOLISM

A methodology has been developed to produce estimates of late symptomatic alcoholism as evidenced by diagnosis of medical conditions related to alcohol abuse. The rationale is grounded in the definition of alcoholism as a disease with measurable symptoms in the late stage. The method is based on use of frequency-of-diagnosis data as a surrogate measure of morbidity for alcohol-related diseases. These data are modified by the expected incidence of alcohol abuse as a causal factor in each disease; two factors which correct for inherent duplication and lack of mutual exclusiveness within these data; and the extent to which all hospitalized patients in a jurisdiction during one reporting period are covered by the hospital data sources. The result is an estimate of the number of patients hospitalized in a specific jurisdiction for one reporting period for late symptomatic alcoholism. The relationship between alcohol and highway safety is briefly discussed.

by R. L. Douglass
Publ: HIT Lab Reports v3 n7 p7-13 (Mar 1973)
1973 ; 33refs
Availability: HIT LAB Reports v3 n7 p7-13 (Mar 1973)

HS-013 724

A DECADE OF PEDESTRIANS AND THEIR TRAFFIC COLLISIONS (1963-1972)

The findings of reports on pedestrian collisions published from 1963 through 1972 were analyzed and interpreted in an attempt to draw conclusions from them and make recommendations for effective countermeasures. The interpretation of the publications was divided into an analysis of age, sex, and pedestrian action and an examination of engineering, education, and enforcement countermeasures. Significant conclusions were that pedestrian collisions occur primarily to the very young and the very old; engineering countermeasures are not necessarily a cost-effective means of preventing pedestrian collisions; educational countermeasures hold little hope for immediate success in significantly reducing pedestrian collisions; and enforcement countermeasures with emphasis on alcohol enforcement appear to stand the best chance for the immediate reduction of auto-pedestrian collisions. A combination of engineering, education, and enforcement programs designed for the young, the elderly, and the drinking pedestrian is recommended.

by Jr. Marsd, W. E.
California State Univ., San Diego
1973 ; 86p 74refs
Master's thesis.
Availability: W. E. Marsden, Jr., Community Services Dept.,
Texas A and M Univ. Texas Transp. Inst., College Station,
Texas 77843 \$5.00

HS-013 753

HUMAN FACTORS IN TRAFFIC SAFETY: A REAPPRAISAL

Human factors which contribute to traffic accidents include alcohol and drug usage, driver age and experience, driver physical handicaps or illness, and driver mental fitness. Because behavior modification is extremely difficult, accident prevention measures must concentrate on traffic law enforcement, separation of vehicles and pedestrians, control of drinking drivers using methods designed to identify and treat alcoholics and pre-alcoholics, and centralized driver records. Research is required in the following areas: analysis of the skills used in driving, the current relationship of system demands to known human variables and skills, the importance of the socio-cultural environment, and the quantitative effect on accident occurrence of various levels of enforcement activity and of various methods of punishment and deterrence. As human failure will inevitably continue to occur during the driving task, the system should be designed so that, when human failure does occur, a crash does not necessarily result.

by M. Henderson
New South Wales Dept. of Motor Transport, Sydney
(Australia)
Rept. No. 1/71 ; 1971 ; 68p 88refs
Availability: Traffic Accident Res. Unit, Department of Motor Transport Box 28, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W., Australia 2001

HS-013 775

THE INFLUENCE OF SENSORY PATTERN AND ALCOHOL ON VEHICULAR VELOCITY SENSING

An investigation comparing the ability of subjects to judge travelled vehicular velocity with and without alcohol was performed. Auditory and visual cues to travelled velocity were presented alone and in combination. The time the cues were operative varied from 1/4 to one second. Judgments following low speeds tended to overestimation, and those following high speeds tended to underestimation. Auditory stimulation yielded more accurate velocity judgments than visual stimulation. Reduced observation time accentuates overestimation of low velocities and underestimation of high velocities. This effect of time on velocity is potentiated by alcohol. Both alcohol and reduced observation time increase the guessing that takes place. Under the influence of alcohol, when bisensory information is presented, a definite trend appears to evaluate only the auditory input, which is interpreted as a primitivization of the sensory attention mechanism rather than the employment of a strategy.

by S. Salvatore
Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Rockville, Md.
Rept. No. ICRL-RR-70-8; DHEW(HSM)-72-10003 ; 1972
Availability: GPO

HS-013 820

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. WILLIAM VOLKER AND COMPANY AND**KERRVILLE BUS COMPANY. ACCIDENT--MARCH 7, 1973--BAKERSFIELD, TEXAS. NINE KILLED**

At 9:10 p.m. a westbound tractor semitrailer collided with a parapet of the Tunis Creek Bridge and traveled along the bridge striking the curb and railing. The truck then jackknifed and struck a bus traveling in the opposite lane of traffic. Both vehicles were engulfed in flames and totally destroyed. Nine fatalities, 20 injuries, and \$90,000 property damage resulted. The probable cause of the accident was the disorientation of the intoxicated truck driver, who had a blood alcohol level of .185%. The co-driver of the truck was also intoxicated with a blood alcohol level of .21%.

Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety, Washington, D. C.
Rept. No. 73-1 ; 1973 ; 17p
Availability: Corporate author

HS-013 824

With state after state lowering the legal age for consuming alcohol to 18, safety authorities view the youthful drinking driver as a deadly new hazard to compound the traffic accident crisis that already costs the nation thousands of lives, millions of injuries, and billions of dollars annually. Research returns from Michigan, which lowered its drinking age to 18 on January 1, 1972, disclosed that in the first nine months the newly enfranchised drinking drivers: increased by 120% their number of alcohol-related accidents; increased by 66% their number of fatal accidents; increased by 114% their number of injury accidents; and increased by 127% their number of property damage accidents. The problem of increasing roadside hazards is also discussed. The development of public education programs for the young driver, stressing the consequences of drinking and driving; stronger enforcement of drunk driving laws; and removal of roadside hazards are recommended.

Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.
1973? ; 7p
Availability: Corporate author

HS-013 829

OVEREMPHASIS ON ALCOHOL MAY BE COSTING LIVES. REV. ED.

If only 60 or 70% of all traffic victims are tested for alcohol, the results show a higher percentage with high blood alcohol levels than would actually be found if all victims could be tested. This is because the victims not tested include children, those involved in accidents in which alcohol is not believed to be a factor, and those who survive a sufficient period of time after the crash so that a blood test would no longer be considered useful. It has been found that those who survive more than six hours tend to be older, tend to die of injuries from which younger persons would recover, tend to have been involved in multiple vehicle crashes, and tend not to have been drinking. Other discrepancies between official and popular belief and results of research on alcohol involvement in traffic accidents are also presented.

by R. Zylman
Rutgers--The State Univ., New Brunswick, N. J., Center of Alcohol Studies
1973 ; 14p
Presented at Highway Safety Com. Annual Meeting at the International Assoc. of Chiefs of Police Annual Conference (80th), San Antonio, 23 Sep 1973.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-013 835

CHARACTERISTICS OF CONVICTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS

Demographic data were obtained from 310 persons (206 first and 104 repeat offenders, 56 women) consecutively convicted in El Cajon, Calif. of driving while under the influence of alcohol. Driver characteristics regarding age, racial origin, marital status, education, and employment are given. Locale of drinking and type of liquor consumed as drawn from narratives submitted by 140 subjects are shown. Fatigue, stress, and concurrent use of other drugs were also involved. The Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (MAST) was given to 269 subjects. Repeat offenders had significantly higher MAST scores (indicating likelihood of alcoholism) than first offenders; among first offenders, men had higher mean MAST scores than women but the proportion of men with scores indicating alcoholism was not significantly different from that of women. There was no correlation between age and MAST scores. Blood alcohol concentrations obtained from 346 men and 78 women first offenders and 131 men and 16 women repeat offenders showed significant differences between repeat and first offenders of both sexes, but not between men and women.

by R. D. Yoder; R. A. Moore

Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol v34 n3 p927-36 (1973)

1973 ; 16refs

Availability: See serial citation

HS-013 839

DRINKING AND DRIVING IN SYDNEY: A COMMUNITY SURVEY OF BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES. REPORT 1: AN OVERVIEW OF SEX AND AGE DIFFERENCES

Legislation introduced in New South Wales in 1968, laying down a legal limit for blood alcohol concentration, has had a disappointing effect on drinking-driving behavior. This survey was designed to examine what factors might be preventing the law's operating as an effective deterrent, and to obtain essential information for the planning of countermeasures to alcohol-related crashes. Interviews were conducted with 1197 men and women, aged between 17 and 69 years, distributed at random through the Sydney metropolitan area. The results suggest that ignorance and misinterpretation of the drink-driving law may be contributing to widespread opposition to it. Many men, especially young men, are resentful of what they see as an unrealistic attempt to set an arbitrary limit on their drinking.

by K. Freedman; M. Henderson; R. Wood
New South Wales Dept. of Motor Transport, Sydney (Australia)

Rept. No. 1/73; PB-226 589 ; 1973 ; 58p 6refs

Availability: Corporate author, Box 28, G.P.O., Sydney, N. S. W., Australia 2001

HS-013 840

BREATH/ALCOHOL TESTS; CURRENTLY AVAILABLE DEVICES FOR QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT AND FIELD COLLECTION

For the convenience of law enforcement agencies and personnel and other interested parties, the Committee on Medicolegal Problems has collected and published this information on currently available devices for quantitative determination of blood alcohol level based upon testing the subject's breath samples. Also included here is information on devices for collection of breath-alcohol samples in the field for subsequent laboratory testing.

American Medical Assoc., Chicago, Ill.
Rept. No. PB-226 587 ; 1972 ; 45p 50refs
Availability: Corporate author \$0.95

HS-013 868

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL IN DRIVER CRASHES AND CITATIONS

In an amplification of previous work, a number of controlled studies of highway crashes and citations (with parallel road-block samples) are treated in a consistent manner by a Bayesian technique, and relative probabilities of involvement are derived as functions of blood alcohol concentrations (BAC) and of other important predictor variables. Relative "effectiveness" estimates for hypothetical BAC limits are derived from the assumption of "perfect enforcement," i.e., universal acquiescence to a given BAC limit. Estimated "effectiveness" is compared on the basis of differences in driver population characteristics and in the chosen criterion. These results are supplemented by comparisons with uncontrolled studies of alcohol in fatal crashes. The role of self-reported drinking habits is considered as a moderator of hazard-BAC relationships and of enforcement implications. Some tentative implications for control practices are drawn, with recommendations for research.

by P. M. Hurst
Contract Nonr-4423(00); N00014-71-C-0219; Grant MH-11294
Publ: Journal of Safety Research, v5 n3 p130-48 (Sep 1973)
Rept. No. PB-226 603 ; 28refs
Availability: See serial citation

HS-013 869

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING PERFORMANCE

Alcohol and driving research has ranged broadly in terms of adequacy of experimental design and technical sophistication. Some studies can be considered no more than demonstrational, whereas others provide a solid basis for much needed additional work. In almost all cases, alcohol has been shown to alter driving behavior. For example, it increases steering and velocity variation and the frequency of procedural errors, and decreases driving smoothness, stopping efficiency, cornering ability, and the extent of the visual field explored by the driver. Although the data indicate a high probability of impairment at BAC's between 0.05% and 0.75%, it cannot be assumed that all drivers are always impaired at these concentrations, for even BAC's as high as 0.13% are not sufficient to impair performance in all instances. The influences of alcohol

are modified by driving skill, drinking experience, personality, the nature of the driving task, and sleep deprivation.

by M. S. Huntley

Publ: Journal of Safety Research v5 n3 p149-64 (Sep 1973)
1973 ; 32refs

Availability: See serial citation

HS-013 870

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES ON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEUROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY

Understanding alcohol influences on more complex behaviors such as perception, attention, or driving performance can be facilitated by developing a relevant neurophysiological model. Two interrelated issues for such a model were reviewed: the actual site of alcohol effects in the nervous system; and the apparent biphasic effects of alcohol. Standing steadiness is a sensitive behavioral indicator of alcohol intoxication, but its validity for driving impairment is not yet conclusively established at blood alcohol concentrations (BAC) from 0.08% to 0.15%. Six aspects of vision are arranged in order of decreasing susceptibility to low and medium BAC's: dynamic visual acuity; adaptation and brightness sensitivity; critical flicker fusion; static visual acuity; glare resistance and recovery; and visual field. Only the first three aspects showed significant impairment at medium BAC's. Interrelations of variability and validity were discussed.

by M. W. Perrine

Publ: Journal of Safety Research v5 n3 p165-84 (Sep 1973)
1973 ; 47refs

Availability: See serial citation

HS-013 871

LABORATORY STUDIES OF THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON SOME VARIABLES RELATED TO DRIVING

Alcohol influence on three essential driver performance areas was reviewed: vision, tracking, and division of attention. When examined separately, most visual and tracking studies failed to show an appreciable decrement due to alcohol. However, when these same functions were a component task within a requirement for joint performance of several functions, large performance decrements occurred at low blood alcohol levels. It was concluded that alcohol affects the ability to process appreciable quantities of information arriving from more than one source simultaneously, as is typical of driving. The conclusion was supported by additional evidence demonstrating alcohol-induced performance decrement of division of attention tasks and tasks requiring rapid processing of information. Drug dose studies demonstrated significant impairment of division of attention tasks by 0.02% blood alcohol concentration with nearly all subjects exhibiting effects by 0.03%.

by H. Moskowitz

Publ: Journal of Safety Research v5 n3 p185-99 (Sep 1973)
1973 ; 56refs

Availability: See serial citation

HS-013 872

MOTIVATIONAL AND COGNITIVE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

The contrasting depressant and disinhibitory effects of alcohol both can cause highway accidents. The depressant effect involves the motivational components of sedation and self-destructiveness and the cognitive components of memory loss and learning deficit. These give rise to inattention or fatigue; typical consequences are driving off the road or into an obstacle during routine driving and insufficient response to an emergency. The disinhibitory effect involves the motivational components of decreased fear and increased assertiveness and the cognitive components of impairment of self-criticism and dissociation from sober habits. These give rise to risk-taking or disorganization; typical consequences are speeding or risky maneuvers during routine driving and loss of control in an emergency. Although each motivational and cognitive component can be isolated conceptually and to some degree in laboratory research, several components are involved together in most highway accidents.

by 3rd. Barry, H.

Grant PHS-MH-13595

Publ: Journal of Safety Research v5 n3 p200-21 (Sep 1973)
1973 ; 59refs

Supported in part by Research Scientist Development Award K2-MH-5921 from the National Inst. of Mental Health.

Availability: See serial citation

HS-013 890

ASAP--A VENTURE INTO THE DRINKING DRIVING PROBLEM

The Nassau County, N.Y., Alcohol Safety Action Program is evaluated for accomplishments under Federal funding. The success of the program has convinced the county and the public to continue and expand the program under local jurisdiction.

by C. Cady

Publ: Highway User p16-9 (Sept 1973)

Availability: See serial citation

HS-013 897

A PROFILE OF OUR YOUTH SAFETY PROBLEM

Problems associated with the full range of youthful traffic safety activities including driving, walking, riding, bicycle and motorcycle riding, and alcohol are reviewed. Statistics show that drivers in the 15 to 25 age range are involved in 35% of all traffic accidents although they are only 21.6% of the motoring population. The majority of these are male. Bicycle accidents show the same trends, but at earlier ages. Motorcycle accident rates are correspondingly high. Neither bicycle nor motorcycle riders are required to have special instruction, and licensing varies from state to state. Alcohol is becoming more of a problem with teenagers. These problems have led to new developments in safety education which, hopefully, will improve the performance of all highway users.

by R. M. Calvin
Publ: Highway User p8-11 (Sep 1973)

Availability: See serial citation

HS-013 906

ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE? DESTRUCTION BY AUTOMOBILE

The volume explores suicidal and self-destructive trends in drivers who become involved in automobile accidents. Specific features of the project include: an objective test of 13 hypotheses related to such issues as suicide, self-destruction and drug taking and using two comparison groups of suicidal and non-self-destructive persons; a psychodynamic review and interpretation of psychoanalytical interviews; a study of significant others (wives, mothers, etc.) of the main subjects; and the examination of methods of improving the validity of the study. Suicide and other self-destructive factors, psychological determinants and the roles of alcohol and mental illness in accident drivers are evaluated. The final chapter presents suggestions for the reduction of the accident toll, primarily by a strong program of education.

by ed. Tabac, N.; J. Gussen; R. E. Litman; M. L. Peck; N. Tiber; C. I. Wold
Suicide Prevention Center, Los Angeles, Calif.
1973 ; 270p refs
Availability: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 East Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill. \$11.95

HS-013 937

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT CO., INC. ACCIDENT, MARCH 8, 1973, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA

A truck driver disoriented from the use of alcohol and/or drugs lost control of his tractor-semitrailer, ran off the right side of the roadway and into a ditch before overturning in a culvert. One fatality, two injuries and \$12,500 property damage was the result.

by Anonymous
Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety, Washington, D. C.
Rept. No. 73-4 ; 1973 ; 11p
Availability: Corporate author

HS-013 968

USE OF VIDEOTAPE AND PERSONALITY TESTING IN DETECTION AND STUDY

A study of drinking drivers in Coronado, California is presented. The Coronado police forces now utilize videotaping at the point of apprehension, and at the station, a choice of breath, blood or urine analysis to determine the blood alcohol content (BAC). Emphasis is placed on the problem of military personnel who, though they have a high BAC, show no evidence at the videotaping. Various hypotheses are presented as to why this is so and why so many military personnel are apprehended. It does appear that people with a high BAC do not feel their ability to drive particularly impaired.

by A. G. LeBlanc; M. E. Brennan
Publ: Police Chief v40 n12 p58-67 (Dec 1973)
1973 ; refs
Availability: See serial citation

HS-014 087

WE DRIVERS. REV. ED.

Various aspects of driving and safety are reviewed in a series of brief discussions. Topics covered include: driver behavior and responsibilities; defensive driving; city driving; freeway driving; owner's manuals; brakes and braking; highway curves and passing; night and wet weather driving; fog, mist, and haze; winter driving; long-distance driving; hill and mountain driving; road signs; emergency situations; tires; trailer towing; anti-theft measures; seat belts; drinking drivers; built-in safety features.

General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich. Public Relations Staff
1972 ; 88p
Availability: Corporate author

HS-014 098

A PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENT COUNTERMEASURE PROGRAM

Three aspects of pedestrian safety are considered: things known about the problem, potential solutions, and some of the programs designed to develop the solutions. Problem generalizations are discussed, including the primary occurrence of accidents in urban areas, the heavy involvement of younger pedestrians in rural accidents, and the role of alcohol. Emphasis is on pedestrian accident types, such as dart-out, vehicle turn, pedestrian waiting, and bus stop. Potential countermeasure activities are described which can be developed and applied with promise of significant reductions in pedestrian casualties. These include local regulations and operations; training, information, and education; vehicle modification; and pedestrian vehicle separation. A developmental program to implement these countermeasures is outlined.

by M. B. Snyder
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D. C.
Publ: HS-014 096, Proceedings of the Pedestrian/Bicycle Planning and Design Seminar
1973 ; 2refs
Availability: In HS-014 096

HS-014 118

THE ROAD USER

The human factors involved in road accidents in Australia are presented. The use of alcohol is examined generally, with specific consideration given to assessment of blood alcohol concentration and measures to reduce drinking and driving. The use of other drugs is also described. Driver education and training are discussed in terms of school programs, and initial and advanced training. General road safety publicity methods are studied along with criticism of publicity, types of publicity, and safety campaign planning. The effectiveness and testing practices for driver/rider licensing are described, with age factors noted. Traffic legislation standards are reviewed, as well as enforcement and punishment effectiveness. Recommendations for action to be taken as well as further studies to be made are given for each topic.

by J. A. Brabham; E. F. Campbell; P. J. Kenny; P. G. Pak-Poy; J. S. Robertson; S. E. Solomon; M. F. Sweeny; C. L. D. Meares
Australia Dept. of Shipping and Transport, Canberra, A.C.T.
Publ: HS-014 117, The Road Accident Situation in Australia, Canberra, 1972 p15-35
1972
Availability: In HS-014 117

HS-014 135

MEASURING DEVICES AND METHODS FOR DETERMINING BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION

A review of present measuring devices and procedures for determining blood alcohol content based on information from the literature is presented. Studies on sampling, storage and analysis of blood are presented. Devices for breath analysis and their sources of error are summarized. Laboratory experiments with blood and breath analysis are presented. Preliminary technological investigations of blood and breath analysis are described and their results presented. It is concluded that further research is required before the choice of blood and breath analyses can be made.

by P. C. Noordzij
Stichting Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek Verkeersveiligheid, Voorburg (Netherlands)
1969 ; 64p 39refs
Availability: Corporate author

HS-014 137

NEW JERSEY ALCOHOL DETERMINATION PROGRAM IN FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS THREE-YEAR STUDY--1961 THROUGH 1963. REPORT OF FINDINGS

The results of a three-year study of the alcohol factor in fatal traffic accidents in New Jersey from January 1, 1961 through December 31, 1963 are reported. Each fatality was tested by autopsy for the presence of alcohol, with specified exceptions. The consistency of all major findings each year over the three-year period is noted. Findings include a high ratio of alcohol-positive cases and high blood-alcohol levels. It is concluded that alcohol is the most significant single factor in death and injury on the highways. Recommendations for an immediate counteroffensive are made, focusing on deterrence, nationwide uniformity of laws, amendment of the New Jersey Statute to include an "impaired" violation together with an appropriate penalty, and compulsory testing of all drivers involved in serious accidents.

New Jersey. Div. of Motor Vehicles, Trenton. Traffic Safety Service
1964 ; 23p
Availability: Corporate author

HS-014 141

PORTRAIT OF A HOLIDAY: MEMORIAL DAY, 1967. SIGNIFICANT INJURY ACCIDENT FACTS

Injury accident facts collected over the 1967 Memorial Day weekend in Michigan are presented, and the results are analyzed with regard to cause. Reductions in fatalities over the

preceding year are noted. Statistical breakdowns and sample driver records are included. It is shown that 93.8% of the accidents occurred within 25 miles of home; that driver error was the primary cause of 84.8% of accidents; that daylight accidents were responsible for 61.2% of the injuries; that two-lane roads were the scene of 60% of the accidents; that alcohol was positively involved in only 17.6% of the accidents; and that seat belts were used in only 5.9% of the vehicles.

Automobile Club of Michigan
1967 ; 23p
Availability: Corporate author

HS-014 149

FATAL MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENTS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL: A STUDY OF 223 CASES

The circumstances and anatomic patterns of injuries in 223 fatal motorcycle accidents were examined. The victims, median age 22, were predominantly military personnel, operators of the motorcycle involved, and 73 percent died immediately or within 24 hours of the accident. Most of the fatalities were the result of ejection, causing an 82 percent incidence of significant head injuries. Chances of survival would be enhanced if potential operators were tested and licensed separately, laws on speeding and drinking were rigorously enforced, and safety headgear and other protective gear made mandatory. Drastic changes in motorcycle design and operator protection are recommended.

by B. H. Smith; L. P. Dehner
Publ: Military Medicine v134 n13 p1477-87(Dec 1969)
Rept. No. AD-705 782 ; 1969 ; 10refs
The 1969 Sir Henry Wellcome Prize Essay awarded at the Annual Convention of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, Washington, D. C., November 18, 1969. From the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C.
Availability: NTIS See publication

HS-014 170

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AND THE ALCOHOLIC PERSONALITY: AN UNRECOGNIZED DILEMMA

The relationship between automobile accidents and the alcoholic personality is examined from a medical standpoint. Accident causes, blood alcohol levels, anti-drinking and driving programs, and the role of the casual or social drinker are discussed. Characteristics of alcoholics are cited as poor control of hostility, less ability to tolerate emotional tension, greater dependency needs, and extremes of both egocentricity and fantasy preoccupation. Case studies are given. Further consideration is given to obstacles to a constructive approach and to the lack of treatment facilities.

by M. L. Selzer
Publ: Michigan State Bar Journal p4-15(Nov 1960)
1960 ; 31refs
Availability: See publication

HS-014 175

TWO DEFINITIVE FACTORS IN TRAFFIC DEATHS AND INJURIES: THE DRINKING DRIVER AND CAR DESIGN

The drinking driver and car design are discussed as two definitive factors in traffic deaths and injuries. Statistics are presented on the role of alcohol in traffic fatalities in the United States and Scandinavia. In an effort to stimulate a universal reporting procedure, a proposed International Report Form is offered. Vehicle crashworthiness is examined with regard to occupant protection. Various interior and exterior safety considerations in design and construction are described, including padding, seat belts, and rearward facing seats.

by H. E. Campbell

Publ: Aspects Techniques de la Securite Routiere

1960 ; 26p 29refs

Bulletin D'Information Du C.I.D.I.T.V.A. Text in English.

Availability: See publication

HS-014 179

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC SITUATION

Recent developments in the relationship between alcohol and traffic accidents are discussed. Research findings and legislative rulings are included, as well as driver characteristics. Specific consideration is given to pharmacology and physiology of alcohol intoxication, analytic methods, and new laws. It is suggested that agreements on alcohol effects seem to indicate that there has been a shift of international opinion in favor of adopting relatively low blood alcohol concentrations in road traffic legislation.

by J. D. J. Havard

Publ: The British Journal of Addiction p55-64(Dec 1963)

1963 ; 26refs

Availability: See publication

HS-014 181

A THREE YEAR COMPARISON OF ALCOHOL RELATED DRIVING BEHAVIOR IN WASHTENAW COUNTY, MICHIGAN

Three roadside surveys of drivers in Washtenaw County, Michigan were conducted in March of 1971, 1972, and 1973 as part of the evaluation procedures for the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program and surveying nighttime driving residents. Forty-eight time-location cells were defined throughout the county based on time of night, day of week, traffic volume, and location. A short on-site interview was obtained from participating drivers as well as a breath specimen used to determine blood alcohol concentration (BAC). It is shown that the proportion of drivers with measurable BAC decreased each year, from 19% (of a 748-driver sample) in 1971 to 15% (of 847) in 1973. Over the same period, the proportion of drivers with BAC of .05 or higher decreased from 10% to 8%.

by C. D. Clark; M. J. Compton; R. L. Douglass; L. D. Filkins
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
Contract Ref: FH-11-7535

Publ: HIT Lab Reports v3 n2 p1-14 (Oct 1973)

1973 ; 5refs

Sponsored by the Washtenaw County Health Department,
Mich.

Availability: See serial citation

HS-014 210

MEDICAL IMPAIRMENT TO DRIVING

Various medical factors affecting driving ability and highway safety are reviewed. Separate chapters are provided on: driver licensing--philosophy, criteria, and methods; current knowledge about medical conditions and highway crashes; identification of drivers with medical handicaps; evaluation of medical impairment to driving; epilepsy; cardiovascular diseases; diabetes mellitus; alcoholism and problem drinking; mental illness; drug use and addiction; factors associated with youth and aging; other conditions; specialized driving tasks.

by J. A. Waller

Vermont Univ., Burlington

Publ: by Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., \$7.50 (cloth),

\$4.96 (paper)

1973 ; 95p 96 refs

Includes HS-014 211--HS-014 223.

Availability: Publisher

HS-014 215

EPILEPSY

The prevalence of and clinical manifestations of epilepsy are described and related to driving impairment. The role of electroencephalography in the diagnosis of epilepsy is examined along with methods of treatment. Control of drivers with epilepsy in relation to their crash risk is studied, with controversies noted regarding licensing procedures and risk prediction. The effect of alcohol on epileptic drivers is also considered.

by J. A. Waller

Vermont Univ., Burlington

Publ: HS-014 210, Medical Impairment to Driving. Charles C.

Thomas, Springfield, Ill.,

1973 ; 5refs

Availability: In HS-014 210

HS-014 218

ALCOHOLISM AND PROBLEM DRINKING

The pharmacologic effect of alcohol and its relationship to driving ability is given along with characteristics of problem drinkers. It is noted that in a substantial majority of highway crashes involving alcohol, the blood alcohol concentration is 100 mg/100 ml or higher. Personality characteristics, attitudes, and alcohol usage habits of problem drivers are reviewed. Physiological and clinical, behavioral, psychological, and attitudinal criteria prepared by the National Council on Alcoholism for identification of problem drinking are given. Evaluation and regulation of drinking problems are discussed, and recommendations are made for driver license revocation.

May 15, 1976

HS-014 335

by J. A. Waller
Vermont Univ., Burlington
Publ: HS-014 210, Medical Impairment to Driving. Charles C.
Thomas, Springfield, Ill.,
1973 ; 11refs
Availability: In HS-014 210

HS-014 227

MINNESOTA ALCOHOL PROGRAMS FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY, 1972: AN OVERVIEW WITH STATISTICS

Minnesota's state programs to decrease the incidence of alcohol involvement in crashes, particularly fatal ones, are described. Chapters are provided on the effects of alcohol, drinking driver legislation, policing the drinking driver, and alcohol and fatal crashes in Minnesota. Statistics show that 57.5% of all fatally injured drivers had alcohol in their system, the majority above the .10% blood alcohol concentration which indicates severe impairment. Appendixes discuss Minnesota drinking/driving statutes, intoxicating liquors statutes, rules and regulations, and beverage alcohol consumption, 1965-72.

Minnesota Dept. of Public Safety, St. Paul
1973 ; 82p
Update and consolidation of two previously issued reports:
The Alcohol-Impaired Driver and Highway Crashes (1970) and
The Drinking Driver and the Drinking Pedestrian During 1971
(1972).
Availability: Corporate author

HS-014 278

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOLISM

Current state of knowledge of alcoholism is reviewed in a survey that presents some of the highlights of modern research, as based on technical articles published in the scientific literature. Chapters are given on: history; nature of the excessive drinking problem; scope of the problem; the chemical composition of alcoholic beverages; effects on the body; causes of alcoholism; diagnosis and treatment; prevention; surveys and services; laboratory and clinical research; future needs; and the national program.

National Inst. of Mental Health, Chevy Chase, Md.
Rept. No. PHS-Pub-1640 ; 1968 ; 84p 142refs
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-014 323

A COMPARISON OF BREATHALYZED DRIVERS WITH THE GENERAL DRIVING POPULATION

Characteristics of a sample of drivers breathalyzed in the Melbourne, Australia metropolitan area are compared with those of the general driving population. Only male drivers resident in the metropolitan area were included, and the possession of a current driver's license was a prerequisite. A total of 382 male breathalyzed drivers and 352 drivers from the general population were studied. It is shown that if the offense which brought them into the survey is excluded, breathalyzed drivers have 10 times as many convictions for drunk driving and other serious traffic offenses as the drivers in the population at large; charges for serious traffic offenses were frequently as-

sociated with drunk driving charges; blood alcohol concentrations of drivers with multiple drunk driving convictions varied; age was not a factor.

by A. Raymond
Publ: Journal of the Australian Road Research Board v4 n8
p52-61 (Mar 1972)
1972 ; 3refs
Availability: See serial citation

HS-014 324

DRIVING CONVICTIONS OF A RANDOM SAMPLE OF VICTORIAN DRIVERS

A control sample of 970 Victorian (Australia) car license holders is presented as a preliminary to examining the driving behavior of certain groups of drinking drivers. Of the sample, 818 held licenses current on 1 Aug 1969. Of these, 32% of the males and 5% of the females had convictions for driving offenses. Convictions for drunk driving offenses and for other serious driving offenses were incurred by only a small minority of drivers almost all of whom were male. A large proportion of the drinking drivers had repeated convictions, and there was an overlap between drunk driving offenders and those convicted of other serious offenses. There were 17 drunk driving offenders, all males, four of whom had more than one drunk driving conviction. Twenty-one males and three females were convicted of other serious traffic offenses. Four of these males had also incurred drunk driving convictions on some separate occasion.

by A. Kornaczewski; P. Wilkinson; A. Raymond; J. G.
Rankin; J. N. Santamaria
Publ: Journal of the Australian Road Research Board v4 n8
p40-51 (Mar 1972)
1972 ; 2refs
Availability: See serial citation

HS-014 335

EYE MOVEMENT ANALYSIS OF VISUAL INFORMATION ACQUISITION IN DRIVING: AN OVERVIEW

Basic techniques of eye movement analysis are described and two systems developed at Ohio State University are discussed. Emphasis is placed on the corneal reflection 3-Vidicon system used in automobile driving. Applications include the use of eye movement technique to study perceptual search and scan pattern development in novice drivers, in predicting degradation patterns due to fatigue, and the use of eye-movement techniques in studying drivers at moderate levels of blood alcohol. The role of peripheral vision in driving and the concept of spare visual capacity are also described. The role of eye movements in information acquisition is proposed as one of the key elements in both the learning of driving performance and its degradation due to various stresses, and its special role in system evaluation for examples of highway signing.

by T. H. Rockwell
Ohio State Univ., Columbus
Publ: Australian Road Research Board Proceedings v6 pt3
p316-31 (1972)
Rept. No. Paper-948 ; 1972 ; 38refs
Presented at the Australian Road Res. Board 6th Conference.
Includes discussion by J. R. McLean and J. J. Cox.
Availability: See serial citation

HS-014 344

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING PERFORMANCE: SEX DIFFERENCES

Simulated driving performance of experienced male and female drivers at three blood alcohol concentration (BAC) conditions (.00%, .05%, and .10%) was compared. No statistically significant differences between BAC condition for either sex group was found, and neither did the male and female groups differ in performance. Gross individual differences in the performance of subjects within each group across BAC levels, were characteristic of all of the performance measures recorded. It is suggested that while sex does not appear to be the moderator variable responsible for individual differences in response to alcohol intoxication effects in the driving task, future research must be addressed to an explanation and evaluation of individual differences by systematic investigation of other moderator variables.

by V. S. Ellingstad; D. L. Struckman
South Dakota Univ., Vermillion
1972? ; 49p 17refs

Sponsored by a grant from the Scientific Advisory Council to Licensed Beverage Industries, Inc.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-014 357

AN ANALYSIS OF DRINKING AND DRIVING SURVEY DATA

Two surveys of representative samples of adults of driving age in Washtenaw County, Michigan were conducted in 1971 and 1973 to obtain baseline and comparison data on knowledge, attitudes, and behavior concerning alcohol use and driving-after-drinking. Interviews were obtained from 606 respondents in 1971 and 619 in 1973. A comparison of the findings shows a substantial increase in reported alcohol use from 1971 to 1973 among age groups under 35, and shows for the 18-20 newly legalized drinkers a considerable increase. For other age groups, it shows no decrease in the amount of driving after excessive drinking, but some increase in the use of alternative means of transportation after drinking too much. Few significant changes in attitude and knowledge were found except for an increase in awareness of the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Project.

by A. C. Wolfe; M. M. Chapman
Contract Ref: FH-11-7535
Publ: HIT LAB Reports v4 n4 p1-5 (Dec 1973)
1973 ; 5p

Adapted from a rept. prepared for the Washtenaw County, Mich. Board of Commissioners.
Availability: See serial citation

HS-014 358

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT DRINKING AND DRIVING BEHAVIOR

Surveys of senior high school students in Washtenaw County, Michigan were conducted in 1970-71 and 1972-73 on drinking and driving behavior. There were 436 students in the first survey, 589 in the second. Alcohol use increased from 66% of the respondents in 1970 to 76% in 1972. Greater quantities as well as greater frequencies of alcohol consumption were indicated. In addition, 39% of 1972 respondents reported smoking

marijuana and 20%, hashish. Few significant changes in driving-after-drinking behavior, and knowledge and attitudes on drinking and driving were found. It is concluded that the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Project had little impact on Washtenaw County high school students.

by A. C. Wolfe; M. M. Chapman
Contract REF: FH-11-7535
Publ: HIT LAB Reports v4 n4 p6-13 (Dec 1973)
1973 ; 8p 1ref
Adapted from a rept. prepared for the Washtenaw County, Mich. Board of Commissioners.
Availability: See serial citation

HS-014 519

PROCEEDINGS OF 17TH CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, NOVEMBER 14-17, 1973

Medical aspects of the use of motor vehicles are covered in the proceedings. Traffic safety problems are identified and evaluated including those related to the motor carrier transportation of hazardous materials, snowmobiling, medical screening of driver license applicants, and visual factors related to crashes. Motor vehicle safety restraints including seat belts and inflatables are evaluated and compared. The results and types of accidents and related injuries and fatalities are also presented and include injuries resulting from automobile accidents, pedestrian/vehicle impacts, motorcycle collisions, and alcohol usage. Medical problems such as the care of trauma patients, and ambulance service are analyzed.

American Assoc. for Automotive Medicine, Lake Bluff, Ill.
1973 ; 525p refs
Includes HS-014 520--HS-014 550. Sponsored by the Univ. of Okla. Health Sciences Center; FAA; Okla. State Medical Assoc.; Okla. State Dept. of Public Safety; and Okla. State Dept. of Health.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-014 535

EMT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION: A CLINICAL TRIAL

A prospective performance evaluation of Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) caring for 2938 consecutive ambulance cases were carried out. Patient information data, signs and symptoms, EMT diagnosis and disposition were collected and analyzed. The EMT course time allotments were found to be roughly proportional to the incidence rates of the various diagnostic categories, with the exception of drug and alcohol abuse and psychiatric problems. EMT diagnostic accuracy varied among diagnostic groups, tending to be higher among surgical problems than medical. Consistency of treatment was lower than expected and was one area where a change in the 81-hour course emphasis would improve care delivery. The need for frequent and vigorous refresher courses is discussed along with course content. A system of objective evaluation is presented and the importance of its incorporation into an ongoing data collection and quality control system is stressed.

by W. H. Frazier; P. P. Lally; J. F. Cannon
Yale-New Haven Hosp. Conn.; New Haven Health Care, Inc.,
Conn.

Publ: HS-014 519, Proceedings of 17th Conference of the
American Association for Autom
1973

Availability: In HS-014 519

HS-014 538

ALCOHOL AND ADULT PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES

Using data from police and coroner's records, adult pedestrians who died in road accidents in Birmingham, England during 1970-72 were studied. Blood alcohol levels (BALs) for the 90 pedestrians who died within 12 hours of the accident, show that 70% had negative BALs. Of the 30% who had been drinking, 66% had BALs in excess of 0.08% (the legal limit) and 33% over 0.15%. Accidents involving drinking pedestrians occurred most frequently late at night and on weekends. The presence of alcohol occurred significantly more often among men, the 15-44 age group, single and divorced persons, and those with partly skilled or unskilled occupations. Comparison with U.S. data have suggested that although the incidence of alcohol among pedestrians in England tends to be lower the other relationships tend to be similar.

by A. B. Clayton
Birmingham Univ. (England)

Publ: HS-014 519, Proceedings of 17th Conference of the
American Association for Autom
1973 ; 14refs

Availability: In HS-014 519

HS-014 543

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT EVALUATION (MEDICAL ASPECTS)

Some general activities of DOT in evaluation of medical aspects of motor carrier accidents are reviewed. Examples of truck accidents are cited to illustrate causative factors. Consideration is given to problems associated with diabetic drivers, drivers with monocular vision, and research studies of visual and auditory response, vehicular stress, and driver fatigue. The hours-of-service rules are examined along with other factors such as heat, vibration, noise, intoxication, and driver training.

by M. Ballenger

Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety, Washington, D. C.
Publ: HS-014 519, Proceedings of 17th Conference of the
American Association for Autom
1973

Availability: In HS-014 519

HS-014 547

CURRENT SIGNIFICANCE OF VISUAL PROBLEMS IN PENNSYLVANIA DRIVERS

Crash analysis by the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation for the calendar year 1971, indicates 81,696 crashes causing 667 death, 1,604 bodily injuries, and 59,984 cases of property damage in this state. Alcohol was the largest identifiable causative factor among the fatalities and related to 5,915 crashes which caused bodily injury or property damage. Visual

factors had prime causative identification in 72 deaths, 1,604 bodily injuries, and 3,639 cases of property damage. Such efforts to identify causative data underline revised visibility and illuminating standards which the National Traffic Safety Administration is seeking to put into effect.

by A. H. Keeney

Wills Eye Hosp. and Res. Inst., Philadelphia, PA.

Publ: HS-014 519, Proceedings of 17th Conference of the
American Association for Autom
1973 ; 21refs

Availability: In HS-014 519

HS-014 550

THE EFFECT OF REHABILITATION ON THE DRIVING BEHAVIOR OF PROBLEM DRINKERS

Whether persons with alcoholism incur more driving infractions than non-alcoholic drivers is examined along with the impact of successful treatment of alcoholics on the number of their infractions. A total of 391 rehabilitated alcoholic and 391 non-alcoholic drivers were studied by examination of their driving records. It was found that: before treatment, experimentals had significantly more convictions than controls for DUIL, reckless driving, other moving violations, total collisions, collisions involving property damage, and driving without a valid license (no significant differences after treatment): offenses increased yearly before treatment and decreased yearly after; raw speeding data without miles-per-hour over the speed limit predicts neither crashes nor alcoholism.

by F. A. Seixas

National Council on Alcoholism, New York

Publ: HS-014 519, Proceedings of 17th Conference of the
American Association for Autom
1973 ; 12refs

Availability: In HS-014 519

HS-014 552

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON TWO PSYCHOMOTOR TASKS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK

The effects of alcohol on performance of two psychomotor tasks are examined. Task 1 requires the subject to memorize a five-digit number, retain it for a short interval, and respond by pressing number pushbuttons in the appropriate order. Dependent variables are speed and number of errors in response. Task 2 requires self-paced stylus tracking of a curving slot in a metal plate. Dependent variables are tracking error time and total tracking time. Some 16 subjects were tested after five practice sessions, after alcohol consumption, during the absorption, peak, and elimination stages of the blood alcohol cycle at BACs of 0.05%, .10%, and 0.05%. It is concluded that alcohol ignition interlock systems need to be designed, incorporating the tasks examined to each individual driver's performance to detect impairments such as those produced at BACs of 0.10%.

by 3rd. Sturgi, S. P.

Eastern Michigan Univ., Ypsilanti

1972 ; 94p 33refs

Supported by the Automobile Mfr.'s Assoc., Inc. Master's thesis.

Availability: Reference copy only

HS-014 553

A STUDY OF RESTRAINT SYSTEM USE AND EFFECTIVENESS. SPECIAL REPORT

Restraint use and effectiveness are examined in terms of determining the demography of use, comparing the incidence and severity of injuries for users and non-users, and comparing the incidence and severity of injury from those various areas in the vehicle that were contacted by the occupants. It was found that 16-22-year-old drivers, drivers not using limited-access roads, and drivers who had been drinking are the least likely users of seat belts. A survey shows that the most prevalent method of circumventing the seat-belt buzzer system is to keep the belt permanently buckled.

by F. L. Preston; R. M. Shortridge
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
Rept. No. UM-HSRI-SA-73-10 ; 1973 ; 221p 18refs
Sponsored by the Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Assoc., Inc., Detroit.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-014 555

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK

Drivers practiced two psychomotor tasks before being tested during absorption, peak, and elimination phases of the blood alcohol cycle at BAC's of 0.05%, 0.10% and 0.05%. A significant performance decrement was found at the 0.10% level compared to the performance at 0% BAC, after improvements due to practice had ceased on both tasks used. The task involving stylus tracking showed reasonable test discrimination between subjects when sober and after drinking.

by S. P. Sturgis; R. G. Mortimer
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
Publ: 1972
Rept. No. HUF-TM-2 ; 28p 32 refs
Based on Master's thesis by S. P. Sturgis, Eastern Mich. Univ.
(See HS-014 552). Presented at the 44th Annual Meeting of the
Midwestern Psychological Assoc., May 1972.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-014 556

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK

A stylus-tracking task and a task devised by General Motors were examined for their prospective value in alcohol ignition interlock systems. Some 16 subjects were extensively practiced on the two tasks before being tested during the absorption, peak, and elimination phases of the blood alcohol cycle at BAC's of 0.05%, 0.10%, and 0.05%. While significant decrements in performance were found in both tasks at 0.10% BAC, only the stylus-tracking task showed useful test discrimination between subjects at BAC's of 0% and 0.10%.

by S. P. Sturgis; R. G. Mortimer
Publ: Perceptual and Motor Skills v37 p267-74 (1973)
1973 ; 10refs
Based on Master's thesis by S. P. Sturgis, Eastern Mich. Univ.
(See HS-014 552). Presented at the 44th Annual Meeting of the
Midwestern Psychological Assoc., Cleveland, May 1972.
Supported by the Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Assoc., Inc.
Availability: See publication

HS-014 566

PHYSICAL CONDITION REPORT OF COMMERCIAL DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS FOR YEAR 1971

Data related to 351 accidents in which the driver's condition may have been a causative factor at the time of the accident are presented. Data was drawn from motor carrier questionnaires and from accident reports originally submitted by the carriers. Information is given on driver heart attacks, blackouts, drinking, sleep, and drug usage. The statistics presented apply only to casualties to carriers' drivers and the resultant property damages to carriers' vehicles.

Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety, Washington, D. C.
1973 ; 17p
Availability: Corporate author

HS-014 620

THE DRIVE TO CUT HOLIDAY DEATHS

Stricter drinking while driving laws adopted in California in 1974 are reviewed. More rigorous prosecution of arrested drivers is forecast, with less plea bargaining by drivers with a blood alcohol content of less than .15%. Lawsuits and public attitudes are cited regarding drinking while driving accidents and injuries, including degree of fault. Increases in drunk driver arrests are also mentioned, along with innovations such as flashing blue and red lights on police cars. Policies under the new law are examined, such as imprisonment, fines, and a driver improvement program for offenders. Greater awareness and participation on the part of judges in dealing with the offenders is emphasized as a goal of the legislation. The role of the Fatal Accident Reduction Enforcement program is also noted.

by W. L. Roper
Publ: California Highway Patrolman v37 n10 p48-9, 52-3, 56-7,
62-3 (Dec 1973)
1973
Availability: See publication

HS-014 684

A REPORT ON THE ROAD ACCIDENT RESEARCH PROJECT TO THE SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. TRANSPORT SAFETY VOL. 2

Several aspects of driver behavior were studied and evaluated: the effects of commonly prescribed tranquilizers and small amounts of alcohol on driving performance; stress measurement of police patrol-car drivers on motorways; and the problems of driving under urban motorway conditions, focusing on the merging behavior at interchanges. Methods and study results are detailed in each area.

by J. Kolbuszewski; G. M. Mackay; A. B. Clayton
Birmingham Univ. (England)
Rept. No. Dept-Pub-42 ; 1972 ; 156p refs
Vol. 2 of 3. Includes HS-014 685--HS-014 687.
Availability: Corporate author

May 15, 1976

HS-014 781

HS-014 685

A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN TRANQUILIZERS AND SMALL AMOUNTS OF ALCOHOL UPON DRIVING PERFORMANCE

The effects of four commonly prescribed drugs (trifluoperazine, haloperidol, chlordiazepoxide, and amylobarbitone sodium) were examined in subjects tested both sober and with alcohol (55-65 mg.%). Three driving tests were used together with measurement of kinetic visual acuity and an objective and subjective assessment scale. The results of the driving tests were consistent neither between drugs nor between sexes. Objective assessment of the subjects showed significant differences in terms of mood between the drug and placebo condition, but there was little interaction with alcohol. Because of the adverse effects upon test performance, physicians should inform patients of the potential dangers involved, and should warn them against driving, at least during the first few days of taking such psychotropic medication.

by A. B. Clayton; T. A. Betts; G. M. Mackay
Publ: HS-014 684, A Report On The Road Accident Research Project To The Science Resear
1972 ; 65refs
Availability: In HS-014 684

HS-014 691

PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLIST ROAD ACCIDENTS

Some of the characteristics of accidents involving pedestrians, cyclists, and motorcyclists are described. The age groups particularly at risk are illustrated and the collision circumstances for each road user are detailed. The relative frequencies of collisions with vehicles of various types are outlined, and injury mechanisms of vehicle-pedestrian collisions are given. In pedestrian accidents the frequency with which the various exterior parts of the car cause injury show the importance of improving lower limb contacts with bumpers. Some general implications concerning the segregation of road users and the importance of improving the environment for pedestrians and cyclists are discussed, and the specific problem of the drinking pedestrian is shown to be of consequence.

by G. M. Mackay
Publ: HS-014 688, A Report On The Road Accident Research Project To The Science Resear
1972 ; 13refs
Based on a paper presented at the Forensic Science Society Annual Symposium, Apr 71, Warwick Univ.
Availability: In HS-014 688

HS-014 724

EFFECT OF BLOOD-ALCOHOL LEVEL ON DRIVER PROFICIENCY

A drunk driving demonstration is reported which dramatized and served to educate the public toward the dangers of operating a motor vehicle at blood-alcohol levels at or beyond the presumptive limits of 10%. Variations of body weights (130, 140, 165, 170, and 242) represented a cross section of the general public and required a considerable spread in the quantity of alcohol consumed by each driver to reach the predetermined levels for a task. There is little doubt that the consumption of alcohol decreased driver performance on psychomotor tests. With the exception of the hand reaction time, there was

a definite across the board degradation in performance. In the mental/perceptual ability test, results were less clear cut and less significant. Generally error rate increased and number of items completed decreased as blood alcohol level increased.

by Jr. Clark, J. M.; T. Williamson
Southwest Res. Inst., San Antonio, Tex. Dept. of Automotive Res.
1971 ; 40p
Availability: Corporate author

HS-014 753

SURVEY OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN CANADA 1972

12Based on preliminary statistics, the extent of alcohol involvement in Canadian motor vehicle fatalities is examined. Data are presented which show that alcohol is a significant factor in the cause of fatal motor vehicle accidents and deaths. Tables are included on driver alcohol involvement, survivor alcohol involvement, blood alcohol levels, driver age, registrations, and pedestrian fatalities.

Traffic Injury Res. Foundation of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.
Rept. No. TIRF-1; Issue-1 ; 1974 ; 12p
Availability: Corporate author

HS-014 780

INTOXICATION AND INNOCENCE IN A CITY'S FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Fatal traffic accidents in one city were examined to determine how many of all the drivers involved were intoxicated and how many of all the people killed, including drivers, occupants, and pedestrians, were the innocent victims of drunken drivers. The age, sex, and race of the drivers, the degree of injury sustained by each person, the time at which each accident occurred, and the contributing circumstances for the accidents were also determined. Results showed that about 26% of the fatal accidents involved drunken drivers, that late Friday and Saturday nights were the worst times, that 33% of the known drunk drivers were under 25 years old, and that an estimated 8% of the city's traffic fatalities were the innocent victims of intoxicated drivers.

by W. A. Sieck
Bliss (Malcolm) Mental Health Center, St. Louis, Mo.
1973? ; 28p 3refs
Availability: Corporate author

HS-014 781

THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES AND A COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE

The scope of the drunken driver problem is statistically analyzed and both institutional responses and community alternatives are examined. The two major institutional approaches include the mental health system as it treats the alcoholic, and the judicial-penal system as it supplies punishment as a deterrent. The ineffectiveness of these methods at getting to the heart of the problem is discussed. A community response alternative is proposed which uses taxicab driver services to drive the drunk driver and his family home in his own car for free, with the cost paid for by increased fines levied against

those who refused to use the voluntary service and were arrested for drunk driving.

by W. A. Sieck
Bliss (Malcolm) Mental Health Center, St. Louis, Mo.
1973 ; 24p 9refs
Prepared for presentation at the Missouri Div. of Mental Health and the Missouri Div. of Hwy. Safety workshop, "The Drinking Driver: A Community Concern," Jefferson City, Mo., 12 Apr 1973.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-014 809

THE LEGAL MINIMUM DRINKING AGE AND FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES

Comparison of three areas that lowered the legal minimum drinking age from 21 to 18 with adjacent areas that did not change the law indicates that there was a significant increase in involvement in fatal crashes of drivers under 21 in areas that changed the law, particularly in nighttime and single vehicle crashes where alcohol is most often involved. This also occurred to a lesser degree among 15-17 year-olds as well. The fatal crash involvement of drivers under 21 in border areas of change and nonchange states was not significantly greater than involvement in interior areas of the states studied.

by A. F. Williams; R. F. Rich; P. L. Zador; L. S. Robertson
Insurance Inst. for Hwy. Safety, Washington, D. C.; Chicago Univ., Ill.
1973? ; 35p 37refs
Availability: Corporate authors

HS-014 841

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULATION DURING SIMULATED PASSING

Sixteen subjects drove an instrumented car in a simulated passing maneuver that involved emergency control-responses in an abort situation, as well as the more relaxed control responses associated with return-to-lane procedures. Driving was accomplished on one practice day and two test days, and following ingestion of an alcohol and a placebo beverage. Alcohol (90 mg%) significantly increased steering and braking response times in both driving situations and decreased the rise times of brake pressure curves produced during stopping.

by Jr. Hunt, M. S.; M. W. Perrine; R. S. Kirk
Vermont Univ., Burlington
Contract FH-11-7469
1973 ; 7p
Presented at the First International Conference on Driver Behaviour, Zurich, Switzerland, Oct 1973.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-014 844

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILL AND DECISION-MAKING IN A DRIVING TASK

The effects of alcohol on psychomotor performance and decision-making were investigated using a driving task conducted on a test course. Subjects were required both to attempt an avoidance maneuver and to make decisions about whether the attempt would be successful. Moderate financial payoffs were

used to motivate subjects to perform as well as possible on both aspects of the task. The results showed more impairment of psychomotor skill for light drinkers than for moderate drinkers. Alcohol had only small effects on the riskiness of subjects' decisions. The results suggest that the motivational effect of moderate financial payoffs reduces the extent of alcohol-induced risk-taking reported in earlier experiments.

by K. Snapper; W. Edwards
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor
Grant MH22063-01
Rept. No. 730091 ; 1973 ; 38p 5refs
Presented at the Congress and Exposition, Cobo Hall, Detroit, Jan 73. Part of Doctoral dissertation of K. Snapper.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-014 851

ALCOHOL, SLEEP DEPRIVATION, AND DRIVING SPEED EFFECTS UPON CONTROL USE DURING DRIVING

An instrumented car was driven through a simple, short, pylon-defined serpentine course on each of four experimental days, on four consecutive trials each day, after ingestion of an alcohol or a placebo beverage, and after a night of normal sleep or following 29 hours of sleep deprivation. In general, alcohol significantly increased control-use rate, but sleep deprivation significantly decreased the effects of alcohol on coarse-steering reversal rates. The magnitude of alcohol effects upon coarse-steering reversal rates was directly and significantly related to the extraversion of the drivers. It was concluded that, if control-use behavior were to serve as an index of alcohol-associated impairment, the influence of sleep deprivation and individual differences would have to be taken into consideration.

by Jr. Hunt, M. S.; T. M. Centybear
Contract FH-11-7469
Publ: Human Factors v16 n1 p19-28 (Feb 1974)
1974 ; 17refs
Availability: See publication

HS-014 856

APPLICATION OF BASELINE DATA FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

Two educational programs aimed specifically at male drivers under age 30 who have high risk of driving with impairing blood alcohol concentrations are described. The countermeasures take into consideration special demographic characteristics of the Vermont population, its use of informational media, and its interest in learning about certain components of alcohol and highway safety but not about others. Drinking patterns are reviewed, along with the percentage of high risk drivers of different ages using various media at least occasionally, and the relative ranking of media within the age group. A 27% drop from pretest measurements in blood alcohol concentrations of 50 mg% or higher among drivers in the countermeasure portion of the state was found.

by J. A. Waller; J. K. Worden
Vermont Univ., Burlington
1973 ; 23p 8refs
Prepared for presentation at the Conference on Evaluation of ASAP Projects, sponsored by the Office of Alcohol

May 15, 1976

HS-015 120

Countermeasures, U. S. Dept. of Transp., Bethesda, Md., 10-14 Sep 1973.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-014 862

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FOR SAFETY GOALS

Public involvement for highway safety goals is discussed in terms of public and private group participation. Federal management programs are reviewed along with accident trends and goals. Nine elements of a safety program are outlined which cover: drinking drivers, seat belt usage, highway upgrading and maintenance, youth traffic safety, pedestrian death reductions, better driver performance, better emergency medical services, improved local highway safety management, and improvement of vehicle safety by inspection. Specific recommendations regarding each element are offered.

by D. G. Mickel
Publ: Highway User Quarterly p3-8 (Spring 1974)
1974
Availability: See publication

HS-015 062

BRITAIN'S DRINKING-DRIVING EXPERIENCE

The 1967 British law on drinking and driving is described, with results reported of a study of how the legislation sharply diminished the number of accidents in Great Britain and how the police and courts reacted to its features. The initial success and subsequent loss of impact of the legislation is explained, and some suggestions applicable to the drinking and driving problem generally are offered.

by H. L. Ross
Publ: Traffic Safety v74 n7 p8-11, 35-6 (Jul 1974)
1974
Based on study, Law, Science, and Accidents: The British Road Safety Act of 1967, by H. L. Ross, Foundation Publications, American Bar Foundation, Chicago.
Availability: See publication

HS-015 116

DRUG ABUSE, ALCOHOL AND MARIHUANA PROBLEMS. ERRORS, COSTS AND CONCEPTS

Erroneous concepts underlying confusion and apparent contradictions about drug use are detailed. Decisions on the control of perceived drug problems are discussed in terms of social cost-benefit accounting, thresholds of acceptable use for the individual and the community, and community goals. Errors are discussed with regard to emotional approach, failure to appreciate the complexity of drug effects, assuming linearity of dose-response, false definitions and categorization, perception of distribution of drug use, multiple versus single drug use, and incorrect evaluation. The arguments against legalizing or using marijuana are examined, including adverse effects, driving hazards, multiple drug use, incorrect evaluation, consumer culture, alcohol and marijuana, example to children, rights of the less-privileged, prejudiced assessments, community testing, legal control difficulties, social group alienation problems, regard for the law, and social goals.

by G. Milner
Publ: Medical Journal of Australia v2 p285-90 (11 Aug 1973)
1973 ; 20refs
Presented at the National Youth Symposium, Returned Services League, Queanbeyan, Australia, 15 Aug 1972.
Availability: See publication

HS-015 118

BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RELEVANT TO PREPARATION OF THE BEGINNING DRIVER: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH

A research review of behavioral aspects of highway safety relevant to preparation of the beginning driver is given in terms of fundamental concepts, critical problems of new young drivers, and an evaluation of driver education programs. Relevant National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) contracts are cited. Recommendations based on information assembled in the review are that a more detailed and comprehensive review of pertinent literature be made; a diagnostic-remedial approach to driver preparation is desirable; intensive longitudinal studies on new drivers be undertaken; alcohol studies of inexperienced drivers be made; parents become more involved in behind-the-wheel practice and early driver education training; and that the efforts of driver education, driver licensing, enforcement agencies and driver improvement efforts be more closely integrated.

by L. G. Goldstein
California Traf. Safety Education Task Force
1973 ; 83p 83refs
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-015 120

BLOOD ALCOHOL IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS: MEASUREMENT AND INTERPRETATION FOR MEDICOLEGAL PURPOSES. 1. EFFECT OF TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN INCIDENT AND SAMPLE ACQUISITION

The blood alcohol concentrations (BAC) were estimated by Breathalyzer at various intervals after drinking in 18 drivers, who estimated the time of their last drink; in 16 subjects who drank various alcoholic beverages; and in 11 subjects who drank various alcoholic beverages and then drove a car through an obstacle course. The ranges of Breathalyzer readings for the three groups were 0.08-0.20%, 0.06-0.13%, and 0.09-0.20%. Analysis of all the readings and comparison with expected values (calculated by using the known metabolic rate of alcohol) indicated that, when BACs of 0.06 to 0.20% have been reached by the time the test is made, and if the Breathalyzer reading is determined within two hours following a driving incident, the BAC is not practically different from what it was at the time of the incident because the rate of change during a two-hour interval is less than the analytical error of the test procedure. The medico-legal implications are discussed.

by T. A. Loomis
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol v35 p458-72
1974 ; 10refs
Supported by the National Safety Council, Chicago.
Availability: See publication

HS-015 121

ALCOHOL, AGE AND FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Blood alcohol concentrations (BAC) of 753 white male passenger-car drivers killed in traffic accidents in Wisconsin from February 1968 to April 1971, were determined. Of the 407 in one-car crashes, 67% were under age 30, compared with 42% in two-vehicle crashes. BACs of 0.10% or over were found in 56% of all drivers, in 72% of drivers in one-car crashes, and in 37% of drivers in two-vehicle crashes. The mean BACs in drivers killed in daytime accidents (7a.m. to 7p.m.) were 0.11 and 0.05% in one-car and two-vehicle crashes; in nighttime accidents, 0.17 and 0.12%. The mean BACs in drivers killed in weekend accidents were 0.16 and 0.09% in one-car and two-vehicle crashes; in weekday accidents, 0.14 and 0.07%. All these differences are statistically significant. It is concluded that drinking is implicated in many single-vehicle fatal accidents, particularly among drivers under age 30.

by N. Rosenberg; R. H. Laessig; R. R. Rawlings
 Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol v35 p473-89 (1974)
 1974 ; 17refs
 Availability: See publication

HS-015 123

EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, THIORIDAZINE, HALOPERIDOLE, FLUPENTHIXOLE AND ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING

The effects of diazepam, chlordiazepoxide, thioridazine, haloperidol, and flupenthixole, alone or in combination with alcohol, on psychomotor skills related to driving were investigated in 400 healthy volunteers. A choice reaction test, two coordination tests, and an attention test were used. Benzodiazepines alone relaxed the subjects and they had additive effects in combination with alcohol on reaction and coordination. Thioridazine had a more deleterious effect on attention and it had slight additive effects with alcohol on coordination. Haloperidole and flupenthixole scarcely altered reactive or coordinative skills, and they did not interact with alcohol. Their effects on attention were deleterious. The strong interaction of benzodiazepines with alcohol should be considered in medical practice, particularly with neurotic patients, who often use drugs in combination with alcohol.

by M. Linnoila
 Publ: Annales Medicinæ Experimentalis et Biologiæ Fenniae v51 p125-31 (Mar 1973)
 1973
 Availability: See publication

HS-015 124

DRUG INTERACTION ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING: HYPNOTICS AND ALCOHOL

The effects of nitrazepam, diazepam, ethinamate, and bromvaletone administered the previous evening were studied the next morning on 260 volunteer students and policemen. Psychomotor skills were measured by a choice reaction test, two coordination tests, and an attention test. Nitrazepam impaired the psychomotor performance of middle-aged subjects.

Diazepam alone showed minimal effects but interacted with alcohol in a different way from nitrazepam. Ethinamate slightly improved coordinative skills but impaired attention. Its interaction with alcohol was very mild. Bromvaletone alone showed minimal effects on psychomotor performance but a strong interaction with alcohol. Since all the hypnotics studied interacted with alcohol taken the next morning, any of these combinations is deleterious for driving.

by M. Linnoila
 Publ: Annales Medicinæ Experimentalis et Biologiæ Fenniae v51 p118-24 (Mar 1973)
 1973 ; 16refs
 Sponsored by Suomen Kulttuurirahasto, Liikenneturva, and by Orionyhtymä Oy Tieteellinen Tutkimusrahasto, all of Helsinki, Finland.
 Availability: See publication

HS-015 125

COUNTERMEASURES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN FACTORS IN RELATION TO PEDESTRIAN BEHAVIOR, REGULATIONS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Existing measures and theoretical studies on pedestrian behavior, regulations, and enforcement are reviewed. Specific consideration is given to: types of crossings; traffic signal effectiveness; bridges and subways; traffic training areas for children; characteristic movements of pedestrian behavior; influence of approaching vehicle speeds, alcohol, and education. Recommendations are offered for each category. Variations in regulations from nation to nation are noted. Law enforcement activities are examined in terms of criteria for codes of conduct, examples of particular behavior, and research methods. A framework for future measures is included.

by J. H. Kraay
 Stichting Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek Verkeersveiligheid, Voorburg (Netherlands)
 Publ: HS-801 189, Pedestrian Safety Project (CCMS-27), Washington, 1974 p34-48
 1974 ; 35refs
 Availability: Bound in HS-801 189

HS-015 135

STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF "ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAMS"

The DOT Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAPs) were evaluated by comparing motor vehicle crash fatalities in several communities with such programs with fatalities in similar communities without programs. No evidence of program effectiveness was found.

by P. Zador
 Insurance Inst. for Hwy. Safety, Washington, D. C.
 1974 ; 51p 19refs
 Availability: Corporate author

HS-015 150

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY STUDIES OF

NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEUROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY

Laboratory studies of basic psychophysiological functions assumedly relevant for on-the-road driving performance were reviewed in terms of susceptibility to alcohol influences and individual differences. Two interrelated issues for a neurophysiological model were reviewed: the actual site of alcohol effects in the nervous system, and the apparent biphasic effects of alcohol. Neuromuscular aspects were determined, along with visual factors related to low and medium blood alcohol concentrations, and interrelations of variability and validity. It is noted that alcohol increases variability in many physiological and psychological response measures, even when the means are not significantly changed.

by M. W. Perrine
Publ: HS-801 096, Alcohol, Drugs and Driving, p13-48
1974 ; 47refs
Availability: Bound in HS-801 096

HS-015 151

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON SENSORY MOTOR FUNCTION, VISUAL PERCEPTION, AND ATTENTION

Laboratory studies of alcohol influences on three essential driver performance areas were reviewed: vision, tracking, and division of attention. When examined by isolating a specific function, most visual and tracking studies failed to find an appreciable decrement due to alcohol. When they were a component task within a more complex requirement for joint performance of several functions, large performance decrements occurred at low blood alcohol concentrations. It was concluded that alcohol affects the ability to process appreciable quantities of information when these arrive from more than one source simultaneously. The conclusion was supported by additional evidence demonstrating alcohol-induced performance decrement of division of attention tasks and of tasks requiring rapid processing of information. It is suggested that future research into alcohol causation of driving accidents examine the effects of the limited central processing of information on the strategies of sampling of information inputs.

by H. Moskowitz
Publ: HS-801 096, Alcohol, Drugs and Driving p49-69
1974 ; 49refs
Availability: Bound in HS-801 096

HS-015 152

MOTIVATIONAL AND COGNITIVE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

In a study of motivational and cognitive effects of alcohol, it is shown that the contrasting depressant and disinhibitory effects of alcohol both can cause accidents. The depressant effect involves the motivational components of sedation and self-destructiveness and the cognitive components of memory loss and learning deficit. These result in inattention or fatigue. The disinhibitory effect involves the motivational components of decreased fear and increased assertiveness and the cognitive components of impairment of self-criticism and dissociation from sober habits, giving rise to risk-taking or disorganization. Although each motivational and cognitive component can be isolated conceptually and to some degree in

laboratory research, several components are involved together in most highway accidents.

by 3rd. Barry, H.
Publ: HS-801 096, Alcohol, Drugs and Driving p71-105
1974 ; 59refs
Availability: Bound in HS-801 096

HS-015 153

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING PERFORMANCE

Alcohol influences upon closed-course driving performance are discussed, including increased steering-response rates, velocity variation, and the frequency of procedural errors, and decreased driving smoothness, stopping efficiency, cornering ability, and the extent of the visual field explored by the driver. The data indicate a high probability of impairment at blood alcohol concentrations between 50 and 75 mg%, but it cannot be assumed that all drivers are always impaired at these levels. The magnitude of alcohol effects is modified by driving skill, drinking experience, personality, the nature of the driving task, and sleep deprivation. Such interactions illustrate the complicated nature of the alcohol performance relationship and indicate the importance of research on the effects of alcohol when combined with other driving-relevant variables.

by Jr. Hunt, M. S.
Publ: HS-801 096, Alcohol, Drugs and Driving p107-29
1974 ; 33refs
Availability: Bound in HS-801 096

HS-015 154

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL IN DRIVER CRASHES AND CITATIONS

In an amplification of previous work, a number of controlled studies of highway crashes and citations (with parallel road-block samples) are treated in a consistent manner by a Bayesian technique, and relative probabilities of involvement derived as functions of blood alcohol concentrations (BAC) and of other important predictor variables. Relative effectiveness estimates for hypothetical BAC limits are derived from the assumption of perfect enforcement, or universal acquiescence to a given BAC limit. Estimated effectiveness is compared on the basis of differences in driver population characteristics and in the chosen criterion. These results are supplemented by comparisons with uncontrolled studies of alcohol in fatal crashes. The role of self-reported drinking habits is considered as a moderator of hazard-BAC relationships and of enforcement implications. Some tentative implications for control practices are drawn, with recommendations for research.

by P. M. Hurst
CONTRACT NONR-4423 (00); N0014-71-C-0219 GRANT
NIMH-MG-11294
Publ: HS-801 096, Alcohol, Drugs and Driving p131-71
1974 ; 28refs
Sponsored by the National Institutes of Mental Health and the Office of Naval Res.
Availability: Bound in HS-801 096

HS-015 155

USE OF PSYCHOACTIVE AND HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS IN RELATION TO DRIVING RISK

Investigations of prevalence of drug use in different populations (including the driving population), drug use among persons involved in accidents, and accident rates among drug using/abusing populations were reviewed. Available literature on drug involvement in vehicular accidents suggests that few definite conclusions can be made. It appears that 35 to 50% of the general population take the risk of driving after drug use at least once a year. Much of the known drug use problem occurs among drinking drivers. It is uncertain whether narcotics and hallucinogenic drug users had elevated accident rates and whether their accidents are due to their drug use. Such drugs cannot easily be analysed in body fluids at present. It appears that the known contribution of drugs to accidents is small, compared to say, alcohol. However, better studies on more frequent drug use in the population may necessitate a revision of the conclusion. At present, there appears to be no need for greater legal countermeasures against drug use and driving.

by R. G. Smart

Publ: HS-801 096, Alcohol, Drugs and Driving p173-205

1974 ; 98refs

Availability: Bound in HS-801 096

HS-015 156

THE JOINT ACTION OF ALCOHOL MEPROBAMATE. THE JOINT ACTION OF ALCOHOL AND AMPHETAMINES.

The joint action of alcohol and meprobamate is examined in studies of mathematical models which would eliminate the necessity of testing combinations of drugs. Two experiments used to obtain the data for testing the joint action models are reported. It is shown that the two drugs affect the blood levels of each other. Alcohol at large doses modifies the blood levels of meprobamate, the effect being progressively greater at higher doses of meprobamate, when meprobamate is taken contiguously with alcohol. This is probably due to alcohol effects on meprobamate absorption. When meprobamate was taken chronically, alcohol modified blood meprobamate concentrations (BMC) at high doses, possibly by influencing the metabolism of meprobamate. When acute doses of meprobamate were given, different response functions of alcohol dose occurred as compared with chronic administration of meprobamate. Considering either depending on the dose of each. Because the absorption of each drug is time dependent, acute or chronic administration of meprobamate, the two drugs produced changes in behavior unique combinations of BAC and BMC may produce behavior that is difficult to predict from a knowledge of the dose-response of each drug alone.

by J. A. Carpenter; P. M. Hurst

Publ: HS-801 096, Alcohol, Drugs and Driving p207-19

1974 ; 5refs

Availability: Bound in HS-801 096

HS-015 158

ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE VERMONT SYMPOSIUM. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL**INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM. FORUM DISCUSSION.**

Vermont's approaches to the drinking driver problem are examined in terms of alcohol countermeasures in the state and research activities of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). Specific reactions to a symposium program are outlined, and proposed axioms related to the development of countermeasure programs are described. These deal with social behavior and attitudes, penalties, public education, program evaluation, and funding. NIAAA divisions are cited which are involved in prevention of alcoholism and alcohol abuse, community and state programs for special treatment and rehabilitation programs, and research. Research grants in high-priority fields are noted, including those assessing the effects of alcohol on perceptual, cognitive, and motivational aspects of driver performance.

by R. B. Voas; A. A. Pawlowski

National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D. C.; National Inst. on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Rockville, Md.

Publ: HS-801 096, Alcohol, Drugs and Driving p273-96

1974 ; 8refs

Availability: Bound in HS-801 096

HS-015 163

FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS: DRIVER NEGLIGENCE

Drivers involved in 180 fatal collisions with Baltimore pedestrians were studied, and 83 drivers (46%) were judged to have been probably negligent and 66 (37%) were probably not negligent. Negligence was not known for 31 (17%). Driver negligence was correlated with poor driving records. The study drivers had more points for traffic convictions than the average Maryland driver. Their driving records resembled those of drivers killed in crashes. Recommendations include quantitative tests for alcohol of all drivers who kill pedestrians and swifter suspension of licenses of those drivers believed to pose a substantial hazard to society. Ultimate solutions may lie in modifying roads, vehicles, and traffic patterns in order to reduce pedestrian injuries and deaths.

by S. P. Baker; L. S. Robertson; B. O'Neill

Publ: American Journal of Public Health v64 n4 p318-25 (Apr 1974)

1974 ; 27refs

Prepared in cooperation with the Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration and the Baltimore City Police Dept. Sponsored by the Insurance Inst. for Hwy, Safety and the Maryland Medical-Legal Foundation.

Availability: See publication

HS-015 165

EFFECT OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL ON psychomotor SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING

Driving is characterized as a psychomotor task which requires senses, motor skills, attention, and memory; and factors which influence informational processing, including drugs and alcohol, are discussed. The effects of alcohol considered include vision and hearing, information processing capacity, fatigue, and risk taking. Drugs examined in the literature and laboratory tests reported include: cannabis, neuroleptics, antianxiety agents, muscle relaxants, hypnotics, anaesthetics, an-

tihistamines, anticholinergics, analgetics, stimulants, antiepileptics, antiparkinson drugs, insulin, oral antidiabetics, beta-adrenergic blocking agents, and the combined effect of drugs and alcohol. It is concluded that the main limitation to driving is the impairment of the human information processing capacity.

by M. Linnoila

Publ: Annals of Clinical Research v6 p7-18 (1974)

1974 ; 126refs

Availability: See publication

HS-015 166

MAKING BETTER USE OF EXISTING FACILITIES THROUGH HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS. MANPOWER ALLOCATION AND COUNTERMEASURE EVALUATION

The improved utilization of existing transportation facilities is examined with regard to traffic law enforcement agencies confronted with increasing demands for service with insufficient manpower and budgets. The Arizona Highway Patrol project using emphasis patrols concentrated attention on the factors shown to be predominant in accidents on a specific high fatality-rate roadway. Modifications in manpower assignment and countermeasure techniques reduced significantly fatalities as well as injuries and property damage. Other state and national projects followed. Project, Interstate Model Patrol and Accident Control Technique (IMPACT), which makes use of innovative patrolling methods, ticket issuance, police-driver psychology, and drinking driver arrests was begun in January 1973 and is still underway. Contingency planning is also considered.

by G. L. Goodson

Arizona Dept. of Public Safety, Phoenix

1974 ; 11p 7refs

Presented at the Transp. Res. Board Meeting, Jacksonville, Fla., 5-7 Aug 1974.

Availability: Corporate author

HS-015 203

FACTORS IN URBAN VEHICLE PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS

Multidisciplinary accident investigations and computerized pedestrian accident records were used to determine factors in urban vehicle pedestrian collisions. Accident frequency variations are described, along with socioeconomic and land use factors, characteristics of participants, accident severity, intoxication and drinking, and typical collision patterns. Measures are suggested for pedestrian and driver education and training, long-term highway and environmental modifications, and inexpensive improvements in the design and operation procedures of streets and highways.

by K. J. Tharp; N. G. Tsongos

Houston Univ., Tex.; National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D. C.

Publ: HS-015 190, International Congress on Automotive Safety (3rd) Proceedings. Vol. 1974

Availability: Bound in HS-015 190

HS-015 241

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON PERIPHERAL VISION AS A FUNCTION OF ATTENTION

Twelve males were tested for the effects of alcohol upon peripheral vision under three levels of central visual information processing demand to test the hypothesis that alcohol would affect detection of lights in the periphery only when the subjects were required to process information simultaneously from central vision. They were required to fixate either on a steady-state central fixation light and detect peripheral lights or to count blinks produced by the cessations of the fixation light and to detect peripheral lights. Alcohol produced an impairment of peripheral vision only under conditions where the central fixation light blinked and thus required information processing. No performance decrement occurred when the central light did not blink. The results suggest that alcohol interferes with central information processing rather than peripheral sensory mechanisms.

by H. Moskowitz; S. Sharma

GRANT MH-18088

Publ: Human Factors v16 n2 p174-80 (Apr. 1974)

1974 ; 13refs

Supported by the National Inst. of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

Availability: See publication

HS-015 263

ROADSIDE BREATH TESTER USE

The use of roadside breath testers (RBT) is advocated in a cooperative program between DOT and Kemper Insurance Company. The RBT is a hand-held breath alcohol sensing device that enables an officer to determine at the roadside, before an arrest is made, the amount of alcohol in the blood of a motorist who appears to be intoxicated. Field tests throughout the country are described, many in conjunction with Alcohol Safety Action Projects, and legal procedures concerning RBT use are outlined. A Kemper educational program is also described, including a mini-computer used to compare body weight with the amount of alcohol theoretically consumed in order to show people what their personal legal limit is. Reasons for insurance industry interest in the drinking driving problem are outlined.

by S. Lesnik

Publ: Traffic Safety v74 n8 p22-4, 36-7 (Aug 1974)

1974

Availability: See publication

HS-015 264

EFFECTS OF ISONIAZID ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING

The effects of isoniazid (INH) on human psychomotor skills related to driving were examined, with special interest focused on the interaction between INH and alcohol. Volunteer cadets (100) were tested with a battery of a choice reaction test, two coordination tests, and an attention test. Fifty drivers from motorized troops drove a simulator for 40 mins. Both INH and alcohol slightly elevated the subjective feeling of performance, impairing attention. Both shortened reaction time, and INH also improved coordination at 90 and 150 mins after drug intake. No major interaction was observed between INH and al-

cohol in psychomotor tests. In simulated driving, INH antagonized the deleterious effect of alcohol on attention.

by M. Linnoila; M. J. Mattila

Publ: Journal of Clinical Pharmacology v13 p343-50 (Aug-Sep 1973)

1973 ; 14refs

Sponsored by Suomen Kulttuurirahasto, Tampere Tuberculosis Foundation, Liikennevakuutusyhdistys, and by Liikenneturva, Finland.

Availability: See publication

HS-015 274

ALCOHOLISM AND ROAD ACCIDENTS

The driving histories of 100 male alcoholics and 80 control drivers confirm that alcoholics accumulate a significantly increased incidence of road accidents and prosecutions. Some 45.9% of the prosecutions of the alcoholic group involved drunken or drunken and dangerous driving; in 44% of the accidents, alcohol played a significant part. It is shown that the official figures for drunken driving and accidents involving alcohol in Ireland are not sufficiently detailed to allow a clear perspective to be obtained. The belief is confirmed that an accident or prosecution involving alcohol occurs early in an alcoholic's history. It is noted that many alcoholics do not receive formal treatment for their alcoholism for several years.

by A. W. Clare; J. G. Cooney

Publ: Journal of the Irish Medical Association v66 n11 p281-6 (9 Jun 1973)

1973 ; 25refs

Availability: See publication

HS-015 308

HUMAN VARIABLES IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The results of observation and research on the role of human variables in motor vehicle accidents are integrated, findings most pertinent for accident prevention are identified, and the areas where research is needed are indicated. Chapters are presented on the magnitude of the problem; analysis of accident causes; susceptibility to accidents as a driver characteristic; driver characteristics in relation to accidents; temporary states and limiting conditions, such as fatigue, emotion, and drug and alcohol usage; driver selection and training; vehicular effects, such as defects, visibility, comfort; environmental factors, including sign visibility, lighting conditions, and weather; driver attitudes, driver control programs, and safety education. An extensive bibliography is included with a topical index to assist in locating references to specific subjects or areas of research.

by R. A. McFARLAND; R. C. Moore; A. B. Warren

Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Mass.

1955 ; 216p 1031refs

Sponsored by the Commission of Accidental Trauma, of the

Armed Forces Epidemiological Board, Dept. of Defense.

Supported by the Office of the Surgeon General, Dept. of the Army, and the National Assoc. of Automotive Mutual

Insurance Companies, Chicago.

Availability: Reference copy only

HS-015 312

THE OPERATIONAL MEANING OF REPORTED ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN OFFICIAL STATE ACCIDENT DATA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The impact of the lower legal drinking age on the alcohol-related highway crash experience of affected young driving populations in Maine, Michigan, and Vermont is examined. Operational formats and meanings of reported alcohol involvement are detailed. It is shown that reported alcohol involvement was often confounded with legal violations, physical impairments and handicaps, or driver negligence. Discrimination between multiple contributing circumstances, including drinking, was often determined to be impossible because of the ways in which accident data are coded. A comparative analysis shows that plausible rival hypotheses in the forms of selection and instrumentation were inherent in the operational definitions of the official crash data.

by R. L. Douglass

Publ: HIT Lab Reports v4 n9 pl-6 (May 1974)

1974 ; 1ref

Availability: See publication

HS-015 313

EMPIRICAL DEVELOPMENT OF A SURROGATE MEASURE OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN OFFICIAL ACCIDENT DATA

The empirical development of a surrogate measure of alcohol involvement is described which has been found to be applicable to both young and old drivers with equal reliability over time and between eleven jurisdictions in the quasi-experimental design. The validity of the empirical surrogate is discussed on the basis of several independent studies of the role of alcohol in accident causations. A computer algorithm known as AID (Automatic Interaction Detector) was used to determine sets of independent variables from accident investigation forms which interactively provide the best predictions of alcohol involvement. Three factors were identified that consistently enter into prediction models for alcohol-related crashes: time of crash, sex of driver, and number of moving vehicles. Using these three factors and subsetting total crash populations to isolate crashes which occurred between 9:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., with male drivers involving a single moving vehicle, the proportion of alcohol involvement is consistently about 53-65%, between jurisdictions and age groups.

by R. L. Douglass; L. D. Filkins

Publ: HIT LAB REPORTS v4 n9 p7-11 (May 1974)

1974 ; 7ref

Availability: See publication

HS-015 314

AGE, EXPOSURE, AND ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN NIGHT CRASHES

Driving and crash patterns of young drivers age 16-25, are compared. The use of random samples of the driving population is presented as an alternative exposure measurement technique. The high occurrence of young drivers in night, single-vehicle crashes was found to be related to exposure with two exceptions: drivers aged 16 to 18 are overinvolved in nonalcohol-related crashes and drivers aged 18 to 21 are

overinvolved in alcohol-related crashes. These overinvolvements are consistent with the assumption of a learning-to-drive and a learning-to-drink-and-drive model of crash occurrence. Once these learning periods have passed, the high percentage of crash involvement of drivers aged 19 to 25 corresponded to high driving exposure. The use of relative exposure is presented as a useful device for determining overinvolvement in crashes.

by W. L. Carlson

Publ: Journal of Safety Research v5 n4 p247-59 (Dec 1973)

1973 ; 15refs

Availability: See publication

HS-015 330

DESIGN ISSUES OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT

Lower legal drinking ages were studied to determine the effects on youth crash involvement in seven states. A surrogate measure dependent variable was developed consisting of late night, single-vehicle crash involvements with male drivers. A surrogate was determined to be necessary in that officially reported alcohol involvement statistics were found to be inconsistently measured over time and were incomparable between states. It was found that statistically and socially significant increases in alcohol-related crashes resulted in Michigan and Maine following the effective dates of the 18-year-old legal drinking ages. No concomitant changes were found in Vermont, or in any of the four control states. Analysis of age-specific alcohol-related crash frequency distributions provided support and explanation for the results of the time-series analyses, and provided a basis for prediction regarding the expected effect of the lower legal drinking age on youth crash involvement.

by R. L. Douglass; L. D. Filkins; J. D. Flora

Publ: HIT Lab Reports v4 n10 p1-11 (Jun 1974)
1974

Article was adapted from "The Effect of Lower Legal Drinking Ages on Youth Crash Involvement," Final Report, R. L. Douglass, L. D. Filkins, and F. A. Clark, Jun 1974, Highway Safety Res. Inst., Mich. Univ., Ann Arbor; Contract DOT-HS 031-3-754.

Availability: See publication

HS-015 346

EASTERN REGION MILITARY-CIVILIAN TRAFFIC SAFETY CONFERENCE, JUNE 28-29, 1967, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Military-civilian cooperation in the area of highway safety is examined in a conference program which addresses itself to crash-injury research, vehicle safety standards, the women's role in traffic safety, drinking driver control (legal, enforcement, and sociological aspects), USAF traffic safety training program, licensing operators of two-wheeled motor vehicles. Resolutions are offered for reciprocal (state-military) suspension of vehicle operator permits, accident investigation reporting and analysis, and other aspects of traffic safety.

1967 ; 81p refs

Availability: Reference copy only

HS-015 425

PHYSICIAN'S GUIDE FOR DETERMINING DRIVER LIMITATION

A guide is presented to assist physicians in examining patients and advising them as to the relationship of health and motor vehicle safety. Physical and mental disorders likely to impair driving ability are enumerated along with problems resulting from medication and alcohol. Three types of vehicles are considered: private motor vehicles, commercial trucks, and passenger transport vehicles. Specific consideration is given to: metabolic diseases, drugs, fatigue, fever and infectious diseases, carbon monoxide, functional and etiologic aspects of cardiovascular disease, ophthalmology, otolaryngology, musculoskeletal problems, neurological disorders, faintness, syncope, and episodic weakness, emotional disturbances, psychiatric disorders, and alcohol effects.

American Medical Assoc., Chicago, Ill.

1968 ; 24p 21refs

Availability: Reference copy only

HS-015 451

REHABILITATION OF THE DRUNKEN DRIVER. A CORRECTIVE COURSE IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FOR PERSONS CONVICTED OF DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

The Phoenix Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Course is described as a basic unit of the Phoenix Alcohol Research and Reeducation Project. The book synthesizes the general pattern of 45 DWI courses over a four-year period. The course is based on the premise that an offender will be in a better position to think about DWI and to modify his behavior accordingly once he is informed of the influence of alcohol on driving skills and of the consequences of drunken driving, encouraged to assess his own drinking and driving behavior, and allowed to explore the ramifications of his behavior in a friendly, non-judicial group setting. The course employs lectures, films, supplemental readings, tests, and discussion periods to involve mandatory attendees in their own solutions to their problems. The curriculum deals with: the drinking driver, alcohol and driving skill, problem drinking, and personal action. Sentencing is also discussed. Ten case histories are included.

by E. I. Stewart; J. L. Malfetti

Columbia Univ., New York. Teachers Coll.

Publ: by Teachers College Press, New York, 1971

1971 ; 265p refs

Sponsored by the AAA Foundation for Traf. Safety.

Availability: Corporate author

HS-015 459

THE EFFECT OF THE 18-YEAR OLD DRINKING AGE ON AUTO ACCIDENTS

The effect of Massachusetts' reduced drinking age on auto accidents is examined by employing an interrupted time series analysis of monthly accident data covering the period January, 1969, through September, 1973. The data were stratified by driver age, accident type, and (to a limited extent) operating-after-drinking. These raw data were adjusted using monthly mileage and seasonal indices and, where possible, a control

group not affected by the drinking law. Correlograms of the adjusted series were computed to check for remaining systematic bias. The average accident rates for the adjusted, well-behaved series before and after the March 1973 change were compared using standard t-tests. Accident rates among 18-20-year-olds did increase significantly: about 40% for involvement in fatalities. The results are consistent with the hypothesis that, as a result of the reduced drinking age, 18-20-year-old driving-after-drinking behavior has become comparable to that of older drivers.

by S. Cucchiaro; Jr. Ferre, J.; A. Sicherman
Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge
Rept. No. OR-034-74 ; 1974 ; 59p 16refs
Supported in part by the MIT Undergraduate Res.
Opportunities Program.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-015 473

STOP MURDER BY MOTOR. A STUDY OF SLAUGHTER ON THE HIGHWAY AND WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT IT

A monograph study of highway accidents is presented as a public service to aid the public in the prevention of injury and fatal accidents. The inadequacy of the government role is discussed in a background review of highway accident statistics. Causes of accidents are described. Various driver factors are discussed, including: tailgating, political considerations of licensing deficiencies, license revocation, drinking, driver education in elementary and secondary schools, expert driving habits, and defensive driving rules. Vehicle factors considered include prototype safety cars, seat belts, recommendations for Federal action, periodic vehicle inspection, automobile design improvement recommendations, small car accidents, and new and retreaded tires. Further consideration is given to pedestrian safety, conflicting driving rules and laws, law enforcement and traffic accident records, public information and participation, and traffic accident mileage death rate for 1964.

American Trial Lawyers Assoc., Boston, Mass.
1966 ; 18p
Availability: Corporate author

HS-015 481

ALCOHOLISM: NEW VICTIMS, NEW TREATMENT

The upsurge of problem drinking among the young, and new methods of treatment to overcome alcoholism are discussed. Facts about the current status of alcohol abuse are reported in terms of health problems, death, automobile accidents, and costs. The severity of the situation in school is stressed as is the acceptability of the social custom. The effects of alcohol are described with regard to specific alcohol levels in the blood. Treatment methods include group support, hypnotic suggestion, and a behavioristic kind of aversion therapy. Psychotherapy is not being used as much as previously. The success of the Alcoholics Anonymous program is cited along with those of halfway houses. Motivation is determined to be an important factor. Five case histories of alcoholics are presented.

Publ: TIME v103 p75-81 (22 Apr 1974)
1974
Availability: See publication

HS-015 490

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE ACCIDENTS

Pedestrian and bicycle accidents are examined in terms of laws, rights and duties, driving conditions, time of day and day of week and month, driver age, vehicle types, fault, accident location, school age accidents, drivers origin, drug or alcohol usage, types and trends, intersection accidents, and classes of injury. It is found that many of the pedestrian accidents could have been prevented and that the driver was usually at fault, especially at intersections. Only 32% of all pedestrian accidents occurred at intersections, however. Educational programs directed toward intersection behavior are suggested, along with additional programs for young pedestrians and drivers, who are involved in the majority of accidents. Poor riding habits by bicyclists are found to be a major factor in bicycle accidents, as well as the disregard by vehicle drivers of the rights of bicyclists using public thoroughfares. The months of May through September are the high accident months and are the time to provide added emphasis on safety. The majority of bicycle accidents occur with persons under 14, with a very small percentage occurring in school zone areas. Emphasis should be given to the bad practices of riding against traffic, crossing the road diagonally, neglecting to stop at stop signs, riding more than two abreast, and zig-zagging along the roadway.

by Jr. Blake, R.; J. L. Pline; J. Murray
Idaho. Dept. of Highways, Boise
1973 ; 39p
Availability: Idaho Transp. Dept., Division of Highways P.O.
Box 7129, Boise, Idaho 83707

HS-015 552

1973 U. S. NATIONAL ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SURVEY

This first U. S. national roadside breathtesting survey was conducted at 185 roadside locations in 18 states, with random samples of 3698 motorists stopped between 10 PM and 3 AM on eight weekends in the fall of 1973. From these drivers, 3358 interviews and 3192 breath tests were obtained. The basic findings on the extent of drinking and driving during these times were that 22.6% of the drivers in the national sample were at a 0.02% blood alcohol concentration (BAC) or higher; 13.5% were at a 0.05% BAC or higher; 5.0% were at a 0.10% BAC or higher; and 1.4% were at a 0.15% BAC or higher. The sampling and operational procedures are described and the BAC results are analyzed in relation to several geographic and driver characteristics. It is concluded that such a survey is a valuable means of providing useful evaluative data at a reasonable cost, and 10 operational improvements for such a future survey are suggested.

by A. C. Wolfe
Contract Ref: DOT-HS-031-3-722
Publ: HIT LAB REPORTS v4 n11 p1-16 (Jul 1974)
1974 ; 2refs
Availability: See publication

HS-015 584

VALUE AND DEFICIENCIES OF STUDIES ON BAC'S AMONG DEAD AND INJURED

The mortality and morbidity from road accidents is increasing in almost all technically developed countries, the increase being greatest in the case of drivers of motor vehicles. An epidemiological approach to the problem, which attempts to identify the human and environmental variables influencing risk of accident involvement, must take account of the effects of drugs, including alcohol, on the ability to drive safely. Studies of the blood alcohol concentration of drivers killed and injured in road accidents provide important evidence in this respect, particularly when related properly to the blood alcohol concentration found in drivers not involved in road accidents.

by J. D. J. Havard
British Medical Assoc., London (England)
Publ: CONFERENCE ON MEDICAL, HUMAN AND
RELATED FACTORS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
INCL
1973

Conference held in Montreal, 30-31 May 1972.
Availability: See publication

HS-015 586

COLLECTION OF BASELINE DATA ON EFFECT OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

The problems of countermeasures as applied to problem drinkers are considered and the evaluation of countermeasures is discussed. No sacrifice of the basis for evaluation to the pressures for action is urged. It is concluded that if the fundamental criteria in the experimental designs are not preserved, there will be no way of providing answers for the actual outcome, whether an increase, a decrease, or no change in number of alcohol-crash fatalities.

by M. W. Perrine
Vermont Univ., Burlington
Publ: CONFERENCE ON MEDICAL, HUMAN AND
RELATED FACTORS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
INCL
1973 ; 9refs

Conference held in Montreal, 30-31 May 1972.
Availability: See publication

HS-015 587

COLLECTION OF BASELINE DATA ON EFFECT OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Reports on a study of blood alcohol levels and drugs in a hospital emergency room are presented. A total of 40% of the emergency room patients were on alcohol or medications at the time they are seen: 25% had a blood alcohol level above 0.15%, 11% were on a sedative, and 8% were taking salicylates. Various tables compare age, sex, occupation, drinking habits, etc.

by J. A. L. Gilbert
Alberta Univ., Edmonton (Canada); Royal Alexandra Hosp.,
Edmonton, Alta. (Canada)
Publ: CONFERENCE ON MEDICAL, HUMAN AND
RELATED FACTORS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
INCL
1973

Conference held in Montreal, 30-31 May 1972.
Availability: See publication

HS-015 588

REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF LEGISLATIVE AND ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE USE OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

Various legislative and enforcement programs designed to curb impaired driving are reviewed and evaluated. These are classified into three groups, as laws making it an offense to have care or control of a motor vehicle: while impaired by alcohol or drugs, where impairment is judged solely by observation or clinical examination; while impaired by alcohol, where impairment is defined by blood alcohol content of .08%, .10%, or .15% and determined by chemical test of blood, breath, or urine; and when a driver's blood alcohol content is more than a specified limit as determined by chemical test of blood, breath, or urine, with refusal to undergo a chemical test carrying the same penalty as conviction. Three changes in the law are suggested: roadside screening test usage, compulsory treatment of problem drinkers and driving-while-intoxicated repeaters, and chemical tests of blood and urine as well as breath samples. Tables show accident involvement by blood alcohol concentrations. Graphs give probability of accident and involvement in single and multiple vehicle accidents.

by P. J. Farmer
Canada Safety Council, Ottawa, Ont.
Publ: CONFERENCE ON MEDICAL, HUMAN AND
RELATED FACTORS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
INCL
1973 ; 20refs

Conference held in Montreal, 30-31 May 1972.
Availability: See publication

HS-015 590

COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST DRINKING DRIVERS

The differences that the new Canadian law has brought to drinking driver arrest statistics are reviewed, and consideration is also given to the effectiveness of roadblocks, two faults in the Canadian law, and the need for education for police, lawyers, and judges.

by D. M. Lucas
Ontario. Dept. of Justice, Toronto (Canada)
Publ: CONFERENCE ON MEDICAL, HUMAN AND
RELATED FACTORS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
INCL
1973

Conference held in Montreal, 30-31 May 1972.
Availability: See publication

HS-015 591

COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST DRINKING DRIVERS

DWI Phoenix, a corrective course for persons convicted of driving while under the influence of alcohol, is described. The pre-ASAP program is covered fully including background, evaluation, records, adjunct counseling services, and attitudes, and is compared briefly with the post-Alcohol Safety Action Project period for which effectiveness data was not available. Resolving the problem of adequate counseling help to alcoholics and others with severe emotional problems should receive high priority in DOT's ASAP programs, even if only for a more fair test of the effectiveness of countermeasures which may in themselves provide motivation for change but be without the resources to see it through.

by J. L. Malfetti

Columbia Univ., New York

Publ: CONFERENCE ON MEDICAL, HUMAN AND RELATED FACTORS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, INCL
1973

Conference held in Montreal, 30-31 May 1972.

Availability: See publication

HS-015 592

INTERACTION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS AND TRAFFIC SAFETY

The study of the involvement of alcohol and of drugs in traffic safety and traffic injuries from an epidemiological point of view, with regard to the emergence of traffic injuries, not only shows the importance of alcohol intake, and of alcoholism and the rising role of the interaction between alcohol and drugs, but also serves to disclose some of the underlying mechanisms in the intricate pattern of different social events and their interaction with other social phenomena and with the direct interplay between the drugs and the individual.

by L. Goldberg

Karolinsk Inst., Stockholm (Sweden)

Publ: CONFERENCE ON MEDICAL, HUMAN AND RELATED FACTORS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, INCL

1973 ; 48refs

Conference held in Montreal, 30-31 May 1972.

Availability: See publication

HS-015 593

INTERACTION BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND DRUGS, AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO DRIVING

After a short review of other work, tests on the effects on driving of cannabis alone and in combination with alcohol are described. Alcohol had little effect on performance, low doses of cannabis had a varied effect according to subject, while high doses had a marked effect on reaction time, acquisition time, and settling time. Combination of alcohol and cannabis resulted in much worse performance times than with either agent alone.

by G. M. Ling

Ottawa Univ., Ont. (Canada)

Publ: CONFERENCE ON MEDICAL, HUMAN AND RELATED FACTORS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, INCL

1973 ; 26refs

Conference held in Montreal, 30-31 May 1972.

Availability: See publication

HS-015 594

RESEARCH RESULTS ON DRIVERS BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN FRANCE (QUELQUES RESULTATS DE RECHERCHES MENEES EN FRANCE A PROPOS DE L'IMPREGNATION ETHYLIQUE DES CONDUCTEURS)

The new French law (July 9, 1970) determining thresholds for blood alcohol content and allowing breath tests is described. The legislation did not modify the behavior of people exhibiting over 0.80g% blood alcohol. Various explanations for lack of change are proposed, and an outline of policy of information for the public is given.

by J. L'Hoste

Organisme National de Securite Routiere, Paris (France)

Publ: CONFERENCE ON MEDICAL, HUMAN AND RELATED FACTORS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, INCL

1973

Conference held in Montreal, 30-31 May 1972. Text also in French.

Availability: See publication

HS-015 595

EXPERIENCE EN FRANCE CONCERNANT DES CHAUFFEURS SOUS L'INFLUENCE DE L'ALCOOL ET DES DROGUES (EXPERIENCE IN FRANCE CONCERNING DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS)

An opinion survey taken after the new French laws on drinking and driving were passed is discussed. Two-thirds of the respondents thought the alcohol amounts allowed were far too low. After having consumed alcohol sufficient to raise the level to 0.80 (sic) blood alcohol concentration, 35% waited an insufficient time before driving. The same percentage (66%) felt they themselves were never concerned with the law. The law could not be enforced, according to more men than women. Many did not believe that alcohol increases driving risks.

by M. Monseur

Organisme National de Securite Routiere, Paris (France)

Publ: CONFERENCE ON MEDICAL, HUMAN AND RELATED FACTORS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, INCL

1973

Conference held in Montreal, 30-31 May 1972. Text in French.

Availability: See publication

HS-015 596

PANEL DISCUSSION ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES IN CONTROLLING EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOUR

Panel and floor discussions are reported on carbon monoxide and cigarette smoking effects on driving, the effects of drugs on intoxication and the nervous system, drugs and driving, French drinking habits, problems of detecting hashish or LSD.

by A. F. W. Peart; L. Goldberg; J. D. J. Havard; J. L'Hoste; R. B. Voas; C. M. Stroh; P. J. Farmer
Publ: CONFERENCE ON MEDICAL, HUMAN AND RELATED FACTORS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, INCL 1973

Conference held in Montreal, 30-31 May 1972.
Availability: See publication

HS-015 602

SYMPOSIUM ON CAR CRASH INVESTIGATIONS AND THEIR USEFULNESS--MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW

A review is offered of what reliable information can be obtained for the medical community in all three phases of the crash. In the precrash phase, data on alcohol and/or drug usage can be obtained along with psychological studies and driver familiarity with the vehicle. Within the crash phase, environmental factors can be considered, including sign effectiveness, road markings, unprotected bridge piers, and roadside drainage ditches. Injury investigation and analysis as to cause must also be examined. Field accident investigation can help determine the effects of vehicle design modification, and laboratory studies are needed for human tolerance data. In the postcrash phase, problems center on the emergency medical care factor.

by D. F. Huelke
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor
Publ: CONFERENCE ON MEDICAL, HUMAN AND RELATED FACTORS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, INCL 1973

Conference held in Montreal, 30-31 May 1972.
Availability: See publication

HS-015 612

RESEARCH PRIORITIES INTO FACTORS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. (SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE)

Important concepts presented at the conference are summarized, and needed research is outlined under four system approaches: injury as an unwanted end result, interaction of control mechanisms, the human himself, and the transportation system. Priorities for research are discussed, including behavioral countermeasures for drinking drivers, alcohol usage by young drivers, public education campaigns, drug identification and quantification, hangovers, and pedestrian safety.

by J. A. Waller
Vermont Univ., Burlington. Dept. of Community Medicine
Publ: CONFERENCE ON MEDICAL, HUMAN AND RELATED FACTORS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, INCL 1973
Conference held in Montreal, 30-31 May 1972.
Availability: See publication

HS-015 613

CONCLUDING COMMENTS AND DISCUSSION

The effectiveness of public campaigns is evaluated along with the number of lives that can be saved with better emergency care, relationship of criminal history to accidents, pedestrian injuries and fatalities, effectiveness of child safety education and of laws on drinking and driving, modeling as an operational information channel, and research priorities.

by R. Prevost; J. Waller; J. Havard; C. Stroh; L. Goldberg; D. S. Kochhar; R. Voas
Publ: CONFERENCE ON MEDICAL, HUMAN AND RELATED FACTORS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, INCL 1973
Conference held in Montreal, 30-31 May 1972.
Availability: See publication

HS-015 639

EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM AND CODEINE, ALONE AND IN COMBINATION WITH ALCOHOL, ON SIMULATED DRIVING

Effects of single oral doses of codeine, diazepam (Valium), and alcohol on simulated driving were investigated by using a modification of the English Sim-L-car. The driving time was 40 mins. and subjects were told to adapt speed to surroundings and traffic. Placebo increased the inaccuracy of speed estimations. Alcohol increased the numbers of steering wheel reversals and neglected instructions. Diazepam 10 mg increased the number of collisions and neglected instructions, but the greatest increases in collisions was after codeine 50 mg. Diazepam generally enhanced the effect of alcohol.

by M. Linnoila; S. Hakkinen
Helsinki Univ. (Finland)
Publ: CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS v15 n4 p368-73 (Apr 1974)
1974 ; 13refs
Supported by Suomen Kulttuurirahasto, Liikennevakuutusyhdistys, Orion-yhtymä Oy:n Tieteellinen Tutkimusrahasto, and Liikenneturva, all of Helsinki.
Availability: See publication

HS-015 650

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON CHOICE REACTION TIME

The effects of alcohol on choice reaction time, information transmission and task performance were studied in five men (aged 23-28 years) who completed a key-pressing task after drinking 0, 0.26, 0.52, and 0.78 ml of alcohol per kg of body weight (as vodka containing 43% alcohol) mixed with orange juice. Breathalyzer measurements, taken immediately before, during, and after the task showed mean peak blood alcohol

concentrations after the 3 doses to be 0.001, 0.037, and 0.055%. Reaction time was tested mostly during the declining phase of the blood alcohol curve. None of the doses of alcohol had a significant effect on choice reaction time, information transmission, or number of errors. The lowest rate of error was achieved after the 0.26 ml per kg dose, suggesting a facilitating effect. Accuracy appeared to be more sensitive than speed to the effects of alcohol. It is concluded that complex motor skills are more likely to be affected by low doses of alcohol than cognitive functions.

by M. L. Shillito; L. E. King; C. Cameron
 Publ: QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON
 ALCOHOL v35 n3 p1023-34 (Sep 1974)
 1974 ; 35refs
 Availability: See publication

HS-015 705

INTERRUPTED TIME-SERIES METHODS FOR THE EVALUATION OF TRAFFIC LAW REFORMS

Interrupted time-series methods are examined and found to be well suited for evaluating legal changes. As a quasi-experimental technique, it does not require random assignment of individuals or groups to different legal treatments, and it avoids the related ethical and practical problems which frequently interfere with attempts at experimentation in the law. In comparison to the inferior before-and-after study, the interrupted time series is far more interpretable, and its data requirements are often met with easily available public data. In the area of traffic law, fatal accidents are well measured, with long series for a variety of jurisdictions. Other types of accident are more frequent and provide bigger data bases, but may have considerably less validity. In areas of law other than traffic, routine series of statistics are also commonly available, although their validity may be problematic in some cases. Suggestions are offered to increase the chances for successfully applying the model to the study of projected reforms. The usefulness of interrupted time-series analysis in the study of legal policies is emphasized, where its requirements are often easy to satisfy and where adequate research models are often inapplicable. Its applicability to the study of traffic law, and particularly the study of laws relating to drinking and driving, is enhanced by the relatively clear goals for legislation in this area.

by H. L. Ross
 Denver Univ.
 1974 ; 24p 18refs
 Presented at the 10th meeting of the North Carolina Symposium on Hwy. Safety, Raleigh, Mar 1974.
 Availability: North Carolina Univ., Chapel Hill. Hwy. Safety Res. Center

HS-015 747

DRINKING AND DRIVING AFTER IT'S LEGAL TO DRINK AT 18

Problems related to drinking drivers at age 18 are examined in view of recent lowering of legal drinking age statutes in at least 20 states. Caution is advised in the interpretation of data, and it is suggested that statistics can be read to support the idea that drinking by the young is causing more traffic accidents, when in fact it may not be so. Methods for double checking the statistical analyses are reviewed. It is emphasized that the majority of youth drink and the majority of youth

drive and that these two activities are separate; driving after drinking is a third behavior, and participation in either or both of the first two does not necessarily lead to participation in the third. It is suggested that impaired driving among youth is a problem but that it should be kept in perspective.

by R. Zylman
 Publ: POLICE CHIEF v41 n11 p18, 20-1 (Nov 1974)
 1974
 Availability: See publication

HS-015 760

THE EFFECT ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS OF EXTENDED TRADING HOURS AT HOTELS

The change in accident patterns which followed the extension of trading hours at New Zealand hotels is analyzed. The four hour extension from 6 pm to 10 pm produced a significant change in the time distribution of accidents. There was also a significant change in the daily distribution of accidents but this was not entirely due to the different drinking hours. Despite the changes in the times of occurrence of accidents, there was no overall increase in total number. In the year that extended hours were introduced there was a reduction in accidents, and although it is considered that the prevailing economic conditions were largely responsible, the possibility that liberalized drinking hours contributed cannot be excluded.

by J. B. Toomath; T. Nguyen
 Ministry of Transport, Road Transport Div., Wellington, New Zealand
 1974 ; 20p 3refs
 Availability: Traffic Res. Section, Road Transport Div., Ministry of Transport, Private Bag, Wellington, New Zealand

HS-015 784

EXAMINATION OF ALCOHOL INTOXICATION IN CASES OF SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS. A MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL EXAMINATION AND BLOOD ALCOHOL

Clinical examinations of 494 suspected drunk drivers were examined and correlations of the test results with blood alcohol and the estimated degree of intoxication were determined. In the subjects with blood alcohol lower than 1.51% the correlations of nystagmus tests with blood alcohol were on the same order as that in the total sample, whereas the correlations between the test results of the other tests and blood alcohol were significantly lower. The nystagmus phenomena proved to be the best tests when regression analysis was used in the estimation of the blood alcohol level on the basis of clinical observations. The result of regression analyses on the total sample indicated that in addition to nystagmus tests, walking along a line, walking test with eyes closed, Romberg's test with eyes open, collecting small objects test, counting backwards test, orientation as to time, finger-finger test, and gait in turning were adequate in decreasing order. The tests that were based purely on subjective estimation of the phenomenon were of no value. The results of a clinical examination and blood alcohol were combined using summation or multiplication methods.

by A. Penttilä; M. Tenhu; M. Kataja
Central Organization for Traffic Safety in Finland
Rept. No. LIKENNETURVA-15 ; 1974 ; 82p 41refs
Sponsored by Alkoholitutkimussäätiö and the National Res.
Council for Medical Sciences of Finland.
Availability: Liikenneturva, Iso Roobertinkatu 20, 00120
Helsinki 12, Finland

HS-015 823

**ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. ROADSIDE
SURVEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING BEHAVIOR: A
REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND A
RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGY**

In order to obtain information on the nature and extent of the drinking driver problem, and to provide a basis for international comparisons by uniform data gathering techniques, results of roadside sampling of the blood alcohol content of passing motorists were reviewed. Areas reporting were: Evanston, Illinois; the provinces of Alberta and New Brunswick (with a specific study of Edmonton-Calgary) and Toronto, Canada; Bratislava, Czechoslovakia; New York City; Grand Rapids and Washtenaw County, Michigan; Howard County, Indiana; France; Burlington, Vermont; Delhi, India; Netherlands; Norway; Canberra, Australia; Mecklenburg County, North Carolina; and Albuquerque-Bernalillo County, New Mexico. International meetings held in London, England, Ottawa, Canada, and Paris, France, are covered. A comparison of 13 of the roadside surveys is tabulated. A research methodology is set forth, having breath as the biological specimen of choice, and including a questionnaire and recommendations for conducting future roadside surveys in such a manner as to yield results suitable for international comparison.

Road and Motor Vehicle Traffic Safety, Ministry of
Transport, Canada
Rept. No. CTS-1b-74 ; 88p 18refs
Availability: Corporate author

HS-015 824

**DRINKING-DRIVING IN THE PROVINCE OF
ONTARIO**

The overall trend in Ontario is shown to be an increase in alcohol use, with available information indicating that this trend is largely attributable to a growing acceptance of alcohol as a part of every day life and to a lack of public awareness of the damaging consequences of alcohol consumption. The problem is examined in terms of: drinking, driving, and collisions; alcohol-involved collisions in Ontario; drinking driving laws; traffic law enforcement; and the cost of drinking and driving. Intervention is discussed in terms of the government role, alternative types and timing of intervention, and countermeasure programs. Statistical data are included on: per capita sales and consumption of alcohol in Canada and other countries; Ontario alcoholic beverage sales and the revenue therefrom in relation to other revenue; Ontario motor vehicle permits, driver population by age, mileage travelled, 1972 and 1973 fatal, non-fatal, and property damage collisions with their alcohol involvement, and alcohol involved human damage collisions by month; Ontario alcohol-involved fatal and non-fatal collisions by day of week, by time of day, and by county; driver condition in fatal collisions and in all collisions 1967-73 in Ontario; collision-involved drinking drivers by age group; alcohol in fatally injured

drivers; accuracy of police report on driver condition; and number of drivers charged, convicted, sentenced, or subject to penalties for alcohol involvement. A collision report form is included. It is concluded that the concurrence of drinking and driving may be prevented through appropriate government countermeasures; that government intervention into the problem would probably meet with broad public support; and that any attempt to reduce alcohol abuse generally would involve complete and far reaching measures which could only be introduced over a period of time. However, reduction of the drinking driver problem involves less complex measures, some of which could be introduced in the near future.

Inter-Ministerial Com. on Drinking and Driving, Ontario,
Canada
1974 ; 119p 9refs
Prepared for the Provincial Secretary for Justice, Ont.,
Canada.
Availability: Provincial Secretary for Justice, Province of
Ontario, Toronto, Ont., Canada

HS-015 911

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON THE AGING DRIVER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May
2-4, 1974**

Persons representing many different interests and disciplines were invited to participate in the Conference and every effort was made to have them think of the aging driver in the broadest community terms. Conference papers on various factors related to aging drivers are presented. Most of the papers printed herein have been slightly edited and abridged. Topics include: licensing procedures; retraining the elderly driver; specific medical considerations; alcohol and aging; age and driver fitness; loss of mobility in an automotive society; role of the family physician; allied and related aspects; transportation in the community; and medical limitations and the elderly driver.

American Medical Assoc., 535 North Dearborn St., Chicago,
Ill. 60610; American Assoc. of Motor Vehicle Administrators,
1201 Conn. Ave., N.W., Washington,
1974 ; 118p refs
Includes HS-015 912-015 921. Supported by the Automotive
Safety Foundation-Hwy. Users Federation.
Availability: Health and Safety Associates, P. O. Box 222,
Morton Grove, Ill. 60053 \$3.00

HS-015 913

RETRAINING THE ELDERLY DRIVER

A Michigan State University research study to determine whether 611 older drivers' accident record data would differ when separated into various age, sex, and residency categories is summarized. The study shows that: the senior drivers have a slightly higher accident rate than the national senior driver rate; male senior drivers between the ages of 65-69 who live in an urban area are more likely to be involved in an accident; the drivers are more likely to have only one accident during a five-year period; the majority of senior drivers involved in an accident are at fault; a majority of senior driver accidents involved a fatality; being under the influence of alcohol is not a major contributing factor in senior driver accidents; senior drivers use their automobiles throughout the year. However, data is limited in that all situations encountered by senior drivers were not related to real-world driving situations. There

is a need for criteria to measure performance in a reliable and valid way before retraining programs can be structured.

by R. O. Nolan

Publ: HS-015 911, NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE AGING DRIVER, Washington, D. C. 1974

1974 ; 2refs

Availability: In HS-015 911

HS-015 915

ALCOHOL AND AGING

The use of alcohol by aging drivers is discussed as a cultural likelihood and in terms of requirements needed to be fulfilled before a sanctioning system will start to have any significant impact on the behavior of drinking drivers. It is suggested that as physical deterioration due to aging progresses, most well-adjusted people accommodate their drinking to the situation, and that society must see that this satisfactory adjustment is maintained as aging advances. The requirements advocated include: awareness or basic knowledge and understanding of the law; early detection and immediate correction of unlawful behavior; legitimacy or fairness of the law; and satisfaction of basic needs of the driver. Alternatives to satisfactions provided by driving might be free, convenient public transportation, Dial-a-Bus services, residential gathering places, or giving a feeling of power, status, and freedom through other means.

by R. F. Borkenstein; H. Klette

Publ: HS-015 911, NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE AGING DRIVER, Washington, D. C. 1974

1974

Availability: In HS-015 911

HS-015 935

SUGGESTED TRAFFIC SAFETY RESEARCH PROJECTS

Several subject headings are outlined which could lead to research projects that the Road Traffic Safety Research Council of New Zealand may wish to sponsor. The projects are grouped within the areas of: accident statistics and analysis; human factors; vehicle factors; environmental factors; and medical factors. Within each of these areas projects are arranged in a suggested priority order. Topics within the human factors area are subdivided further; alcohol road safety education; driver evaluation and license testing; vehicle recognition; enforcement; evaluation of publicity; seat belt usage; street lighting; and driver behavior.

Ministry of Transport, Traffic Res. Section, Wellington, New Zealand

Rept. No. Traf-Res-Circ-4 ; 1974 ; 8p 7refs

Prepared for the Road Traf. Safety Res. Council.

Availability: Traf. Res. Section, Road Transport Div., Ministry of Transport, Private Bag, Wellington, New Zealand

HS-015 989

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF ACCIDENTS IN METROPOLITAN ADELAIDE

The planning of the proposed in-depth study of accidents in Adelaide, Australia is discussed in terms of the criteria considered important in the development of the study. The general

aims of the study are to: study the safety of road users in metropolitan Adelaide; identify factors detrimental to safety; evaluate existing countermeasure effectiveness; and recommend relevant changes to these countermeasures. Areas to be studied include road environment, vehicles, and road users. Data for the study will be collected at the scene of all accidents to which an ambulance is called in the metropolitan Adelaide area. Topics to be investigated, related to roads and traffic are: traffic control devices; traffic control regulations; road layout; road surface; traffic conditions; street lighting; and roadside objects. Vehicle related topics to be investigated are: seat belt usage; side door reinforcement beams; vehicle defects; and vehicle characteristics in accident causation, including motorcycle and pedestrian accidents. Road users will be interviewed to gather information on these topics: driver behavior; attitudes toward safety equipment; driving experience; familiarity with environment; ergonomics; physical impairments; and alcohol involvement. Personnel and equipment to be used in the study are discussed, as well as the techniques of investigation, integration of data with other information, main problems to be overcome, presentation of results, and a time-table of the study.

by A. J. McLean

Road Accident Res. Unit, Adelaide Univ., S. A., Australia
Rept. No. Paper-11 ; 1974 ; 31p 22refs

Presented at the Road Accident Information Seminar, Canberra, Australia, 26-28 Mar 1974. Sponsored by the Australian Dept. of Transport and the Australian Road Res. Board.

Availability: Australian Dept. of Transport

HS-015 995

VEHICLE TRAFFIC LAW. REV. ED.

Highway traffic regulations are presented, in terms of how they originated, developed, and have become relatively standardized in the different states by mid-twentieth century. Broad areas covered are the background and underlying legal principles of traffic law enforcement, legal requirements which govern and control the making and enforcement of criminal laws in general and traffic laws in particular; specific elements, applicable defenses, and issues involved in particular traffic cases. Specific chapters deal with: human elements in making traffic laws; power to regulate traffic (state, local, and federal control); validity of traffic laws; required obedience; where traffic laws apply; double jeopardy in traffic cases; elements, issues, and defenses involved in traffic cases; speeding offenses; right-of-way violations; driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs; evading responsibilities following accident; reckless driving, careless driving, and homicide by vehicle; offenses relating to licensing of operators and vehicles; parking, stopping, and standing offenses; and prosecution of traffic cases.

by E. C. Fisher; R. H. Reeder

Northwestern Univ., Traffic Inst., Evanston, Ill.

1974 ; 354p refs

Includes HS-015 996--HS-016 015.

Availability: Corporate author

HS-016 006

ELEMENTS, ISSUES, AND DEFENSES INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC CASES

Various elements of public offenses are discussed as they are set forth in the statute or ordinance defining and creating the offense. Intent and guilty knowledge are identified as elements of the offense, with specific court rulings cited. Invalid defenses in traffic cases include ignorance or mistake of the law, various factors involved in collision cases, non-ownership of vehicle driven, driver intoxication, violation of the law by others, custom and usage, selective enforcement, weather or road conditions, and unlawful means of apprehending the accused. Valid defenses include act compelled by necessity or impossibility of compliance, sudden mechanical failure, coercion by others, double jeopardy, res judicata, collateral estoppel, entrapment, alibi, excuse or exception by statute, and statute of limitations.

Publ: HS-015 995, VEHICLE TRAFFIC LAW. REV. ED.,
Evanston, Ill., 1974 p122-33
1974 ; 103refs
Availability: In HS-015 995

HS-016 009

DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR OTHER DRUGS

Traffic offenses in which the condition of the driver or operator is the principal element are described, with specific court decisions cited in illustration. Elements of the traffic offense involving the influence of alcohol are detailed as well as non-elements of the same offense. The offense of driving while ability is impaired is also described along with the combined influence of alcohol and other drugs, or driving under the influence of narcotics or other drugs. Prosecution of such cases involves opinion evidence, circumstantial evidence, chemical tests, and motion pictures or video tapes of the accused. Implied consent laws and roadside chemical tests are also considered.

Publ: HS-015 995, VEHICLE TRAFFIC LAW. REV. ED.,
Evanston, Ill., 1974 p171-86
1974 ; 146refs
Availability: In HS-015 995

HS-016 015

PROSECUTION OF TRAFFIC CASES

The principles applicable to the prosecution of traffic cases are discussed, including rules of evidence, legal requirements as to filing of complaints and information, and other procedure controls. Principals and accessories to a crime are described. It is shown that the underlying purpose of vicarious liability is to place the burden of responsibility upon the owners of automobiles to exercise their right of control over those whom they permit to drive their cars. It is noted that a person should not be permitted to procure the commission of an offense by another and then escape the consequences because he was not the actual, immediate actor. The right to a jury trial for petty offenses is described, as well as the right to counsel in misdemeanor cases. Court decisions related to penalization are given. Pleading and practice in traffic cases are discussed, with special reference to: particular allegations; complaints in

particular cases, such as parking violations, failure to stop at a stop sign, speeding, reckless driving, driving under suspension or revocation, or under the influence of alcohol or drugs, and careless driving; to the use of the Uniform Traffic Ticket and Complaint form, which has improved the processing of cases in the nation's traffic courts; and to presumption that the registered owner was driver. Aspects of second and subsequent offenses covered include: constitutionality of repeater statutes; scope and other considerations relating to the prior conviction; and the identity of the person convicted. Civil versus criminal aspects of traffic offenses are examined with emphasis on issues involved in prosecution and civil cases; confusion of civil and criminal aspects of traffic cases by police, drivers, lawyers, judges, and insurance adjusters; and incidental reference during the trial to pending or impending damage suits.

Publ: HS-015 995, VEHICLE TRAFFIC LAW. REV. ED.,
Evanston, Ill., 1974 p287-314
1974 ; 238refs
Availability: In HS-015 995

HS-016 044

MARIJUANA AND DRIVING RISK AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

Studies of the accident involvement of cannabis users have given somewhat contradictory results, so this study investigated the frequency of driving, accident involvement, and driving charges after marijuana use among college students. While 42% of the licensed drivers had used marijuana, only 62% of those reported driving soon after that use. Few reported accidents or moving violations after marijuana use, especially in comparison to after alcohol use. The frequency of marijuana driving occasions is only about 35% that of alcohol driving occasions. It is possible that if legalization resulted in increased exposure, marijuana would not be safer than alcohol for driving.

by R. G. Smart
Publ: JOURNAL OF SAFETY RESEARCH v6 n4 p155-8
(Dec 1974)
1974 ; 10refs
Availability: See publication

HS-016 046

ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT IN HIGHWAY FATALITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1972

The proportion of highway fatalities in North Carolina in 1972 that could be attributed to alcohol was examined. Reports of fatal crashes during that period and available blood alcohol data for pedestrian and operator fatalities and for surviving operators were reviewed. Previous driving records for all operators were also reviewed. It was found that the percentage of operators tested for blood alcohol varied widely. Surviving operators were seldom tested at all, whereas 63% of operator fatalities in all types of accidents were tested. Operators in single vehicle collisions were more likely to be tested for alcohol impairment than those in multiple vehicle collisions, and operators who died in accidents that also killed passengers had a higher probability of being tested. The percentages of impaired operators of all operators tested and of all operators involved are given for each type of collision. Of pedestrians, 59% were tested for alcohol, and 62% of those tested were im-

paired. More than half of the drivers involved in fatal accidents had prior violations.

by A. J. McBay; R. P. Hudson; N. Hamrick; J. Beaubier
Publ: JOURNAL OF SAFETY RESEARCH v6 n4 p177-81
(Dec 1974)
1974 ; 2refs

Supported in part through the North Carolina Governor's Hwy. Safety Program, by the National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D.C.
Availability: See publication

HS-016 052

A STUDY OF 25 PRINT ADVERTISEMENTS ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT

Print advertisements, among the most widely used forms of public information and education campaign materials, are discussed. It is noted that little is known regarding the contribution of this media with respect to effectiveness of knowledge, attitude, or belief change in an audience. The present study, utilizing a combination of research strategies, sought to measure the relative value of various print advertisement themes and appeals used in public information programs on alcohol and highway safety. Each of 25 advertisements was evaluated in terms of technical quality, factual accuracy, probability of attitudinal or behavioral change, and actual short-term changes in audiences' beliefs and attitudes regarding drinking and driving. The ads differed greatly in terms of perceived effectiveness, but none produced significant changes in beliefs or attitudes.

by J. W. Swinehart; A. C. Grimm; R. L. Douglass
Hwy. Safety Res. Inst., Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich., 48105
Rept. No. UM-HSRI-AL-74-7 ; 1974 ; 207p
Sponsored by the Distilled Spirits Council of the U. S., Inc., Washington, D. C.
Availability: NTIS

HS-016 059

THE ROLE OF THE DRINKING DRIVER IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. (THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY.) (DIE ROLLE DES ALKOHOLISIERTEN FAHRERS BEI VERKEHRSUNFÄLLEN. (GRAND RAPIDS STUDIE))

Blood alcohol concentrations (BACs) over 0.04% are found to be definitely associated with an increased accident rate, with the probability of accident involvement increasing rapidly at BACs over 0.08% and becoming extremely high at BACs over 0.15%. When drivers with BACs over 0.08% have accidents, they tend to have more single-vehicle accidents, more severe (in terms of injury and damage) accidents, and more expensive accidents than sober drivers. BACs of 0.04% and below apparently are not inconsistent with traffic safety. The driver classes with the worst accident experience, in addition to the alcoholically impaired, are the young or very old, the inexperienced, and those with less formal education. Persons with the most education, those with better jobs, and the middle-aged, have better than average accident experience. The effects of alcohol are consistent within the various socioeconomic classes considered. High BACs are always associated with bad accident experience. At the higher BACs, the difference in the accident potential between the various

classes of drivers is unimportant. An important aspect of the survey technique as it was conducted in Grand Rapids is that it is adaptable to assessing the effect of various countermeasures directed at the drinking driver.

by R. F. Borkenstein; E. F. Crowther; R. P. Shumate; W. B. Ziel; R. Zylman
Publ: BLUTALKOHOL v11 suppl p1-132 (1974)
Rept. No. C-20330-F ; 1974 ; refs
German summary.
Availability: See publication

HS-016 069

DIE ALKOHOLBEGUTACHTUNG BEI TRAUMATISIERTEN UND NARKOTISIERTEN (THE EVALUATION OF BLOOD ALCOHOL IN TRAUMATIZED AND ANESTHETIZED INDIVIDUALS)

The blood alcohol evaluation of traumatized and anesthetized individuals entails minor and seriously injured cases, requiring a localized therapy and general medical measures. In cases of driving while intoxicated, precipitating a completed resorption, a retroactive computation at 0.01 1/mg/h may result in detrimental prejudice to a suspect. More frequently there is a favoring distinctly exceeding the customary measure. This evolves whenever a state of shock occurs, evidenced by multiply traumatized victims or those suffering great loss of blood, more rarely in cases of skull brain trauma. The so-called constant beta factor, which primarily purports to be a function of the quantity of fluid present in the body, is increased, causing the blood alcohol curve in a state of shock to recede at an accelerated rate of speed. Provided the evaluation of mental competency is the focal point of interest, the computation of the blood alcohol concentration for the time of the offense should be effected at more than 0.02 1/mg/h. A value for retroactive computation of 0.035 1/mg/h does not appear excessive in severe states of shock.

by H.-F. Brettel
Publ: BLUTALKOHOL v11 n1 p1-10 (Jan 1974)
1974 ; 35refs
Text in German. English summary.
Availability: See publication

HS-016 070

ERFOLGE, ENTTAUSCHUNGEN UND VORAUSSETZUNGEN DES KAMPFES GEGEN ALKOHOLBEDINGTE VERKEHRSGEFAHREN (SUCCESS, DISAPPOINTMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS)

Figures are presented to show the factors and the significance of general delinquency and alcohol delinquency in drivers in particular. A reduction from 1964 to 1971 in drinking driver traffic violations in comparison with other groups of offenders is noted. Reasons for this reduction include successful educational and instructional programs by unions, and law enforcement efforts. A 50% reduction in the number of traffic victims per person kilometer in Berlin in the next 10 years is suggested as a priority goal. Education, supervision, and law and order are to be used along with more stringent punishments by the traffic courts.

by H. Seib
 Publ: BLUTALKOHOL v11 n1 p11-28 (Jan 1974)
 1974
 Text in German. English summary.
 Availability: See publication

HS-016 071

ALKOHOLFahrTEN AUf DEM VW-SIMULATOR (ALCOHOL TEST DRIVES ON THE VW-SIMULATOR)

A simulated alcohol test with 25 subjects verified many already known facts as well as provided additional facts important in determining driving security below the new West German limit of 0.80% blood alcohol concentration. It is shown that the fast consumption of alcohol on an empty stomach may lead to heavy outfall symptoms in the field of sensory motor coordination. There is no possibility for an exact calculation of the ascending curve as a measurement for still existing or no longer existing driving security, even under the presumption that not only body weight and the results of a blood alcohol analysis are known, but also time of consumption and quantity of the alcohol and other data. It is uncertain to which extent the time of ingestion before the intoxication and the liquid quantity absorbed with the alcohol can be of influence.

by H. Lewrenz; G. Berghaus; G. Dotzauer
 Publ: BLUTALKOHOL v11 n2 p104-22 (Mar 1974)
 1974 ; 14refs
 Text in German. English summary.
 Availability: See publication

HS-016 072

DIE FAHRT UNTER ALKOHOLEINFLUSS ALS ORDNUNGSWIDRIGKEIT UND ALS VERGEHEN (DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AS A TRAFFIC VIOLATION AND AS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE)

Initial data indicate that the so-called .08 blood alcohol concentration (BAC) law, which became effective on July 26, 1973, has led to a noticeable, and in part even significant, reduction in alcohol-related traffic accidents. To achieve permanent results, impartial application of these new regulations must be coupled with appropriate information campaigns by the media, concurrent with appropriate enforcement actions, such as selective traffic law enforcement and high police visibility. Regarding the application of the new regulations, the points specifically addressed are: the interpretation of the term ".08 BAC", the legality of the mandatory revocation of driver's permits, as well as such questions of legal proceedings and administration of justice as the adjudication of individual cases under administrative or criminal procedures. Also discussed is the necessity of appropriate countermeasures and prevention of contributory actions (by third parties) such as making vehicles available to individuals in impaired condition, thereby directly contributing to alcohol-related accidents. It is suggested that criminal adjudication not be discarded in favor of the more lenient administrative adjudication and that cases of alcohol-related accidents be referred to the courts for criminal adjudication in direct correlation with the degree to which the BAC levels of those involved exceed .08 and approach a level of .13, or total incapacitation.

by H. Janiszewski
 Publ: BLUTALKOHOL v11 n3 p155-77 (May 1974)
 1974
 Text in German. English summary. Revised and expanded paper originally presented at the German Conference of Traffic Court Officials (12th), Goslar, Jan 1974.
 Availability: See publication

HS-016 073

GRUPPENGESPRACHE NACH WIEDERHOLER TRUNKENHEIT AM STEUER (DISCUSSION GROUPS FOR DRUNKEN DRIVING REPEATERS)

A special form of group driver improvement meetings in West Germany for persons who were fined several times for alcohol-related traffic violations, but who are not known either as drunkards or criminals, is discussed. The central concept and the role of the moderator are presented in detail, and critical comments and preliminary data on evaluation of success are given.

by W. Winkler
 Publ: BLUTALKOHOL v11 n3 p178-88 (May 1974)
 1974 ; 18refs
 Text in German. English summary.
 Availability: See publication

HS-016 074

DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE UNTER BESONDERER BERUECKSICHTIGUNG "ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUNDESLANDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL- RELATED" ACCIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND IN THE FEDERAL TERRITORY FROM 1966 TO 1970)

Accidents occurring on roads in West Germany are examined and classified into types. The accidents involving personal injuries from 1966 to 1970 are analyzed. A combination of factors is described statistically, with emphasis given to the analysis of background conditions in relation to drinking drivers. The results are illustrated in several tables.

by H. D. Utzelmann
 Publ: BLUTALKOHOL v11 n4 p217-39 (Jul 1974)
 1974 ; 13refs
 Text in German. English summary.
 Availability: See publication

HS-016 075

UBER DIE GENAUIGKEIT DES ALKOHOLNACHWEISES IN HARNEN NACH DEM VANADIN-SCHWEFELSAURE-VERFAHREN (ON THE ACCURACY OF THE EVIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN URINE AFTER THE VANADIUM-SULFURIC ACID TREATMENT)

Blood alcohol concentrations (BACs) are compared in drivers before and after enactment of a West German law regarding allowable alcohol limits. The total number of blood samples

ordered by the police remained constant in the periods compared, although initially a decrease followed by an increase was noticed. It was not possible to prove statistically significant shifts in the BACs, but the accidents caused by road users under the influence of alcohol decreased, evidently as a consequence of more frequent routine controls by police.

by P. H. Kreutzer
Publ: BLUTALKOHOL v11 n4 p240-7 (Jul 1974)
1974 ; 9refs
Text in German. English summary.
Availability: See publication

HS-016 076

**DIE UNTERSUCHUNG
KRAFTFAHRWESENTLICHER
LEISTUNGSMINDERUNGEN DURCH
ARZNEIMITTEL (THE INVESTIGATION OF
SUBSTANTIAL TRAFFIC PERFORMANCE
DIMINUTION WHILE UNDER INFLUENCE OF
DRUGS)**

The tranquilizer prazepam was used to study the effects of drugs on the driving performance of 80 subjects. They were given normal dosages for three days, and double dosages for the next two days. In one of the test series, test persons were given alcohol in addition to the medicine. The dosage was 0.75 grams of alcohol per kilogram of weight (approximately 0.80% blood alcohol concentration). The expected differential results from the prazepam experiment indicate that the method applied is a good means to obtain meaningful and reliable information economically on the effects of medicine on the intellectual and psychomotor functions which are essential for driving. However, the effects of drugs differ depending on age, sex, personality, constitution, and condition.

by L. Moser
Publ: BLUTALKOHOL v11 n5 p285-311 (Sep 1974)
1974 ; 56refs
Text in German. English summary.
Availability: See publication

HS-016 078

**UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES
BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER
BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER
TRUNKENHEIT AM LENKRAD NACH
INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-PROMILLEGESETZES"
(EXAMINATION OF THE VOLUME OF BLOOD
ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS
WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS
AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-
LAW" WENT INTO EFFECT)**

A comparison of three three-month time segments shows that in the first nine months after the West German "0.80 per mille law" went into effect, no decrease but rather a slight increase in the number of police-determined cases of suspected driver intoxication was observed. The slight rise is due to the increase of drunkenness-without-accident cases. Before the "0.80 per mille law" went into effect and before the German High Court decision of December, 1973, approximately 35-40% of suspected cases of drunkenness at the wheel were complicated by the problem of retrospective calculations: the esti-

mation of the minimum value at the scene. This proportion now amounts to only about 10%.

by W. Naeve
Publ: BLUTALKOHOL v11 n6 p413-20 (Nov 1974)
1974
Text in German. English summary.
Availability: See publication

HS-016 104

**GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING
FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE**

Recommendations of the Canadian Medical Association are offered to assist physicians in determining the ability of their patients to drive a motor vehicle safely and in completing a Driver's Medical Examination Report. Various aspects of the physician's role are reviewed along with descriptions of license restrictions, standards of medical fitness, classes of licenses, appeals, and modification of medical standards. Complete details are given for examination of: vision, hearing, cardiovascular diseases, cerebro-vascular disease, peripheral vascular disease, diseases of the nervous system, respiratory diseases, metabolic diseases, renal disease, musculoskeletal disabilities, psychiatric disease, the effect of drugs and alcohol, the aging driver, and anesthesia and surgery effects.

by W. R. Ghent; J. S. Bennett; R. N. Green; G. A. Jackson; N. H. McNally; G. D. McPherson; A. W. F. Peart; P. N. Ransford
Canadian Medical Assoc., 1867 Alta Vista Dr., Ottawa, Ont., Canada
1974 ; 50p
Availability: Canadian Medical Assoc. Communication Dept., 1867 Alta Vista Dr., Ottawa, Ont., Canada \$0.50

HS-016 134

**RESULTS OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE
LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH
CRASH INVOLVEMENT**

Several states lowered the legal drinking age to 18 between 1971 and 1973. The objectives of this research were to determine if alcohol-related highway crashes increased among legally-affected populations of drivers in three study states, and to determine, if changes were found in the frequencies of alcohol-related crashes, whether a causal relationship exists between the crash experience increases and the legal changes. Seven states were studied in a multiple time-series quasi-experimental design. A surrogate measure dependent variable was developed consisting of late night, single-vehicle crash involvements with male drivers. A surrogate was determined to be necessary in that officially reported alcohol involvement statistics were found to be inconsistently measured over time and incomparable between states. The developed three-factor surrogate was found to be consistently 53-66% alcohol-related. Through controlled time-series analyses including the utilization of the Box-Tiao (1965) auto-regressive time-series "t" statistic, it was found that statistically and socially significant increases in alcohol-related crashes resulted in Michigan and Maine following the drinking age change. No concomitant changes were found in Vermont, or in any of the four control states. Analyses of age-specific alcohol-related crash frequency distributions provided support and explanation for the results of the time-series analyses, and provided a basis for

prediction regarding the expected effect of the lower legal drinking age on youth crash involvement. Full data sets are included in tabular form in appendices. Recommendations for social action in response to national directions toward the lower legal drinking age, and for additional research are offered.

by R. L. Douglass

Publ: HIT LAB REPORTS v5 n4 p1-15 (Oct 1974)

1974 ; 16refs

Excerpted from the complete study entitled "The Effect of Lower Legal Drinking Ages on Youth Crash Involvement" by Douglass, L. D. Filkins, and F. A. Clark, Jun 1974, 211 p, HS-801 213.

Availability: See publication

HS-016 163

MOTORCYCLE TASK ANALYSIS

Motorcycle operator tasks were analyzed with the results applied to the development of performance, knowledge, and skill objectives for novice, advanced, and refresher motorcycle safety education programs. Basic control tasks detailed include: pre-operative procedures, starting, accelerating, maintaining balance, controlling direction, reducing speed, stopping, skid recovery, and post-operative behaviors. Tasks related to roadway characteristics include: surveillance, negotiating intersections, interchanges, hills, and curves; lane usage; surface obstructions and hazards; U-turns; and special areas. Tasks related to traffic conditions are: vehicles ahead, behind, oncoming, and from the side; adjacent vehicles; parked vehicles; special vehicles; other motorcycles; and other road users. Those tasks relating to the environment include weather conditions and night operation. Off-road operation tasks are outlined, such as negotiating hills, special surface conditions, and surface obstructions and hazards. Tasks related to the operator include: preparing for motorcycle operation, navigation, use of alcohol and drugs, physical and emotional conditions, licensing, and post-accident responsibilities. Tasks related to the motorcycle include preparation, care and servicing, malfunctions, and registration and inspection. Further tasks are described related to passengers and cargo, including preparation, loading, and operating.

by A. J. McKnight; H. B. Heywood

Central Missouri State Univ., National Public Services Res. Inst.

1974 ; 404p

Prepared for the Motorcycle Safety Foundation, Linthicum, Md.

Availability: Motorcycle Safety Foundation, 6755 Elkridge Landing Rd., Linthicum, Md. 21090 \$10.00

HS-016 168

ALCOHOL RELATED FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENT STUDY, MICHIGAN, JANUARY-JUNE 1974

The proportion of alcohol related fatal traffic accidents to all fatal traffic accidents in Michigan was determined and evaluated. Data were collected from all investigated fatal motor vehicle traffic accidents in Michigan during the first six months of 1974. Results of the study fail to develop any new theories or outlooks. Alcohol brings out the worst faults of drivers, compounding the possibility of traffic accidents. Alcohol is identified as the catalyst in most fatal traffic acc-

cidents. Young drivers are over-represented in all types and severities of traffic accidents and are shown to be an important factor in alcohol-related crashes. The data indicate that younger drivers drink less than their older counterparts but are much more likely to be involved in crashes when they do drink. The time of day, day of week data dictate the need for more sophisticated methods of scheduling manpower to deal with the accident problem. Specialized traffic training sessions such as identifying the drinking driver, breathalyzer training, and accident reconstruction seminars, are advocated to insure a program of continuing education and to provide information for developing more public awareness. Accident factors tabulated are: fatal accidents and fatalities by drinking condition of drivers, by accident type, by driver age, by month, by hazardous violations committed, by time of day and day of week, and by county. Driver blood alcohol concentration and characteristics of alcohol involvement in Michigan fatal traffic accidents are also given.

Michigan Dept. of State Police, Traffic Analysis Section, East Lansing, Mich.

1974 ; 21p

Availability: Corporate author

HS-016 176

THE DRINKING AND DRIVING CAMPAIGN. DECEMBER 10-31, 1973

The drinking-driving campaign was a pilot project aimed at gathering information and developing organizational strategies for a future comprehensive program on drunk-driving. The campaign employed various means of alerting the public to the dangers of and alternatives to driving while impaired. Implementation of the campaign stressed citizen involvement and community action to deal with the problems, based on the assumption that individual communities are best able to recognize local problems and to implement countermeasures consistent with their particular situations. Campaign activities include advertising materials such as billboards, radio and newspaper ads, question and answer news releases, extended bus services, screenings of films on drinking and driving, TV and radio programs, local placement of campaign materials, and contributions of paid advertising. Analysis of a telephone survey results showed that the 1973 Christmas drinking-driving campaign reached a significant proportion of the people in nine Ontario cities. Public awareness of drinking-driving laws improved as a result of the campaign and there was some increase in the number of people who reported that they decided not to drive home after drinking too much. Public interest and enthusiasm were generated through the innovative approaches taken by the campaign committees, such as panel shows, "drink-ins", and party buses. Organizational strategies were formulated which may increase the effective coordination between government agencies and local communities in future attempts to solve the drinking-driving problem.

Safety Res. and Devel. Section, Ministry of Transportation and Communications,

1973 ; 29p

Prepared in cooperation with the Addiction Res. Foundation of Ontario.

Availability: Corporate author

HS-016 200

HAS ASAP FAILED?

The Alcohol Safety Action Project (ASAP) is evaluated as it functions during the last months of its four-year life. The controversy surrounding its effectiveness is put into perspective, with factors emphasized which have not appeared in existing evaluations. It is suggested that the ASAP concept is at least successful enough to warrant thorough examination. It is noted that ASAP is an experimental concept, not a demonstration project, and not a national program but a series of local projects conducted nationwide. ASAP has conclusively demonstrated that alcohol-safety demonstration programs depend totally on community structures, and it has successfully shown that alcohol-safety projects need more time. It is further shown that alcohol safety is a social problem, not a highway safety problem. ASAP has greatly benefited the nation's lower courts, and is having a major impact on alcohol-treatment attitudes. It is stressed that highway safety regarding alcohol abuse is a long-term problem that cannot be solved in three years. ASAP has created a new reservoir of skilled manpower to combat the problem, and is a long-term, cooperative, large-scale multi-agency social action program which warrants subtlety and caution from both those implementing and evaluating it.

by G. J. Scrimgeour

Publ: TRAFFIC SAFETY v75 n2 p16-8, 34-6 (Feb 1975)

1975

Availability: See publication

HS-016 208

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND D-AMPHETAMINE UPON MOOD AND VOLITION

Drug effects on mood self-ratings and volitional outcomes presumably related to changes in mood were measured. Alcohol, d-amphetamine, and placebo were administered, separately and in combination, to 70 male volunteers who served as their own controls. Measures of volitional behavior included gambling for money, and verbal production on assigned topics. Mood self-ratings were interspersed. Alcohol increased the number of maximum bets but did not significantly increase average bet size or affect verbal production. D-amphetamine significantly increased verbal production but not risk-taking. There was no evidence of drug interaction in either of these measures of volitional behavior. There were interesting combinatorial effects upon the various mood dimensions, where the combination of alcohol and d-amphetamine produced additive, non-additive, and supra-additive effects. As in some previous studies, drug effects on the mood self-ratings were found to be useful but uncertain predictors of plausibly relevant volitional behaviors.

by P. M. Hurst; R. Radlow; N. C. Chubb; S. K. Bagley

Grant MH-11294

Publ: PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS v24 p975-87 (1969)

1969 ; 14refs

Supported by the National Inst. of Mental Health.

Availability: See publication

HS-016 209

EFFECT OF INGESTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL

The results of practical road tests in 50 experienced automobile drivers who consumed known amounts of distilled spirits are described. Under the given experimental conditions, impairment of driving skill was definitely evident in one subject at a venous blood alcohol level of 0.36 per mil. Signs of impairment were observed in five out of seven subjects whose venous blood alcohol levels at the time of driving did not exceed 0.50 per mil. Heavy drinkers showed less impairment of driving performance than light drinkers at the same blood alcohol levels, but 80% of the heavy drinkers exhibited signs of impaired driving skill at venous blood alcohol concentrations ranging from 0.51 to 1.20 per mil. No driver retained his non-drinking driving skill at a blood alcohol level approaching 1.50 per mil. Half of the 50 drivers tested exhibited significant impairment of driving skill at 0.78 per mil. Car-handling ability (as distinct from ability to avoid hitting objects) deteriorated considerably in most drivers even at relatively low venous blood alcohol levels. It is concluded that under actual driving conditions, particularly in many urban areas, the effect of alcohol on driving performance would be more pronounced than that observed in these experiments.

by B. B. Coldwell; D. W. Penner; H. W. Smith; G. H. W. Lucas; R. F. Rodgers; F. Darroch

Publ: QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL v19 p590-616 (Dec 1958)

1958 ; 7refs

Prepared in cooperation with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.

Availability: See publication

HS-016 222

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 18TH CONFERENCE

Conference papers are presented on various aspects of automotive medicine. Topics covered include: hazards of unrestrained occupants; effects of airbag inflation; belted occupant fatalities; infant and child injuries; Injury Severity Score; a proposed injury code; statistical analysis of field accident data; post-crash phenomena; fatalities by postural asphyxia; tarso-metatarsal joint injuries; McGill Automotive Collision Investigation Project; case results of 1974 passenger car crashes; SMAC Accident Reconstruction Program; rear-end accident factors; medical-legal problems in determining cause of death; emergency surgical care measurement; emergency medical technician training; vehicle-pedestrian collision experiments with moving dummy; leg injury criteria; telescopic spectacles; motorcycle accidents; development of a national motorcycle training program; snowmobile accidents; drinking drivers and rehabilitation programs; sign brightness effects; predictive value of driver demerit points; U.S. Air Force Multimedia Driver Training Program; psychosocial antecedents of automobile accidents in rural adolescents; criminals who drive; motorcycle operator task analysis research; drinking driving countermeasures; breath measurement instrumentation; and the Abbreviated Injury Scale.

American Assoc. for Automotive Medicine, 801 Green Bay Rd., Lake Bluff, Ill.
1974 ; 510p refs
Includes HS-016 223--HS-016 256. Conference held in Toronto, Ont., Canada, 12-14 Sep 1974.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-016 244

HIGHLIGHTS OF A TWO YEAR SNOWMOBILE ACCIDENT STUDY IN SASKATCHEWAN

During the winters of 1972/73 and 1973/74, the University of Saskatchewan Vehicle Accident Study Team conducted a study of snowmobile accidents. Findings from 220 accidents are drawn upon and specific cases are used to illustrate typical mechanisms of injury production. Emphasis is placed on the injury producing effect of the driver and machine configuration prior to and during the accident. Where applicable, reference is made to features on the snowmobile which may be associated with the injury. A brief statistical summary of the overall snowmobile injury situation in Central Saskatchewan is provided with reference to driver age, alcohol involvement, accident configuration, injury severity, and lost manhours. Specific injuries attributed to various mechanisms such as vehicle characteristics or occupant position are: fractures of the tibia, fibula, and femur; and knee, foot, spine, collar bone, shoulder, head, face, and external neck injuries. An explanation is offered for the surprising number of accidents occurring as a result of visibility conditions in the Saskatchewan winter of 1973/74.

by M. A. Puckett; A. C. Shiels; D. K. Lischynski
University of Saskatchewan, Transportation Res. Centre, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada
Publ: HS-016 222, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 18T 1974 ; 2refs
Sponsored by the Canadian Ministry of Transport. Conference held in Toronto, Ont., Canada, 12-14 Sep 1974.
Availability: In HS-016 222

HS-016 245

DRINKING DRIVERS IN AN ALCOHOLISM PROGRAM

Individuals referred for driving while intoxicated behaved differently from other patients in an alcoholism program. Their attitude as a group was one of lack of cooperation. Few completed the intake procedure, participated in therapy, or availed themselves of therapeutic measures that seemed to help other patients. Many of the individuals referred for driving while intoxicated may be deviant drinkers and may be amenable to interventions different from those provided in voluntary alcoholism programs.

by R. A. Munoz; R. Hoffmann; E. Burg; J. Daane; M. Brown
Department of Psychiatry, Medical Arts Bldg., Sheboygan, Wis.
Publ: HS-016 222, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 18T 1974 ; 13refs
Conference held in Toronto, Ont., Canada, 12-14 Sep 1974.
Availability: In HS-016 222

HS-016 246

THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATIVE INSTRUMENTS FOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR DRUNKEN DRIVERS

Two evaluative instruments useful for Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) programs were developed. The Drinking and Driving Knowledge Inventory was developed using the current literature in the area to formulate the test specification. The Drinking and Driving Opinion Survey, an attitude scale, was developed using equal-appearing-interval scaling. The instruments can measure change in level of DWI information and DWI attitude. The instruments were standardized and the first applied to a DWI rehabilitation course in Phoenix; they are now used routinely in numerous programs throughout the country. Their usefulness as preliminary evaluative measures and as a supplement to follow-up record studies for determining the effectiveness of selected DWI programs has been demonstrated. Practical evaluative designs that can appropriately be applied using the instruments are presented.

by K. J. Simon
Columbia Univ. Teachers Coll., Safety Res. and Education Proj., New York, N. Y.
Publ: HS-016 222, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 18T 1974 ; 11refs
Conference held in Toronto, Ont., Canada, 12-14 Sep 1974.
Availability: In HS-016 222

HS-016 247

OPERATIONAL EVALUATION OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVERS

Information was obtained on the operational effectiveness of a questionnaire and interview procedure, previously developed by HSRI, for identifying problem drinkers. Cooperation was obtained from 12 Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAP) in which the HSRI procedures were used. In order to obtain information on the statistical effectiveness of the procedures in discriminating between problem drinking drivers and others, among DWI defendants, responses from 709 drivers in three ASAPs were analyzed. Scores on the questionnaire and interview protocol were compared against an objective criterion consisting of blood alcohol level at time of arrest and number of previous DWI and other alcohol offenses. The procedures were found to have good validity and reliability. The analyses indicated that revisions to the previously recommended cut-off scores are needed when used with DWI defendants, to maximize the discriminability between problem and non-problem drinkers. Users of the procedures were surveyed to obtain their judgments of the usefulness of the questionnaire and interviews, and the procedures were generally well received. Based on comments received, some questionnaire items were reworded.

by L. D. Filkins; R. G. Mortimer; D. V. Post; M. M. Chapman
University of Michigan, Hwy. Safety Res. Inst., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Contract DOT-HS-031-2-303
Publ: HS-016 222, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 18T 1974 ; 9refs
Conference held in Toronto, Ont., Canada, 12-14 Sep 1974.
Availability: In HS-016 222

HS-016 248

AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF SIGN BRIGHTNESS ON THE SIGN READING BEHAVIOR OF ALCOHOL IMPAIRED DRIVERS

The relationship between highway sign brightness and alcohol impairment under night driving conditions is examined. Sign brightness was controlled by varying the reflectivity of the signs and by employing both low and high headlight beam conditions. The data were collected under controlled conditions at night with the subjects actually driving the vehicle up and down the test track, which was approximately one and a half miles long and had signs mounted at 700 ft. intervals. All signs were mounted on the right shoulder. The dependent measure was the correct reading distance. Three blood alcohol concentrations (BAC's) were investigated: sober, 0.08%, and 0.15%. Fourteen subjects completed the study and each subject participated on three separate nights. Each night was under a different BAC. Some of the subjects experienced difficulty in achieving and/or maintaining the 0.15% BAC. The actual observed overall mean BAC for the 0.15% BAC condition was 0.13%. Results confirmed the experimental hypotheses that high reflectance signs significantly increase sign reading distance under night driving conditions and that alcohol impaired drivers require significantly brighter signs. Increases in both sign reflectance and headlight brightness yielded significant improvements in sign reading performance under all three BAC conditions. A significant interaction between the reflectance and headlight main effects indicated that the higher reflectance signs yielded a greater relative improvement in sign reading performance under low headlight conditions than under high headlight conditions. This is particularly important in view of the fact that previous research has indicated that approximately 70% of nighttime drivers drive with low headlight beams. A significant fatigue effect was noted under both the 0.08% and 0.15% BAC conditions. A significant interaction revealed the synergistic nature of the relationship between the effects of alcohol and fatigue on performance.

by 3rd. Hicks, J. A.
University of South Carolina, Traffic and Transportation Center, Columbia, S. C.
Publ: HS-016 222, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 18T 1974 ; 16refs
Conference held in Toronto, Ont., Canada, 12-14 Sep 1974.
Availability: In HS-016 222

HS-016 254

EVALUATION IN THE DRINKING/DRIVING COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM

Preceding conference papers are examined and are shown in their diversity to all represent efforts to evaluate a series of countermeasures for the driving/drinking problem developed by DOT to combat alcohol related traffic accidents. Comment is offered on: the effect of sign brightness on alcohol impaired drivers performance; breath measurement instrumentation; rehabilitation programs; improvement and standardization of traffic and accident records.

by F. A. Seixas
Publ: HS-016 222, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 18T 1974 ; 4refs
Conference held in Toronto, Ont., Canada, 12-14 Sep 1974.
Availability: In HS-016 222

HS-016 255

BREATH MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTATION IN THE U. S.

It is shown that the 1970's have been years of accelerated activity in the field of breath measurement and highway safety. At the Federal level, a number of programs have been initiated in this area. Rapid development of new concepts and instrumentation was begun and is continuing. Modifications and additions to the alcohol traffic safety law have reflected technological changes. With the availability of the new breath test laws and the increasingly accurate and effective breath test equipment, the tools to reduce the causal role of alcohol in highway death and injury are ready and should be effectively employed. Comments are made on implied consent and two more recent laws relevant to breath testing: the illegal per se law and the prearrest screening law. States having enacted one or both laws are listed, giving their blood alcohol concentration limits for the per se law. Current DWI arrest procedures are outlined. The six types of breath measurement instrumentation applied to traffic law enforcement are: screening breath testers, evidential breath testers, roadside collection devices, passive breath testers, educational testers, and alcohol safety interlock systems. These are defined and examples of some, including photographs, are given.

by J. V. Moulden; R. B. Voas
National Hwy. Traffic Safety Administration, Washington, D. C.
Publ: HS-016 222, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 18T 1974 ; 4refs
Conference held in Toronto, Ont., Canada, 12-14 Sep 1974.
Availability: In HS-016 222

HS-016 287

THE COMBINED EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND COMMON PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS: FIELD STUDIES WITH AN INSTRUMENTED AUTOMOBILE

The effects of alcohol (at .06 BAC) alone and in combinations with diphenhydramine (an antihistamine), diazepam (a sedative), and marijuana on both high and low speed driving in an instrumented car were studied. Driving was also done under a placebo condition. A peripheral vision secondary task was used to increase the visual task load on the subject to the level of the normal search and recognition task performed while driving. The intention behind this study was simply to describe the changes in driver behavior under various drug conditions. Eight subjects, six male and two female, ranging in age from 19-27, participated in the experiments. All subjects had used both alcohol and marijuana previously. An 8.5 mi. stretch of unopened highway in the Province of Ontario, Canada, was used as the site of experiments. Course speeds were 60, 30, and 25 mph. The following measures of driver performance were made: steering amplitude and frequency in the 60 mph region, steering amplitude in the 25 mph region, speed and speed variation on both 60 and 25 mph zones, reaction time to the peripheral light on the dash, number of pylons knocked down in the slalom course, and distance between the front tires and the white line adjacent to the traffic signal at which subjects were instructed to stop. Results of this experiment show that alcohol alone and in combination with other drugs affects driving performance in different ways. Measures which most clearly differentiated between drug conditions were steering movement and average velocity.

by A. M. Smiley
National Res. Council of Canada, National Aeronautical
Establishment, Ottawa, Ca
Rept. No. LTR-ST.738 ; 1974 ; 21p 14refs
Availability: Corporate author

HS-016 295

FATAL CRASHES AMONG MICHIGAN YOUTH FOLLOWING REDUCTION OF THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE. CORRESPONDENCE AND RESPONSE

Zylman's challenge of the conclusion that the change in the legal drinking age in Michigan on January 1, 1972 led to an increase in the number of young drivers involved in alcohol-related collisions is discussed. Zylman concludes from his analysis of 1972 and the first nine months of 1973 data, that changes in reporting practices are reflected in the recent increase in alcohol-involvement in fatal crashes. It is contended that Zylman's analysis of the data he presents is misleading and that a more reasonable interpretation of the data leads to a confirmation of the original hypothesis, which is that the lowering of the drinking age led to an increase in alcohol-involved fatal collisions among young drivers.

by R. G. Ferrence; P. C. Whitehead; R. Zylman
Publ: JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL v36 n1 p171-7 (Jan 1975)
1975 ; 17refs
Availability: See publication

HS-016 311

A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM OF ROAD CASUALTIES IN THE UNITED STATES

The problem of road casualties in the United States is analyzed from a systems viewpoint. Road accident data are reviewed, an accident causation model is proposed, and accident causation factors are described in terms of human, vehicular, and environmental contributions. A comprehensive program of safety-oriented research is outlined and difficulties in setting research priorities are discussed. Accident data factors reviewed include: single vehicle, multi-vehicle, urban or rural location, light conditions, driver age, driver sex, pedestrian age, pedestrian sex, driver-vehicle-environment interfaces, vehicle behavior, alcohol, and highway safety programs.

by A. N. Kontaratos
Publ: ACCIDENT ANALYSIS AND PREVENTION v6 n3/4 p223-41 (Dec 1974)
1974 ; 20refs
Availability: See publication

HS-016 319

WORKSHOP ON DRIVER IMPROVEMENT AND DRIVER LICENSING, PROCEEDINGS SAN FRANCISCO, 14-17 FEBRUARY 1974

The primary objective of the workshop was to determine the characteristics of effective driver improvement programs: to identify target groups and specify their needs, requirements and deficiencies, indicating desirable and achievable goals; and to characterize the driver improvement programs which would

be effective in achieving these goals with respect to reduced highway accidents. The target groups are: drinking drivers, youthful and older drivers, medically impaired drivers, general violators, new drivers, reading/learning problems, and license renewal applicants. Drinking drivers and youthful drivers stand out as the highest risks. Recommendations are offered which include all of the efforts involved in promoting highway safety: driver preparation, driver examination, licensing, highway patrol, traffic engineering, driver improvement, record keeping, courts, highway engineering, the legislatures, and research. Public information programs are mentioned.

by L. G. Goldstein
California Traffic Safety Education Task Force
1974 ; 106p 33refs
See also HS-016 320. Appendices B-D not included.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-016 320

DRIVER IMPROVEMENT: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH LITERATURE

Research literature relevant to the improvement of the highway performance of drivers who are characterized by unusually high rates of violations and/or accidents is reviewed. Focus is on studies which attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment programs for negligent or problem drivers. Basic statistical characteristics of accidents and violations are shown, and specific programs are reviewed from California, Oregon, Washington, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, District of Columbia, Texas, Wisconsin, and others. The special case of the drinking driver is described, and the effectiveness of warning letters and meetings is examined.

by L. G. Goldstein
California Traffic Safety Education Task Force
1973 ; 218p 92refs
See also HS-016 319.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-016 321

A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO THE CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER

Experiences related to Alcohol Safety Action Projects and seminar discussions are reviewed. Tentative conclusions are drawn. High blood alcohol concentrations (BACs) are strongly related to crash involvement, occurring in approximately half the individuals responsible for fatal crashes, while only present in 1-2% of drivers using the road but not involved in crashes. Few drivers reach the high BACs associated with fatal crashes with any frequency. Individuals who are at high BACs can be apprehended on the highway, but only a small proportion of drinking driving events are currently resulting in apprehension. The focus of enforcement activity appears to be on the middle-aged driver, rather than on the young drinking driver who is most involved in alcohol-related crashes. The drinking behavior of individuals apprehended on the road can be evaluated and those who have a drinking problem identified. It remains to be demonstrated that educational and rehabilitation programs will be effective in getting problem drinking drivers to bring their use of alcohol under control and to avoid repetition of the drinking driving offense. There is some evidence from the eight ASAPs which have been underway for a full two years and more dramatic evidence from the

British experience with the Road Safety Act of 1967 to indicate that social drinking drivers can be deterred. To date, such deterrence has appeared to be transitory. The level of enforcement and public information required to maintain a high deterrence level is unknown.

by R. B. Voas
National Hwy. Traffic Safety Administration, Washington, D. C. 20590
1973 ; 24p
Presented at the Symposium on Effective Highway Safety Adjudication, New York City, 14 Nov 1973.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-016 339

A REAL WORLD PERSPECTIVE ON AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS INVOLVING SMALL-CHILD PASSENGERS

Information useful for improving crash protection for small children was sought. Previous research efforts have produced findings relating to accident characteristics in general, and those findings have been used to improve passenger protection. Little work has focused on the particular characteristics of nonfatal and fatal accidents involving small children. This study compared accidents involving small children (age five and under) with accidents not involving small children, to establish the similarities and differences between those types of accidents. The principal findings of the study are summarized: The child is very likely a passenger in a car driven by a female between 20 and 35 years of age, who is not wearing a seat belt, and who has not been drinking. The accident, likely a frontal impact collision, occurs in daylight, most likely on a Friday. If the child is fatally injured, there is a substantial (about a 13%) chance that the collision involves non-horizontal impact forces, including a greater chance of rollover than for other fatal-accident-involved cars.

by R. M. Shortridge; J. O'Day
Michigan Univ., Hwy. Safety Res. Inst., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Rept. No. SAE-740935 ; 1974 ; 12p 4refs
Presented at the Automobile Engineering Meeting, Toronto, Canada, 21-25 Oct 1974.
Availability: SAE

HS-016 357

ARE WE OVER-EMPHASIZING THE ALCOHOL FACTOR IN TRAFFIC CRASHES?

Low blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels are shown not to be an important factor in fatal crashes. Inclusion of those low BACs equivalent to one or two beers or a martini when reporting on alcohol involvement in fatal crashes merely to perpetuate the 50% position not only makes the problem look bigger, but in reality, exacerbates the problem. It makes the problem worse by making it less well defined and, therefore, less susceptible to countermeasure activities while at the same time straining the credibility of the whole traffic safety program and all those who work in or support that program. Real progress against fatal traffic crashes can be expected only after the problem is more clearly defined and countermeasures specifically applied.

by R. Zylman
Publ: TRAFFIC SAFETY v75 n3 p8-10, 35-6 (Mar 1975)
1975
Availability: See publication

HS-016 472

AWARENESS OF THE BREATHALIZER LEGISLATION

The effectiveness of the mass media public education campaign which was carried out in conjunction with proclamation of drinking and driving amendments to the Criminal Code in December 1969 in Canada is evaluated. It is found that almost all drivers in all parts of the country are to some extent aware of recent changes in the drinking and driving laws. Most learned of the changes through the extensive coverage on radio and television, and in the newspapers. Overall, the results are very encouraging and the public information campaign can be considered a success even though all the information transmitted has not been absorbed by all of the drivers. There is a dramatic increase in the number of drivers who are aware of the critical level of .08% blood alcohol level. One misconception remains, however, in that over 50% of all drivers incorrectly think that if they register below the specified limit on a breathalyzer test, they cannot be charged with impaired driving.

Kates, Peat, Marwick & Co.
Rept. No. CTS-1-70(A) ; 1970 ; 109p
Prepared for Road and Motor Vehicle Traffic Safety Office, Ministry Of Transport, Ottawa, Canada.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-016 481

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF A NIAAA ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD DRINKING AND ALCOHOL ABUSE. PHASE 2.

The results are summarized of the second wave of interviews on the effectiveness of the advertising campaign of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) dealing with the dangers of alcohol abuse and alcoholism. A national cross section of 1600 individuals was interviewed. Basic demographic data for the national cross section and the two control cities of Eugene, Oregon, and Spokane, Washington are summarized. Data are given on the awareness of the public service advertising, trends in attitudes toward alcohol, relationships between media usage and advertising awareness, supplementary data for the Department of Transportation (DOT), and additional variables relating to the advertising impact. It is shown that the advertisements have received very satisfactory usage on television and radio, and public recognition of specific messages is high. It is noted that NIAAA messages would receive more use on the air if new ads were supplied more frequently. The research shows that people who have had a direct experience with alcohol abuse have a significantly higher recall level of NIAAA messages than the general public, but they do not show a significantly more positive response to NIAAA messages on the whole.

Harris (Louis) and Associates, Inc.
1973 ; 85p
Prepared for the National Inst. on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.
Availability: National Inst. on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

May 15, 1976

HS-016 648

HS-016 505

**DEADLY DRIVING HABITS. 104 YEAR OLD
RESOLVES TO QUIT SPEEDING**

The survival chances of speeding drivers are discussed along with other bad driving habits that cause accidents and injury. Examples include driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, driving while angry or emotionally disturbed, tail-gating, changing lanes without signalling, making turns from the wrong lane, failing to make boulevard stops, disregarding roadside signs or signals, drowsiness, day dreaming, talking with passengers, running out of gas, driving too close to the center line, driving with windows tightly closed, and poor vision. Case studies of some of the examples are cited, and public acceptance of the 55 mph speed limit is discussed.

by W. L. Roper
Publ: CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROLMAN v39 n2
p4,5,20,21,24,25,28-30 (Apr 1975)
1975
Availability: See publication

HS-016 511

**THE EFFECTS OF AUTOMOBILE SAFETY
REGULATION**

Some of the evidence supporting the effectiveness of safety regulations of automobile safety is reviewed and it is concluded that such regulation has had no effect on the highway death toll. There is some evidence that regulation may have increased the share of this toll borne by pedestrians and increased the total number of accidents. Major design changes affected by the regulations include seatbelts for all occupants, energy absorbing steering column, penetration-resistant windshield, dual-braking system, and padded instrument panel. The variables of alcohol, youth, and speed are examined as they affect accident statistics. A time series analysis is offered, and the political demand for safety legislation is discussed. The time series data imply that safety regulation has not merely reflected market forces, for then its failure to reduce the highway death rate should have been matched by failure to change the distribution of these deaths. Injury and property damage experience is reviewed along with evidence on driver behavior, for corroboration of this inference. The related influence of driver risk taking behavior is explored.

by S. Peltzman
University of Chicago, Graduate School of Business, 5836
Greenwood Ave., Chicago
1974 ; 92p 29refs
Submitted for publication in JOURNAL OF POLITICAL
ECONOMY, Aug. 1975.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-016 512

**ONE TOO MANY FOR THE ROAD [DRINKING
DRIVERS]**

The reality of being arrested for drunk driving in California is described. The description is an attempt to warn of the trouble, cost, and humiliation that results. Photographs are included showing driver contact with police, arrest, flunking a field sobriety test and a chemical test. The importance of arresting drunk drivers is emphasized.

by C. Barnett
Publ: DRIVER v8 n11 p1,3-9 (Apr 1975)
1975
Availability: See publication

HS-016 539

**FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS. THE ROAD
SAFETY PROGRAMME (PROGRAM) OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. "PEOPLE
HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY"**

The pros and cons of individual topical issues concerning road safety are reviewed. Focus is on the impact of the automobile on the quality of life, past efforts at road safety, speed limits and safety belt installation, blood alcohol levels, cost effectiveness, and road safety responsibilities. Chapters are dedicated to the topics of traffic enlightenment and education, driver licensing, traffic regulations and other standards, design and equipment standards for motor vehicles, road construction and traffic engineering, emergency services, and research. Detailed statistics on road accidents and casualties are given in an appendix.

Federal Transport Ministry, Bundesminister Fur Verkehr
(BMV) Bonn, Germany
1973 ; 105p
Availability: Corporate author

HS-016 540

**ALCOHOL AND HEALTH. SECOND SPECIAL
REPORT TO THE U. S. CONGRESS, JUNE 1974,
FROM THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. NEW KNOWLEDGE**

New approaches to alcohol and alcoholism are recommended, with emphasis on particular actions and programs involving the partnership of government with private enterprise and citizen groups. It is found that: alcohol abuse occurs at high incidence rates in the U.S.; youth drinking is increasing; there is public ignorance about alcoholism; the economic cost of alcohol abuse is \$25 billion per year; and the U.S. system of alcohol controls is ineffective. The heredity and congenital effects of alcohol are discussed, along with specific health consequences, such as impact on cancer, the heart, liver disorders, mortality, and the central nervous system. Its role in highway accidents is reviewed, and further consideration is given to trends in treatment of alcoholism, problem drinkers on the job, alcoholism and health insurance, and the enhancement of health. An appendix is included on the prevention of alcoholism in the U.S. using cultural and educational forces.

by ed. Kelle, M.
Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Inst.
on Alcohol Abuse and
1975 ; 170p 581refs
DHEW Pub. No. (ADM) 75-212
Availability: GPO \$2.55. St. No. 017-024-00399

HS-016 648

**HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS: HOW DO WE
KNOW THEY WORK? NORTH CAROLINA**

SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHWAY SAFETY, RALEIGH, SPRING, 1974. VOL. 10

Symposium proceedings are presented in which highway safety programs are evaluated in terms of driver improvement programs and interrupted time-series methods for traffic law reform assessment. A full-scale driver improvement program is outlined in which the first step occurs when the licensing agency sends an advisory letter warning the recipient to improve his habits, and the last step is suspension or revocation of his license. The importance of considering the threats to internal validity discussed by Campbell is emphasized. Special programs are advocated for different types of drivers, and cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit analyses of programs should be included in an evaluative effort. Evaluation is also examined with regard to changes in legal controls, particularly in relation to legislation aimed at controlling errant drivers. Several cases are presented in which before-and-after studies were not adequate to determine whether legislative changes had a true effect, and the British Road Safety Act of 1967 which provided for roadside breath testing for alcohol is described. It is shown that the law did have a genuine effect upon subsequent traffic fatalities, and that the effect was probably brought about by drivers separating their drinking and driving in time and space.

by N. F. Kaestner; H. L. Ross
Oregon Traffic Safety Commission; University of Denver
1974 ; 82p 50refs
Availability: The Univ. of North Carolina, Hwy. Safety Res. Center, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

HS-016 650

DRIVER PERFORMANCE. TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH RECORD 520

Studies of four of the factors that can influence a driver's ability to control his vehicle are treated. The effects of alcohol, occluded vision, carbon monoxide, and aerodynamic disturbance by large vehicles are considered, and the findings will be useful to human factors specialists, safety professionals, enforcement agencies, and researchers in the driver performance field.

by ed. Moore, M.
Transportation Res. Board, National Res. Council,
Washington, D.C.
Rept. No. TRR-520 ; 1974 ; 47p 50refs
Includes HS-016 651 -- HS-016 654 Prepared for the 53rd
Annual Meeting of the Hwy. Res. Brd.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-016 654

TRENDS IN BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION LEVELS OF NIGHT DRIVERS

As part of the Fairfax Alcohol Safety Action Project (ASAP), two roadside surveys were conducted in Fairfax, Virginia. A base-line survey was conducted in January, 1972 prior to the start of ASAP operations in February, 1972, and a second survey was conducted in October, 1972. The ASAP concept recognizes the major role that alcohol plays in fatal and serious highway crashes, and the project consists of countermeasures designed to identify drunken drivers, remove them from the road, and refer them to proper educational or rehabilitation

programs. The ultimate objective of ASAP is to reduce the number of accidents caused by the drinking driver. The purpose of the roadside surveys of randomly selected drivers is to provide a secondary measure of the project's effectiveness in reducing the incidence of driving under the influence of alcohol. The blood alcohol concentrations of drivers in the base-line survey are compared with those during the second survey, and tentative results suggest poor effectiveness of the countermeasures.

by T. J. Smith
Virginia Hwy. and Transportation Res. Council
Publ: HS-016 650, DRIVER PERFORMANCE.
TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH RECORD 520.

1974 ; 2refs
Sponsored by Com. on Traffic Law Enforcement
Availability: In HS-016 650

HS-016 656

PHILOSOPHY, CRITERIA, AND METHODS OF DRIVER LICENSING

The concept of driver licensing is reviewed and groups of persons who require special licensing procedures are identified. They include: persons who are basically unskilled; those who are skilled but inexperienced; those who create demanding situations (e.g., problem drinkers, sociopaths, serious medical impairments); and those who lack spare capacity to respond effectively to demanding driving situations. A scheme for driver licensing is diagrammed for initial and subsequent renewal examinations. The initial test deals with tests in law, vision, basic skill, emergency skill, and medical questions. A renewal test encompasses law and vision tests as well as alcohol and medical questions. The renewal test at age 60 or over includes law and vision tests, senility and medical questions, and possibly skill tests.

by J. A. Waller
University of Vermont, Dept. of Community Medicine
Publ: HS-016 655, FUTURE ROLE OF DRIVER
LICENSING IN HIGHWAY SAFETY, Washington, D.C.,
1974 ; 1ref
Availability: In HS-016 655

HS-016 663

YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS. A REPORT PREPARED BY AN OECD ROAD RESEARCH GROUP

Existing statistics and scientific literature are reviewed and the consistent over-representation of young drivers, 15-24 years of age, in road accidents is highlighted. The extent of this problem in relation to that of the driving population in general, and factors considered to be of important relevance to the problem were determined. These factors are: the risk the young driver runs of being involved in a road accident considered against his experience in driving; the vehicle-related factors, and the high risk connected with the use of high-powered motor-cycles and with the negligent use of safety belts, were pointed out in this connection; the influence of alcohol and drugs was considered within the context of social pressure to which the young driver is exposed, together with the personality and the attitudes of the driver; the possibilities and limitations of selection procedures based on testing were examined, with the role of driver training and licensing; and, methods and findings of accident research were considered as

sources of information relevant for devising countermeasures aiming at the reduction of accidents. The comprehensive state-of-the-art ends with a critical review of the well established, probable and sometimes conflicting research evidence available. The report suggests the areas in which accident prevention countermeasures are most likely to prove effective and presents a methodological framework which should be useful in the future.

Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development
1975 ; 192p 273refs
Includes HS-016 663 -- HS-016 672
Availability: OECD Publication, 1750 Pa. Ave., NW,
Washington, D.C., 20006 \$6.00

HS-016 664

YOUNG DRIVERS: THE PROBLEM

The disproportionately high number of young people (17-24 years) involved in highway accidents is examined. Data are cited from Europe and the United States, and various studies within each country are reported which show the extent of the problem. It is noted that all accident categories in which the young age group is over-represented, including traffic, drowning and firearms, involve activities with clear elements of risk taking. Studies of such activities and of how young people become involved in them may provide the key to a better understanding of their accidents and to the solution of the problem. Areas of concern with regard to young drivers are categorized as: exposure and experience; type and state of the vehicle; use of alcohol and drugs; personality; driving skills and training; and features of accidents and methods of data collection and analysis.

by J. Marek; T. Sten
Publ: HS-016 663, YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS. A
REPORT PREPARED BY AN OECD ROAD RESEARCH G
1975
Availability: In HS-016 663

HS-016 667

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Alcohol and drug use are examined as they affect the high accident rates of young drivers. The classification of drugs is discussed, and patterns of alcohol and drug consumption by young drivers are reviewed. Methodological problems and multiple drug use studies are considered with regard to the effects of drugs on driving. Studies of drugs and driving are reported in several groups of young drivers, including heroin addicts, young criminals, and the general population. Problems associated with marijuana and alcohol in the driver are reviewed, and the difficulties in interpreting various statistics are cited. Studies of drinking patterns and age in relation to accidents are further examined. Countermeasures for young drivers are proposed, such as: limitations on drinking age; alcoholic strength of drinks; location of drinking place; limitations on driving speed; alcohol safety interlock systems; mass media programs; and formal educational programs.

by R. B. Voas
Publ: HS-016 663, YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS. A
REPORT PREPARED BY AN OECD ROAD RESEARCH G
1975
Availability: In HS-016 663

HS-016 668

PERSONALITY AND OTHER PERSON-CENTRED CHARACTERISTICS

Sociological and psychological aspects of young drivers are examined as they pertain to driver safety. It is found that: low educational level and a history of poor occupational achievement are related to the tendency to seek danger on the road; certain social habits characteristic of youth increase their risk exposure (e.g., night driving and alcohol consumption); social values of young men are oriented toward competition and masculinity; young drivers have the mental, sensory and psychomotor pre-requisites for safe driving; their knowledge of traffic rules is comparatively good; correlations between young drivers' traffic accident and violation behavior and clinical personality test variables are weak; and, the validity and application of the concept of accident proneness is problematic. It is concluded that the use of attitudinal questionnaires and personality tests in selecting drivers seems not to be useful from a licensing point of view, but psychological tests may be useful in very individualized training or for diagnostic-remedial purposes.

by A. Tallqvist; M. J. Maki; J. Prigogine
Publ: HS-016 663, YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS. A
REPORT PREPARED BY AN OECD ROAD RESEARCH G
1975
Availability: In HS-016 663

HS-016 671

CONCLUSIONS, COUNTERMEASURES AND FUTURE RESEARCH [YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS]

Aspects of the high representation of young drivers in accident statistics as presented in the OECD Road Research Group report, 1975, are concluded. Consideration is given to: traffic accidents of young drivers as a special problem; dimensions of the problem and characteristic factors; extent of the problem as derived from national statistics; the degree of exposure to risk; lack of driving experience; contributing vehicle factors in accidents involving youth; alcohol and drug use; physical and mental predispositions, and social influences; driver training, accident prevention and countermeasures in terms of training, licensing, special restricted provisional licenses, and probationary licenses; speed limits; and research needs. Research is advocated on driver training methods, the effects of licensing type controls, conditions under which different driver age groups are exposed to traffic, youth behavior, driving errors and types of young driver accidents, and patterns of driving habits of young drivers.

Publ: HS-016 663, YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS. A
REPORT PREPARED BY AN OECD ROAD RESEARCH G
1975
Availability: In HS-016 663

HS-016 672

YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS. APPENDICES.

Appendices related to young driver accidents are presented on: age limits for young drivers; patterns of alcohol and drug consumption by young drivers; and possible countermeasures against drinking and driving by young drivers. Extensive references are included.

Publ: HS-016 663, YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS. A
REPORT PREPARED BY AN OECD ROAD RESEARCH G

Availability: In HS-016 663

HS-016 680

**THINKING TWICE ABOUT HIGHWAY SAFETY.
[WISCONSIN] GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON
HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENT**

Two of the most important safety challenges are discussed: how to discourage drunken driving, and how to encourage safety belt usage. Conference participants examined various other aspects of highway safety, including: driver and pedestrian safety, an overview of highway safety needs; labor's interest in off-the-job safety; national and state cooperation; county and city roles; industry's role; motorcycle safety; Wisconsin's Friend in the Sky program; and outlook for the future.

1974 ; 62p

Report of Conference held 27-8 Jun 1974, Madison, Wis.
Availability: Division of Hwy. Safety, Madison, Wis.

HS-016 696

**PERSONALITY AND TEMPERAMENT
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ALCOHOLICS WITH
HIGH AND LOW RECORDS OF TRAFFIC
ACCIDENTS AND VIOLATIONS**

This study investigated differences in personality and temperament between alcoholics with a high record of accidents and violations and those with a low record, regardless of whether the accidents and violations were alcoholic related. Two groups of fifty subjects each, similar in age and education were studied. One group (LAV) had low violation records and the other (HAV) had high violation records. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) and the Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey (GZTS) were administered to all participants as part of a routine test battery. The HAV group demonstrated greater tendencies to dominate, manipulate and to control others, and to develop unrealistic life goals. They also displayed greater tendencies toward impulsivity, recklessness and irresponsibility. The LAV group were predominantly submissive, seeking comfort in group identification as well as cautiousness and seriousness with somewhat greater concern for responsibility and the image they project. The differences suggest contrasting modes of behavioral expression. Test deviation scores indicate the HAV group had high energy levels and an externally oriented mode of expression with considerable potential for acting out conflicts. The LAV group had lower energy levels and a tendency toward internalization of conflicts and a somewhat over controlled mode of expression. It was concluded that the HAV group type of alcoholics contribute more to highway fatality statistics than other alcoholics. They also share common personality characteristics with non-alcoholics who have been identified as high accident drivers.

by G. J. Mozdierz; F. J. Macchitelli; T. W. Planek; T. J. Lottman
Edward Hine Jr., VA Hospital, Hines, Ill.; National Safety Council Chicago, Ill; Loyola Univ. of Chicago.
Publ: JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL v36 n3 p395-9 (Mar 1975)
1975 ; 9refs
Availability: See publication

HS-016 716

**MICHIGAN DRIVER STATISTICS. REPORT NO. 7.
JUNE 25, 1974**

In this report on Michigan driver statistics the stress was on trend discernment to provide a clearer picture of what was happening to how many. 1973 was generally better than 1972 on both crash and violation behavior. Age grouping revealed a disproportionate alcohol involvement of younger drivers, and the male to female alcohol conviction ratio was 14 to 1. The repressive treatment of alcohol driving convictions was outnumbered by alcohol crash occurrences. The distribution of the driving population by birth year, sex, and age groups are presented.

Michigan Dept. of State, Lansing, Mich. 48918
1974 ; 25p
Availability: Corporate author

HS-016 731

**THE ALCOHOL CRASH STORY: NEWS MEDIA
GUIDE**

Some of the facts on alcohol and its involvement in street and highway crashes are discussed and directed to the news media and to the general public. Statistics on blood alcohol concentration (BAC) and ages and percentages of drinkers are presented. Youth-involved alcohol related crashes are discussed. A brief discussion of a national poll reflecting drink-drive attitudes is included in an effort to refute some misconceptions about drinking. Technology for screening and testing individual blood alcohol levels is explained and the need for heightened public awareness of the problem is stressed.

National Hwy. Traffic Safety Administration, Washington, D.C. 20590
1975 ; 17p 6refs
Availability: GPO

HS-016 747

**THE SCANDINAVIAN MYTH: THE EFFECTIVENESS
OF DRINKING-AND-DRIVING LEGISLATION IN
SWEDEN AND NORWAY**

Swedish and Norwegian laws on drinking and driving have been differentiated from the laws of other nations by their use of prison as the routine penalty and by the prohibition, not of impairment while driving, but of attaining a specific level of blood alcohol; determined by scientific tests of bodily substances. The history and content of laws relating to drinking and driving in Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Denmark are reviewed, and arguments made in favor of the deterrence hypothesis are summarized. These arguments are found to be weak and unconvincing. Interrupted time-series analysis was

applied to a series of motor-vehicle casualty data from Sweden and Norway which, according to the deterrence hypothesis, would be expected to show changes corresponding to the legal reforms in question. Such changes were not found. Lack of support for it does not disprove the deterrence hypothesis, which has the merit of common-sense plausibility, but it indicates that the current widespread faith is without firm grounding. From the practical point of view, it is suggested that the continuation of current policy in Sweden and Norway, and its adoption elsewhere, should be more tentative and subject to more scrutiny and critical evaluation than has been the case to date.

by H. L. Ross
University of Denver, Colo.
1975 ; 49p refs

To be published in the Journal of Legal Studies v4 n2 (Jun 1975). Supported by a grant from the Insurance Inst. for Hwy. Safety, Washington, D.C.
Availability: Insurance Inst. for Hwy. Safety, Watergate 600, Washington, D.C. 20037

HS-016 785

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: HUMAN CAUSES AND INJURIES SUSTAINED. AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF 35 [ALCOHOL RELATED] ACCIDENTS

Although most automobile accidents were the result of a combination of causes involving the vehicle, the environment and human factors, the most commonly found cause in 35 instances involving 96 people was driver error due, at least in part, to the influence of alcohol and other drugs. Injuries were caused by impact of the victim's body with rigid, non-deforming objects either intra-or extra-vehicular. Safety features are reducing injuries in newer vehicles. Restraint use could have further reduced injuries to 42 of 74 automobile occupants. Unfortunately, restraints were worn by only 23% of the people to whom they were available. Recognition of serious intrathoracic and intra-abdominal injuries by the primary physician and appropriate care has saved the lives of several of the injured individuals. In several ways physicians will make contributions to the reduction of motor vehicle related injuries and death: through the recognition and treatment of the drinking-problem driver; by reporting the drinking-problem driver to the state regulatory agencies when legally authorized to do so; by helping bring about improvement in the evaluation and treatment of the injured; and by supporting highway safety legislation.

by D. A. Nagel; J. R. Priest; D. S. Burton
Publ: Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research n92 p239-50 (May 1973)
1973 ; 19refs
Supported by the NHTSA.
Availability: See publication

HS-016 832

PROBABILITY OF ARREST WHILE DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

A method of determining the probability of being arrested for driving under the influence (DUI) is described, and then applied to a driver with a given blood alcohol concentration (BAC) who comes under the surveillance of a police officer skilled in the detection of drunken drivers. To compute the probability of arrest as a function of BAC, it is necessary to know the unconditional probability of being arrested. A ran-

dom survey was conducted in the test area before the start of the test to determine the BAC distribution of the population of drivers who are not arrested. A specific route was then patrolled for 2-hr periods by police. The time and location of each arrest and the BAC of the driver and number of vehicle checks were recorded. Counts of traffic volume were made each night. The entire test area was 8 miles. A total of 119 hours was spent on patrol over 66 days, resulting in 22 DUI arrests and 116 vehicle checks. The average BAC of the 20 drivers who consented to breath test was 0.171%, in close agreement with the average of 0.173% in drivers arrested on normal patrols. The conclusion of the data analysis is that the probability of being arrested for DUI is only 1 in 100, under the best conditions. Also, 19% of the vehicles showing erratic behavior were driven by drunken drivers.

by G. A. Beitel; M. C. Sharp; W. D. Glauz
Contract DOT-HS-077-1-100
Publ: Journal of Studies on Alcohol v36 n1 p109-16 (Jan 1975)
1975 ; 2refs
Availability: See publication

HS-016 833

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON A CRITICAL TRACKING TASK

The effectiveness of the Critical Tracking Task (CTT), an unstable compensatory tracking task, in discriminating intoxicated from sober subjects was explored. The degree of intoxication was determined by blood alcohol content (BAC) tests, the purpose being to develop a simple, relatively rapid and effective psychomotor task which could be used to prevent drunken drivers from starting their cars. Twenty subjects were asked to operate a device with a cathode-ray tube display, an isometric control stick, and a dynamic controlled element. Based on the results, it appeared that alcohol strongly decreases CTT performance. Significant differences were observed at BACs below 0.05% in about half the subjects (mostly moderate drinkers). At BACs greater than 0.10%, over 90% of the subjects had degraded performance. The degree of degraded performance should be large enough for practical use in discriminating intoxicated from sober drivers. For example, there was more than a 20% reduction in performance when BAC exceeded 0.10%, the legal impaired-driving limit in most states. Somewhat surprisingly, the variance of test scores was not affected by alcohol. Moderate drinkers showed a bigger decrement in CCT performance at a given BAC than heavy drinkers. The subjects that had the largest degradation in performance on the CCT also had the largest degradation in performance on the Romberg test.

by R. H. Klein; H. R. Jex
Publ: Journal of Studies on Alcohol v36 n1 p11-20 (Jan 1975)
1975 ; 11refs
Availability: See publication

HS-016 834

SELF-EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE AND THE ABILITY TO DISCRIMINATE BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS (BAC)

Social drinkers were examined in regard to their expectations about the effects of alcohol on performance and differences in these judgments as a function of BAC-discrimination training. Two groups of 10 men each were used as subjects (matched

by age and drinking experience) and given a task requiring efficient, rapid execution utilizing intellectual concentration on information processing, as well as eye-hand coordination. The evidence suggests a characteristic pattern of expectancies about the effects of low doses of alcohol. Social drinkers generally expect their performance to become increasingly impaired as alcohol levels rise. They tend to predict a given amount of impairment at a particular BAC, regardless of whether it occurs during rising or falling alcohol concentrations. Even when they are experiencing the drug effects, they do not expect the acute recovery of performance which occurs when the BAC begins to fall. Prior training in discriminating BAC does not alter this pattern of expectancies, but it does seem to distort the evaluation of the effects of alcohol on performance while drinking. In contrast to untrained individuals, expectation of impairment by trained subjects are greatly exaggerated.

by M. Vogel-Sprott

Publ: Journal of Studies on Alcohol v36 n1 p1-10 (Jan 1975) 1975 ; 3refs

Research supported by the Licensed Beverage Industries, Inc., New York; and the Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate, Dept. of National Health and Welfare, Canada.
Availability: See publication

HS-016 869

A REVIEW OF ALCOHOL IN RELATION TO ROAD SAFETY

Alcohol contributes to about 50% of fatal accidents overall and to a higher proportion of those which occur at night and on weekends. Its contribution to injury and damage accidents is smaller but substantial. Detected drinking drivers, accident-involved or not, do not form a typical cross-section of the driving population. Among detected drinking drivers there is gross overrepresentation of males, blue-collar workers, and of individuals with convictions for serious traffic offenses, repeated drunk-driving offenses, criminal records, and blood alcohol content (BAC) exceeding .10. Current research suggests that drinkers can be separated into two main categories: responsible and excessive. The groups can be defined in quantitative terms based on alcohol intake. Excessive drinking is indicated by a daily average intake of about 10 7 oz. glasses of beer (or comparable amount of other alcohol forms), a BAC of .10 or more, or the intake of 10 beers on a single occasion. Responsible drinking is indicated by an average of 8 beers or less per day. Studies of community drinking habits show that less than 10% of males and a much smaller proportion of females would qualify as excessive drinkers. The majority of detected drinking drivers (and drinking pedestrians), whether accident victims or apprehended for driving offenses, qualify as excessive drinkers by having a BAC level in excess of .10. The drinking habits of detected drinking drivers bear close resemblance to those reported in the histories of alcoholics. Due to young age, the physical symptoms of the disease may not have appeared in many of these drivers, but a pattern of excessive drinking may be well established. These excessive drinking drivers form a group with high risk of alcoholism and/or of accident involvement. Therefore the issue is raised as to whether punishment or rehabilitation should form the basis of a policy for dealing with them. Countermeasures to reduce drunk-driving accidents act in three areas: detection of drinking drivers; dealing with those who are detected; and education of the community at large about the use of alcohol and the risks of drinking and driving. The choice of countermeasures depend on whether drunk driving is regarded as a traffic or community health problem.

by A. E. Raymond

Australian Road Res. Board

Rept. No. NR/3 ; 1973 ; 126p refs

Availability: Australian Dept. of Transport

HS-016 871

A REVIEW OF EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY (IN RELATION TO ROAD SAFETY)

Relatively little research has been done in Australia to evaluate the effectiveness of numerous mass road safety campaigns in reducing accidents, injuries and fatalities. Most of the research currently available concentrates on the traffic accident as an event rather than inquiring into causal factors. A review of the state of knowledge outside of Australia reveals some objective research on traffic safety. The research indicates that media can be effective in reducing traffic accidents. Radio, television and newspapers are of prime importance. Radio being effective because it reaches the driver in the act of driving, television being effective, yet dependent on programming and amount of exposure of the televised message to various segments of the driver population, and newspapers being effective yet often overlooked, due to the apparent potency and immediacy of radio and television, as primary educative and informative sources for adults. Suitably designed films can be as effective as lecture methods in developing safety attitudes and in teaching mechanical skills. Safety posters or billboards have the advantage of presenting the message at the place where it is needed, yet are not likely to produce innovative responses or changes in habitual behavior. Leaflets have been shown to be effective forms of communication for specific kinds of messages. "Scare messages" that arouse fear have a debatable value. It has been shown that such messages can influence behavior and increase safety awareness, yet often will be avoided by the public because of the fear that they arouse, or will cause a retention of the more frightening or gory details, which, in turn, could be detrimental in attempting to cope with actual danger. One of the basic research needs is a study of driver motivation in relation to specific driving practices, particularly in young drivers and drinking drivers. The major problem discovered in the literature reviewed is that there is no priority of practices in driving, in terms of their contribution to road safety.

by J. W. Thompson

J. Walter Thompson (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., Australia

Rept. No. NR/6 ; 1973 ; 176p 111refs

Sponsored by Australian Dept. of Transport.

Availability: Australian Dept. of Transport

HS-016 887

A REVIEW OF IN-DEPTH STUDIES IN RELATION TO ROAD SAFETY [ACCIDENT STUDIES]

Attempts at the prevention and control of road accidents are most likely to be successful if they are based on a clear understanding of the nature of the problems involved. An adequate data base is necessary if such an understanding is to be achieved. The role of in-depth studies of road accidents is to provide essential information that cannot be obtained in any other way. The investigation of road accidents at the scene by a team of investigators, each qualified to conduct research in a relevant discipline, has been taken as the typical in-depth study. The publications reviewed are grouped according to the research unit in which the author conducted his investigations,

and these groups appear in chronological order. The emphasis in this review is on the methodology of in-depth studies, and findings and conclusions are mentioned only when they appear to be soundly based or when they illustrate some issue relevant to the conduct of this type of study. The major recommendations for future work in this field in Australia are that in-depth study of rural accidents, and a number of controlled studies of specific aspects of accidents, be initiated as soon as is practicable. The rural accident study should be conducted at various levels, using data obtained from investigations at the scene of accidents, from studies initiated at the scene of accidents, from studies initiated on the day after the accident, and from routinely recorded mass data. The controlled studies, of considerably smaller scope than the rural study, should include an investigation of the significance of alcohol intoxication in accident causation.

Sponsored by Australian Dept. of Transport
Availability: Australian Dept. of Transport

HS-016 893

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILLS. FINAL REPORT

Tests of sensory, perceptual and motor skills were carried out using both driving simulator and actual road tests. The first test was a simulator study of steering performance involving 12 men and 8 women; the second, with 4 men and 2 women (ages 21-30 years) was a driving simulator study of car-following performance; and the third was a car driving study using 23 men and 17 women (ages 19-56 years). Alcohol doses of up to 0.10% blood alcohol concentration (BAC) were used in these tests. The results showed that there were reductions in the left and right lateral horizontal visual fields of red stimuli; mesopic compatibility was decreased in a reaction time test; and there was a reduction in pursuit tracking ability. The lateral control driving simulator studies showed that drivers changed the cue structure which they used by emphasizing lateral position cues, with a reduction in emphasis on heading angle and yaw rate cues. The drivers under alcohol reduced their responsiveness in manipulation of the steering wheel. The effect was an increase in lateral position and heading angle errors. The effects of the alcohol doses used on the car-following task were less clear. However, spectral analysis indicated that headway errors were greater under alcohol when the frequencies of changes in lead vehicle velocity were above 0.06 Hz. Below this frequency there were no detrimental effects of alcohol. No effects on lateral path error were found in the car driving study. However, speed maintenance and variability in headway were greater in car-following, which confirms the preliminary findings obtained in the car-following driving tests. There were no significant effects in judgement of the speed of overtaking vehicles, seen in rearview mirrors or in passing gap judgements with respect to oncoming vehicles. It was concluded that the effect of alcohol was to change the cue structure utilized by the driver for lateral control, as well as his responsiveness with the steering wheel, to reduce his effectiveness. This reduction in performance could be expected to lead to an increase in single-vehicle, loss-of-control crashes. The car-following tests suggest that drivers at moderate doses of alcohol are more likely to have rear-end collisions. The study also indicated that the changes in driving performance at 0.07% BAC during alcohol intake were less severe than at the same BAC during alcohol elimination, showing residual effects of alcohol and fatigue.

by R. G. Mortimer; S. P. Sturgis
University of Michigan, Hwy. Safety Res. Inst., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48105
Grant HEW-MH-20666/AA-00295
Rept. No. UM-HSRI-HF-75-1; PB-240774 ; 1975 ; 123p 47refs
Rept. for 1 Jul 1972-5 Jan 1975. On Cover: Effects of Alcohol on Safe Driving Skills.
Availability: NTIS

HS-016 924

INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDE. NEW YORK STATE PRELICENSING COURSE FOR DRIVERS.

The primary objectives of the prelicensing classroom program continue to be instruction in concepts of defensive driving and reduction of accidents. In this new instructor's guide, a means of developing an awareness of the emotional, as well as the physical factors that affect the motivations and habits of drivers are included. Goals of instruction designed to secure greater student response are expressed as modules. Modules consist of concepts, suggestions or activities and present the following: the program rationale; components of the traffic system (the driver, the vehicle, and the environment); the functioning of the traffic system (factors that influence the components); laws of the traffic system; space cushion driving as an integral part of defensive driving tactics; driver personality as a factor; controllable risk factors of the traffic system (distance limitations, right of way, speed, alcohol or related drugs, and restraints); and uncontrollable risk factors of the traffic system (natural laws, and conditional hazards in the traffic system).

by John O. Moore; James E. Kennedy
New York State Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Empire State Plaza, Albany, N.Y. 12228
Rept. No. MV-278.7(9/74) ; 1974 ; 56p
Availability: Corporate author

HS-016 929

CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS, ALCOHOLIC AND OTHERWISE

An attempt is made to define "safe" and "unsafe" driving, with or without alcohol involvement. The first sample examined consisted of nearly 2000 chronic alcoholics, male and female, drivers and non-drivers, who had been admitted to a Michigan hospital as patients at least once between June 15, 1956 and January 1, 1964, and who had survived until at least December 31, 1965. The following data was used: medical records, including emergency room contact and medications taken; ongoing reports, including evaluation of the progress of each contact, if any, the patient had with the hospital's therapy program for alcoholics; driver records and criminal conviction records, if any, on each patient; and death records for those who died before 1966. Instead of comparing alcoholic to non-alcoholic drivers, subgroups of alcoholics are compared with each other on these variables: the relationship between blood alcohol level and impairment of assorted skills, traffic accidents, and the number and type of traffic offenses. An index of "potential risk on the highway" was developed, which gives drivers a "risk potential" score on the basis of their driving records. The distributions of risk groups in two alcohol-related driving samples, the chronic alcoholics and people arrested for driving under the influence of liquor (DUIL), showed some simple comparisons which verified that

the index was useful as a "risk categorizer". The hospital sample consisted of hospitalized alcoholics who drive, who proved to include many more low and medium risk drivers than high and extra high risk drivers while the DUI's included a preponderance of high and extra high risk drivers. A direct correlation was found between risk level and other legal offenses, which revealed that the significant factor was not the alcohol level, but rather the individuals personality, as indicated through their life styles.

by M. L. Clay
University of Michigan, Mental Health Res. Inst., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Rept. No. Communication-304 ; 1974 ; 26p
Presented at the North American Congress on Alcohol and Drug Problems, San Francisco, Calif., 14 Dec 1974.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-016 933

EXAMINATION MODEL FOR SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS

A mathematical analysis of the relationship between the clinical test results and blood alcohol was performed in 494 cases examined for suspected drunken driving at the Department of Forensic Medicine, University of Helsinki. The performances of 21 clinical tests were symbolized by point values and the relative value of various performances of clinical tests was determined as a point combination resulting in maximal value of correlation coefficient between the test results and blood alcohol. The relative mutual value among various tests (walking along a line, walking with eyes closed, Romberg's test, finger-finger touching, collecting small objects, counting backwards, time orientation, and nystagmus tests) was determined using the above-mentioned point combinations and regression analysis, i.e. by determining the optimal blood alcohol estimate on the basis of clinical test results. More than 100 various examination models were displayed using a computer. Highly significant values of the correlation coefficients of various clinical tests and regression coefficients of optimal and several other models indicated the adequacy of the mathematical analysis for generation of a new examination model for suspected drunken drivers. Values of the regression coefficients of the optimal models with 6 to 10 clinical tests were .72 and .73 respectively. The nystagmus tests were the most valuable in all models studied and in the cases with blood alcohol lower than 1.50 0/00 the optimal estimate of the blood alcohol level was feasible using only the results of nystagmus phenomena. The present mathematical design with blood alcohol related error point values of clinical test performances was an advantageous method for standardizing the clinical examination system in relation to blood alcohol, to summarize total error in clinical examination and to combine the results of clinical examination and blood alcohol in an adequate way.

by A. Penttila; M. Kataja; M. Tenhu
Publ: Blutalkohol v12 n1 p24-38 (1975)
1975 ; 31refs
Supported by the National Res. Council for Medical Sciences of Finland and the Finnish Foundation for Alcohol Studies.
German summary.
Availability: See publication

HS-016 939

TEENAGE DRIVER FATALITIES FOLLOWING REDUCTION IN THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE

Data accumulated over 6 years through the mandatory Wisconsin program for blood alcohol testing of traffic fatalities were analyzed to determine the effect of reduction in the legal drinking age. No significant increase in alcohol-involved traffic fatalities among youthful drivers was found following the change from availability of beer only to statewide availability of all alcoholic beverages at age 18. Approximately 60% of all tested driver fatalities aged 18 to 20 had appreciable blood alcohol concentrations (0.050%), and this proportion remained substantially the same throughout the study period, 1968-1973. Alcohol involvement among 18 to 20 year old victims tested was less frequent than for those aged 21 to 44. There was no evidence that small blood alcohol concentrations enhanced the likelihood of fatal accidents in youth more than in older persons.

by E. M. Naor; R. D. Nashold
Publ: Journal of Safety Research v7 n2 p74-9 (Jun 1975)
1975 ; 14refs
Availability: See publication

HS-016 944

RESEARCH ON DRUGS AND DRIVING

Discussion of the effects and usage of various drugs, alcohol, the compound methaqualone, the minor tranquilizers (Valium and Librium), and cannabis, either alone or in combination, is presented. Existing models used in current research are discussed. Problems of study are multiplied when drug interactions are investigated. It is concluded that, even though the eventual demonstration of drug action and interaction in impairing driving ability and increasing accident risk will only be achieved when consistent results are obtained in adequate models, we cannot afford to wait for these results before taking any action. Caution must be advised in combining alcohol with the ingestion of any other potent psychoactive drug. Graphs and tables of experimental data, shown as slides, are presented.

by M. MacConaill; G. Ling
University of Ottawa, Dept. of Pharmacology, Canada
Publ: HS-016 942, Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada. Scientific Session of
1973
Meeting held in Ottawa, Ont., Canada, 8 Jun 1973.
Availability: In HS-016 942

HS-016 950

COUNTERMEASURES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME [PROGRAM]. MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

A program of applied research designed to identify and develop more effective safety measures is described. The main areas in which the program is most active are discussed: vehicle standards; seatbelt usage; alcohol and driving; and road improvements. Presented as a report of research in progress, the discussion does not seek to provide any solutions.

by S. C. Wilson
 Department of Transport, Countermeasures Devel., Ottawa,
 Canada
 Publ: HS-016 942, Traffic Injury Research Foundation of
 Canada. Scientific Session of
 1973
 Meeting held in Ottawa, Ont., Canada, 8 Jun 1973.
 Availability: In HS-016 942

HS-016 952

THE ALBERTA IMPAIRED DRIVER'S PROJECT-- (I.D.P.); A COUNTERMEASURE TO COPE WITH THE DRINKING DRIVER

The adaptation of alcohol countermeasures to a Canadian situation, the Alberta Impaired Drivers' Project (I.D.P.), an outgrowth of a court rehabilitative program, is described. Outlined are the rationale and specific procedures of the project. The project is based on the premises that an offender will be in a better condition to select alternatives to impaired behavior and to modify his own once he is informed of the influence of alcohol on driving skills and of the consequences of drunken driving, encouraged to assess his own drinking and driving behavior, and allowed to explore the ramifications of his behavior in a friendly, non-judicial group setting. The project includes a course consisting of four lectures with discussions, films and knowledge and attitude questionnaires that are administered with the first and last lecture. The first lecture includes a general introduction in which the aims and requirements of the course are explained, a Personal Questionnaire along with which the attendees are asked to describe the 12 hours preceding the offense, a discussion of the magnitude of the problems involved in impaired driving, a Knowledge and Attitude Questionnaire, and a "shocker" film. At the second lecture, students return their questionnaires, see another film, and are given presentations regarding license suspension and re-instatement and insurance matters. As the third lecture opens there is a noticeable improvement in the character of the group and attitude of the students. There is a discussion of driver training and defensive and good driving practices, a film is shown, the problem drinker and alcoholism are discussed, another film is presented, and the symptoms and available guidance and care for alcoholism are described. During the fourth lecture, frank reactions and responses to the course are requested of the students. A final shock film is shown and the final questionnaire is completed. A judge may bring a final word of encouragement and appreciation to the student body. The project seems to have, according to the data collected, a quantifiable effect on persons convicted for impaired driving.

by J. G. Strachan
 Impaired Drivers Proj., Alberta, Canada
 Publ: HS-016 942, Traffic Injury Research Foundation of
 Canada. Scientific Session of
 1973 ; 3refs
 Meeting held in Ottawa, Ont., Canada, 8 Jun 1973.
 Availability: In HS-016 942

HS-016 977

ATTITUDES TOWARD DRINKING AND DRIVING IN NEW ZEALAND

The role of alcohol in traffic accidents in New Zealand is briefly reviewed and reference to relevant New Zealand data

is made. A publicity campaign conducted by the Ministry of Transport in 1974 and designed specifically to change community attitudes toward drinking and driving from that of general acceptance to that of making the practice socially undesirable is described. A preliminary survey undertaken to evaluate the campaign showed that social pressures currently acting to curb drinking and driving are weak and that this practice appears to be accepted by the New Zealand community as normal behavior. Alternative countermeasures (lowering the legal blood alcohol level and random blood alcohol level and random blood alcohol testing) to the problem of drinking and driving are examined and the conclusion drawn that penalties for drinking and driving must incorporate an element of rehabilitation.

by K. R. Parsons
 Ministry of Transport, Traffic Res. Section, Private Bag,
 Wellington, N. Z.
 Rept. No. Traffic-RR-10 ; 1975 ; 16p 25refs
 Presented at the Sixth Summer School on Alcohol Studies,
 Massey Univ., Jan 1975.
 Availability: Corporate author

HS-016 979

A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE LITERATURE ON "ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT" IN HIGHWAY DEATHS

The actual number of alcohol-related traffic deaths is not known and even the best approximations are subject to question. An attempt is made to clarify some of the many exaggerated statements that are made about the involvement of alcohol in highway deaths. An evaluation of the official position on alcohol-involved fatalities with tabulated data used to support that position is provided. This data, however, when evaluated itself, does not stand up. It is suspected that the studies listed in the tables were selected because they support the official position, that alcohol is involved in half of all traffic deaths, and more competent studies ignored because they do not. An attempt is made to arrive at figures on the number of drivers and passengers who were influenced by alcohol at the time of their death, not by following the official assumption that if we determine the proportion of drunk to sober drivers responsible for vehicle crashes we can divide the passenger fatalities according to the same ratio, but by examining various studies, considering differences in methodology and the variety of reporting formats, making judgments on the adequacy of the data and arriving at an educated guess. Accident responsibility is investigated. Many indications of non-representative or inadequate data, which has the effect, of over-emphasizing alcohol involvement in traffic deaths, are mentioned. Finally, a tabulation of categorized estimates of motor vehicle deaths in the United States in 1972 and the portion that may have involved alcohol in some causal fashion is presented. Based on presently available data and allowing for differences in exposure (e.g. child pedestrians are more likely to die in the daytime and therefore less likely to be killed by a drunk) and for the likelihood that not all intoxicated victims are responsible for their own death, and that the majority of sober victims killed are responsible for their own death, it is estimated that no more than 36% of all traffic deaths involve alcohol in some causal fashion, rather than 50% or more.

by Richard Zylman
 Publ: Accident Analysis and Prevention v6 n2 p163-204 (Oct
 1974)
 1974 ; 51refs
 Availability: See publication

HS-016 984

FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS: THE ROAD SAFETY PROGRAMME [PROGRAM] OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY; "PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY"

The pros and cons of the topical issues concerning traffic safety in Germany are dealt with. Presented are all the programs which the Federal Government is planning to implement in the fields of traffic education, legislative and executive action, technical equipment of motor vehicles, highway construction and highway traffic engineering, and emergency services. Discussion of the starting position includes: the statistical data; past efforts towards traffic safety; 100 km/hr speed limit; seat belt installation; law on blood alcohol concentrations; relative improvements in traffic safety since 1960; relationship between cost and effectiveness; no accident forecasts; and traffic safety responsibilities. With regard to traffic education, topics covered are: man as the main focus of accident prevention; more federal funding for traffic education; changing the approach to traffic; education of various groups of road users; education of the elderly and young drivers, and of pre-school age children; in-service training of teachers at teachers' seminars; traffic education in youth traffic schools, colleges, and vocational schools; education programs for professional drivers and foreign workers; and education on typical road hazards, drinking and driving, and safety belts. Discussion of driver licensing, traffic regulating, and other standards deals with: driving tests and driving schools; probation for beginners; temporary driver's licenses; a point system for repeated offenders; physical and mental fitness of drivers; medical interviewing of applicants for driver's licenses; vision tests for people over 60; medical examination of professional drivers; amendment of traffic code; introduction of conspicuous school bus signs; international harmonization of traffic regulations; statutory obligation to use safety belts; transportation of children; traffic surveillance; need for uniform standards in Europe; technical measures for preventing accidents and reducing their consequences; safety belts; head rests; laminated and tempered glass; reducing the hazards of vehicle interior design; and the experimental safety vehicle. Road construction, traffic control, and traffic engineering measures discussed are: road safety through construction, improvement and maintenance; separation of traffic; local accident black spots; lighting systems; alternating traffic signs; rail crossing safety; traffic planning; and traffic warning broadcasting service. Subjects examined under emergency services include: reorganization of emergency medical services; uniform state laws; use of helicopters; law relating to the transport of persons in ambulances; and emergency telephones on federal roads. Research areas mentioned include: coordination and intensification of accident research; major research targets; and other government-sponsored research projects. Statistics on accident development, numbers of accidents, numbers of people involved, the casualties, and the accident causes are discussed and presented in tables and graphs.

German Federal Ministry of Transport
1973 ; 105p refs
Availability: Corporate author

HS-016 991

RESEARCH INTO DRIVER BEHAVIOUR [BEHAVIOR]

In an attempt to assist the International Driver Behavior Research Association to decide their future research policy, an analysis has been made of the current and recently completed investigations on driver behavior. In addition, some suggested investigations are offered: into the numbers of traffic violations of various kinds; standards of road behavior and of risk taking; the effects of special law enforcement campaigns on driver behavior and attitudes; driver reaction to the enforcement of traffic legislation; knowledge of correct driver behavior; the recognition of dangerous situations; the speed of vehicles negotiating a sharp bend; the nature of accident black spots; the relation between violations and accident rates; the effect of warning letters; and the organization of the research. Included is a list of driver behavior investigations being conducted by association members. The list provides a subject description and the investigator and nationality, with subjects classified under the following topics: driver personality; personality characteristics; physiological and psychological characteristics; driver classification; social attitudes; perceptual motor characteristics; spatial including visual perception; sensorimotor reactions; driving skill; comprehension of driving situation; spare mental capacity; decision making ability; driver fatigue; alcohol and drugs; emotional state; vehicle and accessories; road features and intersections; traffic; weather; noise and vibration; emotion-causing features; driver performance; acceleration; speeds; headways; where drivers are looking; risk taking; violations; accidents; accident type and frequency; accident causes; remedial measures for drivers; propaganda; writing letters to drivers; group discussions; regulations; presence of police; enforcement; points system; warning by such means as radio or signs; improvement of road and vehicle; general remedial measures; driving simulations; and on the spot study of accidents.

by Reuben J. Smeed
University College, London, England
Rept. No. PS-3-b ; 1973 ; 47p 13refs
Presented at the 1st International Driver Behavior Res. Conference, Zurich, Oct 1973.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-016 992

THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT [MASS COMMUNICATION SAFETY] CAMPAIGN COMPONENTS UPON BEHAVIOUR CHANGE IN ROAD USERS

The procedures and results of two experimental studies dealing with the differential aspects of design features of message content in mass communication traffic safety campaigns are described. The first of the two studies attempted to compare the effects of a television message that explicitly shows the possible consequences of drinking and driving with another message, much the same, that is more explicit in what it shows. People of different educational backgrounds, 78 factory workers and 60 college students, were used in the study. Each subject was randomly allocated to one of three experimental conditions: explicit, implicit, or no communication. Questionnaires were administered (tabulations are provided) and, as in the case of the television message, the crucial items in the presentation were imbedded in a larger format on the subject of general traffic safety behavior. The second study

was designed to compare the effectiveness of a mild fear arousal with an esteem oriented verbal motivator. Large signs, with a message to drivers that they use headlights night and day, were placed on a main route in an Ontario city. The signs or billboards were varied between the fear and the esteem motivation types. A total of 3,295 vehicles were observed. In both studies, it was desired that the immediate effect and the attitude change some time after the presentation be tested. In the first study, the explicit version of the message had greater short term effects and the implicit version had greater long term effects, both regardless of the educational level of the participants. In the second study, the incidence of headlight usage declined significantly over the course of the eight-week period of it. No real difference was found in headlight usage rate between the fear appeal and the esteem appeal conditions. Usage was, however, found to be significantly related to various aspects of weather conditions.

by G. J. S. Wilde; I. D. R. Brown; L. J. Cake
Queen's Univ., Dept. of Psychology, Kingston, Ont., Canada
Rept. No. SM-6-f ; 1973 ; 16p 24refs
Presented at the 1st International Driver Behavior Res.
Conference, Zurich, Oct 1973.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-016 993

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL- RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULATION DURING SIMULATED PASSING

Sixteen subjects drove an instrumented car in a simulated passing maneuver that involved emergency control-responses in an abort situation, as well as the more relaxed control responses associated with return-to-lane procedures. Driving was accomplished on one practice day and two test days, and following ingestion of an alcohol and a placebo beverage. The influence of alcohol upon brake and steering behavior were examined. A small, but statistically reliable increase in control-response times was obtained with blood-alcohol concentrations (90 mg%) which averaged slightly below the amount suggested by the federal government as the presumptive level of impairment (100 mg%). In addition, it was shown that alcohol effects extend beyond response time and affect the manner in which the controls (i.e., brakes) are actually used in such a way that, whether as a compensation for perceived increases in response times or decreases in control use sensitivity, the shape of brake pressure function is changed to show a decrease in rise time from the onset of brake pressure to the point in time at which maximum brake pressure is produced.

by M. S. Huntley; M. W. Perrine; R. S. Kirk
University of Vermont, Proj. ABETS, Burlington, Vt.
Contract FH-11-7469
Rept. No. SM5e ; 1973 ; 7p
Presented at the 1st International Driver Behavior Res.
Conference, Zurich, Oct 1973.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-016 994

A MARIJUANA DOSE RESPONSE STUDY OF PERFORMANCE IN A DRIVING SIMULATOR

A double blind examination was made of the effects of three doses of marijuana (50, 100 and 200 mg delta-9 THC/kg of body weight) and a placebo upon performance in a driving

simulator. The experimental design used 23 subjects exposed to four treatments in 6 replications of a 4x4 Latin square design. The subjects were males between 21 and 32 years of age with a mean age of 24 years. Only subject-applicants with at least ten prior experiences with marijuana were accepted. Applicants currently using marijuana more than three times a week or with a history of extensive use of other drugs were excluded. Subjects were scored on variations in speed, acceleration, braking, steering, and tracking. In addition to basic road responses, drivers were given a subsidiary task to perform, to present the driver with a demand for joint information processing similar to that found in actual driving. It required one of four possible lever responses corresponding to four possible light signals. If an incorrect response was made to the appearance of the light, it was recorded but the light remained on until either a correct response was made, or ten seconds had elapsed. The reaction time recorded was for the final correct response only. Subjects were given two cigarettes to smoke in a time period of 20 minutes with inhalations at 35 second intervals and smoke held in the lungs for 15 second periods. The data provided no evidence that marijuana significantly affected the car control performance as measured by the UCLA driving simulator. The data did suggest a dose-related impairment of reaction times to the subsidiary task. There appears to be strong evidence that marijuana interferes with the perceptual aspects of driving, the monitoring of the environment. A comparison of the effects of alcohol and marijuana on the driving task reveals striking differences in the nature of their effects, not merely the degree. The probable accident potential of marijuana in comparison to alcohol depends on the importance given to the measure under investigation. It is concluded that, with commonly used dose levels, alcohol has a greater detrimental effect on driving than marijuana.

by H. Moskowitz; S. Hulbert; W. McGlothlin
University of California at Los Angeles; California State Univ.
at Los Angeles
Rept. No. SM-5 ; 1973 ; 16p 15refs
Presented at the 1st International Driver Behavior Res.
Conference, Zurich, Oct 1973.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-016 995

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON ATTENTION AS A CRUCIAL FACTOR IN HIGHWAY CRASHES

The paper represents a step in the development of a behavioral model-based upon the psychological concept of attention--to account for the contribution of alcohol to highway crashes. It deals with its topics in the order of accidents and alcohol, attention and alcohol, and accidents, attention and alcohol. Alcohol is found to be a neuro-depressant, an inhibitor to the functioning of the reticular activating system which bears primary responsibility for the relative level of arousal, and a reducer of selectivity. Three generalizations can be offered concerning the three levels of possibly inadequate functioning in the immediate pre-crash phase: medium blood alcohol concentrations (i.e., 80 to 100 mg per 100 ml) are associated with reduction in available attention; medium blood alcohol concentrations (BAC) are associated with reduction in speed and quality of central information processing; and medium BAC's have relatively little influence upon the purely motoric aspects of responding. Both medium and high BACs substantially reduce driving efficiency and were shown to severe-

ly reduce performance on a recognition sub-task which required a choice between four mutually exclusive, gross motor responses. Selective attention is more readily impaired by alcohol than is intensive attention. Therefore, the stage is set for an alcohol-induced accident if, for example, the drinking driver is highly focused on one task and is therefore unable to monitor the rest of the environment selectively for cues of impending danger. His disadvantage is further compounded if the relative difficulty of the driving increases or if his previous experience with the demands of the task is lacking. The younger driver who has been drinking suffers enormous disadvantage even at lower BACs due to reductions in arousal, in selectivity, and especially in his attentional ability to reject irrelevant cues.

by M. W. Perrine
University of Vermont, Project ABETS, Burlington, Vt.
Contract DOT-HS-364-3-757; Grant HEW-MH-17583; FH-11-6609; HEW-AA00246-05; FH-11-6899; FH-11-7469
Rept. No. SM5b : 1973 : 10p
Presented at the 1st International Driver Behavior Res. Conference, Zurich, Oct 1973.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-017 000

BACKGROUND RESEARCH FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAMMING FOR THE CONVICTED ALCOHOL IMPAIRED DRIVER

The kinds of preliminary research initiatives needed prior to the establishment of a re-educative-rehabilitative program for the convicted alcohol impaired driver of a motor vehicle are discussed. Stressed are the kinds of data which need to be covered in the information gathering process, which can and must have a formative influence on the remedial program which is subsequently developed. Suggested steps on the way to developing an adequate program for the convicted impaired driver include: an "opinionnaire-questionnaire" type study involving a representative group of people who by virtue of their professions, training, and/or background experience are particularly knowledgeable about the local impaired driving scene; adequate statistics on the need and feasibility of the program; a survey of all impaired driving convictions in the particular area; specifications of the number of program units needed and the best site to set up a pilot program; and a profile of the convicted impaired driver, constructed from driver record files. It can be anticipated that convicted impaired drivers will be predominantly young males, that they will have a record of other non-alcohol related traffic violations, that a significant portion of those for whom the program is developed will be repeat offenders, and that the obvious and accepted indicators of social instability will not fit as far as these offenders are concerned. Programming developed from such preliminary research initiatives is not an outgrowth of abstract theorizing, but is rooted on a sound reality base which contributes much in ensuring its adequacy and needs-meeting potential.

by J. W. Anderson
Nova Scotia Commission on Drug Dependency, Halifax, N.S., Canada
Rept. No. SM-4-e : 1973 : 7p
Presented at the 1st International Driver Behavior Res. Conference, Zurich, Oct 1973.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-017 005

EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN DRINKING, HOSTILITY, AND ALIENATION ON DRIVING OF YOUNG MEN

The results of a sample analysis of how drinking behavior and emotional factors of hostility were related to rates of crashes and violations are reported. A group was formed containing 38% of the young men who showed strong hostility or strong alienation to the school system. For the majority of young men who were not in this group, it was found that the level of drinking made little difference to driving behavior. But for the minority with strong antagonism, it was observed that the higher the level of drinking, the higher the rate of crashes and violations. Of the 1700 men under 25 interviewed in this sample, 1200 were contacted a year later for a re-interview. Replication, stability and change in data were checked. It was found that strong antagonism was now accompanied by higher rates of crashes or violations among all drivers who drank. In order to find out whether the young men would drive more recklessly the second year if they had remained antagonistic ever since the first year, or if they had become newly antagonistic, the sample was divided into four categories. The largest differences in driving appeared between the group whose antagonism was not strong in the first and second year and the group whose antagonism was strong in both years. An increase in antagonism may also have had some effect on violations. A similar analysis was performed with data on drinking. With some exception (the case of men who drank nothing in the first year and began to drink in the second) there was only a slight connection between changes in drinking habits and the rate of crashes or violations in the second year. When stability or change in drinking was examined together with stability or change in antagonism, the results were that the lowest rates of both crashes and violations were found for men who remained low on hostility and alienation; the rates of crashes were three times higher for men who had continuing strong antagonism and started to drink in the second year; and the highest rates for violations appeared for men with stable patterns of continuing strong antagonism and drinking. For men with continuing strong antagonism, crashes were higher among those who drank limited amounts, suggesting that heavy drinkers had learned to adjust their highway danger. Violations were higher for heavy drinkers, suggesting that their defiance to laws was simply increased.

by Donald C. Pelz
University of Michigan, Inst. for Social Res.
Grant NIH-MH 21160; NIH-MH 21276
Rept. No. SM-3-a : 1973 : 11p 4refs
Presented at the 1st International Driver Behavior Res. Conference, Zurich, Oct 1973. Initially sponsored by the Univ. of Mich. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst. under funding from the Automobile Manufacturers Assoc. (Now Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Assoc.)
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-017 021

SIMULATOR APPLICATIONS TO DETERMINE EFFECTS OF DISTURBANCES ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING CHARACTERISTICS

A control-theory approach to an empirical analysis of the driving characteristics of the man-automobile system is discussed, the main specifications of a dynamic simulator that has been developed are outlined, research objectives for the future are set forth, and the findings of a basic experiment involving a

static simulator are given. In a disturbance or emergency situation, the gain and phase lag in changing direction in relation to the amount of handling, the amount of inertia of the steering unit, the return of the steering wheel, and steering torque are all closely related to control performance. Relative straightness of the course being followed is also important. Reported is one experiment conducted in an assumed situation where a step-type lateral force is exerted on a vehicle near its aerodynamic center to displace it laterally, in an attempt to determine the extent to which training can improve a driver's ability to steer his vehicle back to its original course. Results indicate that significant improvement can be expected. Results from a static-simulator experiment conducted to determine the influence of intoxication induces disturbance on braking and handling are reported. Accelerating, steering and braking were performed by 50 subjects according to instructions or signals. The alcohol input used was 150-300 cc of whisky and this was consumed to the point where the concentration of alcohol in the breath was 0.25 mg/l. Test time was thirty minutes. Compared with those observed when they had not been drinking the subjects showed the following tendencies: with 32% the tendency to overshoot in controlling the vehicle increased and changes were observed in response time and time constant; with 18% of the subjects eye movement decreased and blocking began to appear; and no significant change was observed in time spent in shifting from the one pedal to the other or in reaction time.

by Yasuhei Oguchi
Shibaura Inst. of Tech., Dept. of Engineering
Rept. No. SM-1 ; 1973 ; 10p 7refs
Presented at the 1st International Driver Behavior Res.
Conference, Zurich, Oct 1973.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-201 266

ALCOHOL EXPERIMENTS ON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR. A REVIEW OF THE 1972-1973 LITERATURE. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW

Recent experiments concerned with influence of alcohol upon behavioral variables which are assumedly relevant for successful driving performance are examined. The review is limited to laboratory experiments (including part-task simulator studies) in which: alcohol was either the only drug or at least the primary drug investigated; healthy(non-alcoholic) subjects were used; and those aspects of behavior that seem more immediately involved in driving were investigated. Important trends are considered which have been developing and/or culminating in recent years, along with research needs suggested by recent reviewers, and a listing of recent investigation in which specialists rated priorities for basic research and applied research in the area of alcohol and highway safety.

by M. W. Perrine
National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill. Com. on Alcohol and Drugs
Contract DOT-HS-371-3-786
1974 ; 78p 76refs
Prepared in cooperation with Univ. of Vermont Lab. for Alcohol and Drug Studies
Availability: Committee on Alcohol and Drugs, National Safety Council, 425 N. Mich. Ave., Chicago, Ill, 60611

HS-700 030

CURRENT RESEARCH IN ROAD SAFETY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Safety research activities relating to the driver component (age, personality, and behavior); alcohol, drugs, and driving; driver diseases and disabilities; human factors engineering; and accident and injury prevention are briefly surveyed. The need for methodological studies to improve research methods and to devise experimental designs appropriate to analyse the complex problems in these areas is stressed.

by R. A. McFarland
Publ: The Practitioner
1962
Availability: See serial citation

HS-700 040

ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY

Statistics indicate that when compared with other countries Israel has a very low rate of arrests for drunkenness and a small percentage of drivers involved in accidents with blood alcohol levels over .05%. However, when 1967 statistics for traffic accidents per 1,000 population are analysed, the Israeli figures stand well to the fore. The Israeli experience highlights the danger of attributing an excessive role to alcohol as cause of traffic fatalities instead of directing attention to the many complex factors involved.

by H. A. Shapiro
Publ: Journal of Forensic Medicine
1970
A discussion of a paper presented by L. Fisher at the International Conference on Alcohol and Traf. Safety, (5th), Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, 22-27 Sep 1969.
Availability: See serial citation

HS-700 052

OREGON STATE POLICE USE RECORDER FOR DWI CONVICTIONS

Use of cassette tape recorders has been credited with a significant increase in drunken driving convictions. During chase and stop the officer records vehicle identification and driver behavior. He then walks to the suspect's vehicle, informs him that the conversation is being recorded, advises him of his rights, and tapes the conversation which takes place while sobriety tests are administered. Courts have upheld admissibility of the recordings. The recordings have reduced the number of not guilty pleas and have proved useful in critiquing a policeman's performance under actual field conditions.

by C. Donaldson
Publ: Law and Order p94, 96-8, 100, 102 (Dec 1967)
1967
Availability: See serial citation

HS-700 078

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFECTS OF THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AND ITS RELATION TO ROAD TRAFFIC

An examination was made of the effect of 10 ounces of whiskey on 20 subjects. It was found that the variations in the effects from one individual to another were much greater than had been expected. Consideration was also given to the effectiveness of standard tests used in deciding fitness to drive a car. These were found to be unsatisfactory. Urine alcohol estimations were made and the quantity of alcohol present was less than would have been expected from theoretical calculations. Reaction times were taken of individuals at various levels of intoxication and it was found that deterioration in visual reaction time was present at all levels. Some suggestions are made for dealing with the alcohol road traffic problem.

by E. Rentoul; H. Smith; R. Beavers
 Publ: Forensic Science Society Journal
 1962
 Availability: See serial citation

HS-700 080

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE ON THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM (11TH), JUNE 14-25, 1965, OSLO, NORWAY. SELECTED PAPERS

This volume contains a selection from among the English language papers delivered at the Institute, plus English summaries of texts received in other languages. Topics covered include: drinking habits in a developed nonindulgent society; social aspects of alcoholism among women; the socio-psychiatric processes in chronic alcoholism; alcoholism as a social problem in a large city; alcoholism in industry; abuse of alcohol among seamen; the question of moderate drinking despite loss of control; variables in development of motivation; treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics; Milieu therapy and Chicago's Alcoholic Treatment Center; out-patient treatment of alcoholics; the Cardiff Plan and the Welsh Unit; pharmacotherapy for the treatment of acute and chronic damage caused by alcohol; experiences in treatment of delirium tremens with chlormethiazole; Alcoholics Anonymous.

International Council on Alcohol and Alcoholism
 1966 ; 137p
 Availability: Reference copy only

HS-700 082

THE DRINKING DRIVER

Statistics based on medical examinations of 2,645 drinking drivers in Brisbane between 1952-1959 are presented for driver age and sex, month, day of week, and time of exam and the relationship between blood and urine alcohol levels. Urine alcohol concentrations are slightly higher than alcohol concentrations in the blood; therefore blood and urine samples should be collected at the same time to assure reliability. The accuracy of alcohol breath tests is discussed. Chemical tests should be accompanied by clinical interpretation when used as evidence.

by G. S. Hayes
 Publ: The Medical Journal of Australia
 1961
 Availability: See serial citation

HS-700 084

ALCOHOL IN THE SINGLE VEHICLE FATAL ACCIDENT

Postmortem blood alcohol levels were studied in a group of 83 drivers involved in fatal single vehicle accidents. Of the 83 drivers, 49% were found to have had blood alcohol levels of 0.15% or more at death, while those of an additional 20% fell between 0.05 and 0.15%. From this and previous studies it is concluded that it appears highly probable that the use of alcohol was a causal factor in the deaths of 50% or more of the drivers killed in the single vehicle accidents which occurred in Westchester County, New York over an eight-year period.

by W. Haddon, Jr.; V. A. Bradess
 Publ: Journal of the American Medical Association
 1959
 Presented at the 197th annual meeting of the American Medical Assoc., San Francisco, 25 Jun 1958.
 Availability: See serial citation

HS-700 085

ALCOHOLICS, DRINKING AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Traffic accident histories were obtained by interview from a sample of 98 male patients of a clinic for alcoholics in Ontario, Canada, and corroborated by official accident records. Alcoholic drivers, compared to the general driving population, were involved in a significantly larger number of accidents per year and per mile driven; did not have a significantly greater involvement in nondrinking accidents; were more frequently convicted for drunken and impaired driving; and were more frequently suspended from driving per time unit. Accidents tended to cluster in the twelve months prior to the first alcoholism treatment contact. It is possible that involvement in traffic accidents may be a factor in precipitating alcoholics into treatment.

by W. S. Schmidt; R. C. Smart
 Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies of Alcoholics
 1959
 Availability: See serial citation

HS-700 099

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND NOISE ON COMPONENTS OF A TRACKING AND MONITORING TASK

The effects of alcohol and noise on a complex tracking and signal-detection task with particular reference to changes in selective attention were examined. In noise, tracking performance improved, but detection of lights placed on the periphery of vision was degraded. Alcohol had the same effect on peripheral detection, but tracking performance fell. The effects of alcohol on such simulated driving skills embodied an increase in attentional bias towards the high priority regions of the visual field and a decrease in the information transmission rate. Since from the point of view of the tracking task these factors are mutually antagonistic, there may be an offsetting of the loss in transmission rate by more optimal dispositions of attention. The loss of peripheral awareness is inevitable, and even at the low alcohol levels used was of apparently serious proportions.

May 15, 1976

HS-700 288

by P. Hamilton; A. Copeman
Publ: British Journal of Psychology
1970
Availability: See serial citation

HS-700 161

BLOOD ALCOHOL: A UNIQUE COURT CASE

The accused, an anaesthetist, in South Africa, who was involved in a car accident and had a positive alcohol blood test, claimed that ether, inhaled by him in the course of his daily duties, was the reason for the finding of alcohol in his blood. Tests were made at two hospitals, and from the analytical results it would appear that alcohol is neither found in the blood of post-operative patients who have been under ether anaesthesia, nor is it found in the blood of anaesthetists who have administered ether as an anaesthetic. The accused could not be penalized for drunken driving due to the absence of a clinical report, nevertheless, he was found guilty of having a blood alcohol value in excess of 0.15%. He was fined and had his license suspended for six months.

by P. K. VAN Gent
Publ: Journal of Forensic Medicine

HS-700 191

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING ABILITY

A simulated automobile driving apparatus was used to evaluate the effect of alcohol as it pertains to several functions involved in driving an automobile. A direct relationship between the blood alcohol concentration and the extent of impairment of function was demonstrated. Impairment of performance was demonstrated in the presence of a blood alcohol concentration of 0.05 percent. In the presence of a blood alcohol concentration of 0.15 percent performance had decreased to approximately two-thirds of the control values. Certain medicolegal aspects of the problem of alcohol as it influences the automobile driver are discussed.

by T. A. Loomis; T. C. West
Publ: Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol n19 p30-46

HS-700 192

THE RISK TAKEN IN DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

Drivers who took alcohol became involved in greater degree of hazard than alcohol-free drivers. As the amount of alcohol taken was increased, the drivers were prepared to drive their vehicles through narrower gaps. This revealed that the alcohol had adversely affected their judgement. The performance of the drivers, as well as their judgement, progressively deteriorated as they consumed more alcohol. After taking alcohol the drivers became more dangerous, although they did not take greater risks. This was due to the fact that the level of confidence above which they were prepared to drive their bus remained unchanged. Alcohol intensified any driver's tendency to overrate his ability in relation to his performance.

by John Cohen; E. J. Dearnaley; C. E. M. Hansel
Publ: British Medical Journal p1438-1442 (12 Jun 1958)

HS-700 201

HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS OF AUTOMOBILE SAFETY

An analysis of the complex causes of accidents in terms of the interactions between the driver, his vehicle, and the environment in which driving is carried out can be advanced if the framework of the epidemiological approach to mass disease is adopted. Only low intelligence, youthfulness, and an attitude in which social responsibility is lacking are appreciably related to having accidents. A method using objective indexes of the quality of adjustments in meeting the demands of life, has proved useful in differentiating between accident-free and accident-repeater drivers. Emphasis upon training in safe driving practices and in the principles of defensive driving significantly reduces accident frequency. Drivers also should be aware of the effects of fatigue, alcohol, emotional disturbances, and drugs. Vehicle design should be based upon the biological and psychological characteristics of the drivers.

by R. A. McFarland
Publ: Society of Automotive Engineers Transactions
1956

Presented at the Society of Automotive Engineers Golden Anniversary Summer Meeting, Atlantic City, 16 Jun 1955.
Availability: See serial citation

HS-700 265

DRUGS AND DISEASES AFFECTING MOTOR CAR DRIVING

The effects of epilepsy, Meniere's disease, angina pectoris, and a few other dangerous medical conditions on driving are described, along with the effects of cocaine, marijuana, morphine, the barbiturates, insulin, and carbon monoxide. It is suggested that drivers who make false statements when applying for a driver license be prosecuted; and that drivers be prosecuted primarily for careless, reckless, or dangerous driving, thus not allowing the dispute covering any type of intoxication to detract attention from what in itself is dangerous.

by R. G. Armour
1940

Presented at Symposium on the Problems Related to Automobile Driving, 26 Oct 1939.
Availability: Academy of Medicine, Toronto, Bulletin v13 n4 p83-8 (Jan 1940)

HS-700 288

PATHOLOGIST AND PATIENT--DRINKING AND DRIVING--PEP PILLS, TRANQUILIZERS OR COURAGE?

With the use of a dummy car it was shown in forty volunteer drivers that the mean error in performance increased by 16% at blood alcohol concentrations of 80 mg. per 100 ml. Accuracy of steering decreased progressively as blood alcohol increased, the effect of alcohol being to produce a shift of the mean driving line toward the center of the road. With increas-

ing alcohol dosage there was an increasing wobble about the new central position, with greater steering-wheel movement and greater variability in the positioning of the car in cornering. No relation between response to alcohol and previous driving experience, age, sex, or drinking habits was found, but the effect of alcohol on error was greater for extroverts than for introverts. These findings suggest that the most important effect of alcohol on driving ability is to reduce the capacity of the driver to deal with a crisis.

by J. Lister
1960

Availability: New England Journal of Medicine v262 n13 p668-70 (31 Mar 1960)

HS-700 358

HIGHWAY SAFETY FOUNDATION INDEPTH ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION PROGRAM; CASE STUDY REPORT 14-1970

The accident involved an intoxicated operator driving directly into an unprotected bridge wall at the end of an expressway acceleration lane. The investigation probes the prior record of the driver, his treatment by the courts, and conditions pertaining to his arrest in this accident. The investigation also highlights certain aspects of guardrail maintenance that were responsible for the unprotected blunt end of the bridge wall.

Highway Safety Foundation, Mansfield, Ohio
1971 ; 21p

Availability: Corporate author

HS-700 363

THE HEALTH OF THE DRIVER

Recommendations submitted to the President's Committee for Traffic Safety are summarized. The report is directed to motor vehicle administrators, legislators, and law enforcement officials. It provides guidelines for dealing with the licensing of drivers, training programs, and education programs dealing with alcohol and drugs.

by G. M. Wheatley
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York
1965 ; 2refs

Availability: National Safety Congress Transactions v24 p52-6 (1965)

HS-700 458

DENMARK'S DRUNKEN DRIVERS

In Denmark, severe laws are enforced against drunken driving, drunken bicycle riding, or even the intent to drive while intoxicated. Jail sentences and license suspension are mandatory upon conviction. Prosecution is based upon a two-hour physical-mental test and an alcohol blood test. As a result of the high risk of being caught, over a ten-year period the rate of drunken driving convictions has been cut in half.

by J. Lind
Publ: Analogy p14-6 (Summer 1967)
1967

Availability: See serial citation

HS-700 459

HOW BIG IS THE DRINKING DRIVER PROBLEM?

In 1964 there were 26,159 fatal and injury accidents in California in which a drinking driver was involved despite well publicized studies of the risks involved. The drinking public is composed of alcoholics, heavy drinkers with severe psychological problems, and social drinkers. The threshold of impairment varies individually from a blood alcohol level of 0.03 to 0.07%, or from as little as one drink. Law enforcement can temporarily prevent accidents but cannot alleviate what is essentially a social problem; some solutions may be found in new approaches to motivation and education, pinpointing high risk drivers, and driving denial and rehabilitation of problem drinkers and alcoholics.

by D. S. Luethje
Publ: The California Highway Patrolman
1965

Availability: See serial citation

HS-700 468

TOUGHER ON TIPLERS

Drinking drivers are the single greatest cause of highway accidents. Efforts to keep drinking drivers off the road include increased use and judicial approval of chemical tests for intoxication; stricter standards in blood alcohol intoxication tests; and adoption of the implied consent rule under which drivers lose their licenses if they refuse to take chemical tests.

by Anonymous
Publ: Journal of American Insurance
1962

Availability: See serial citation

HS-700 477

WHITHER TRAFFIC INJURY RESEARCH ON THE CANADIAN SCENE? A GOOD QUESTION

Epidemiological research methods can be transferred to accident investigation of the vehicle-driver-environment system. Human factors research should be the major responsibility of the medical profession and behavioral scientists. University, governmental, and private efforts should be coordinated through an exchange of information. Pre-accident factors, such as the influence of alcohol, drugs, and physical fitness, should be given the highest research priority.

by E. Campbell
Traffic Injury Res. Foundation of Canada
Publ: Convention of the Canadian Good Roads Association,
1967

Availability: Reference copy only

HS-700 483

SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS FOR THE PREVENTION OF MASS TRAUMA ON THE HIGHWAYS

Proposals for highway accident caused injury and fatality prevention include: mandatory driver education in all public, private, and parochial schools; presentation of a driver training

course completion certificate by applicants for a new license and of a certificate of physical and mental fitness to drive by new license applicants and by applicants over age 65; establishment of a medical referral committee to test the physical or mental fitness to drive of those referred by the courts, such as repeat offenders, those referred by the Commissioner of Health in certain instances, and those who wish to appeal the revocation of their license by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles; issuance of permits to drive only certain types of vehicles; testing and strict punishment of drinking drivers; enforcement of speed limits and reckless driving laws; and automobile safety design.

by F. D. Woodward
Virginia Univ. Dept. of Medicine
1963 ; 9p
Presented before the International Society of Surgeons, Rome, Italy, 17 Sep 1963.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-700 493

VIOLENT DEATHS AND ALCOHOL INTOXICATION

Records of 1,739 medicolegal autopsies for the Cape Peninsula in 1962 were examined. Although some causal role appears to exist between intoxication and liability to die a violent death, other factors may include prevalence of intoxication in societies where homicidal violence is most likely to occur, relationship between time of day and criminal activity, and the number of the population at risk who have consumed alcoholic beverages. At least 64% of all adult homicide victims and 50% of all adult traffic fatalities are shown, on chemical analysis of their blood, to have consumed alcohol shortly before their death. The greatest number of homicidal and traffic deaths and the highest percentages of positive blood alcohol levels occur on Fridays and Saturdays, with 6 p.m.-4 a.m. as the most alcohol accident-prone hours. Driver, motorcycle and bicycle riders, and pedestrian fatalities are presented by age, sex, race, cause, month, day of week, and time of day.

by L. C. LE Roux; L. S. Smith
Publ: Journal of Forensic Medicine
1964
Availability: See serial citation

HS-700 511

THE AUTOMOBILE--MEDICOLEGAL HAZARD

Rapid acceptance of alcohol chemical tests has led to the development of implied consent laws. However, this should not be allowed to minimize the need for further refinement of such tests. The controversy surrounding driver fitness compulsory reporting laws is discussed, and it is suggested that the medical profession explore in depth its obligation in this area and contribute an informed opinion rather than rely upon decisions of nonmedical groups. There have been no court cases involving physicians and roadside emergencies. However, physicians still fear malpractice suits and 32 states have enacted Good Samaritan laws.

by E. J. Holman
American Medical Assoc.
1964 ; 7p
Presented at a meeting of the American Assoc. for Automotive Safety, Louisville, 27 Oct 1964.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-800 033

PUTTING THE ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF TRAFFIC SAFETY MEASURES INTO PERSPECTIVE

Describes the overall traffic safety system including pertinent aspects for analysis and evaluation, discusses benefits and costs effected by various safety actions such as seat belts and sidemarker lights, and notes impact of various forms of governmental intervention. Discusses role of alcohol in accidents. Attempts to see traffic safety problem from point of view of public interest.

by M Wohl
Rand Corp.
Contract FH-11-6698
1968 ; 50p

HS-800 037

ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Proven significant relationship between blood alcohol concentrations and increased accident risk exists at levels below most legal definitions of intoxication. Statistics show alcohol a factor in a higher percent of fatal accidents than of all accidents. Suggests improved car and road design, device to discourage drunk person from driving while permitting sober person to do so, change in social patterns of drinking, identification and licensing control of problem drinkers, public education on alcohol use and driving, and incorporation of drunk driving problem into alcoholic treatment as countermeasures.

by HH Mitchell
Rand Corp.
Contract FH-11-6698
1968

HS-800 084

ALCOHOL SAFETY STUDY: THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY OF VIOLENT DEATH IN A METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY. A COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES AND OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. FINAL REPORT 1968

Epidemiological analysis of mortality pattern in Houston correlates individual characteristics, geographic distribution, social, economic and demographic measures with age-standardized rates for 6 categories of death: traffic, homicide, suicide, other violent, other (natural) causes, and all causes.

by RE Roberts; GW McBee
Baylor Univ., Coll. of Medicine,
Contract FH-11-6603
1968 ; 82p
Supplement to ALCOHOL SAFETY STUDY: DRIVERS WHO DIE, FINAL REPORT 1968 (HS-800-083)

HS-800 225

A STUDY OF SEVERE VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS: PHASE 3 FINAL REPORT

Investigation of 15 crashes is reported. The research was a broadbased team effort which involved the participation of a civil engineer, a neurological surgeon, an automotive techni-

cian, a psychologist, a safety engineer, a pathologist, and a medical secretary. It is concluded that enough attention may not be given to the presence of a hazardous driving environment such as fixed objects, mechanical defects, and the contribution of alcohol to crashes. Material is presented as case reports with tabulations of injuries, damages, and accident causes.

by Fleming L. Jolley; Paul H. Wright
Georgia Inst. of Tech.
Contract FH-11-6797
1969 ; 147p

HS-800 228

AUTOMOTIVE REAR LIGHTING AND SIGNALING RESEARCH: FINAL REPORT

Previous rear lighting studies were reviewed and a research program carried out. Experiments concerned with the coding of signal lights showed that separation of lamps by function and color was effective. It is recommended that rear lights (called presence lamps) should be green-blue, turn lamps amber, and stop lamps red. An analytical car following simulation showed that use of such a system should reduce rear end collisions. There was a negligible effect of low doses of alcohol upon response to rear signals. It was found that rear turn signals should be augmented by forward mounted, amber repeater signals. Improvements in driver sensitivity to closure with another vehicle at night were obtained by an array of four presence lamps, two mounted high and two conventionally. Intensities needed for side turn signals, rear turn, and stop signals were derived. Night intensity should be lower than day intensity, and an intensity override switch should be provided for daytime use in poor atmospheric conditions,

by Rudolf G. Mortimer
Michigan Univ. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
Contract FH-11-6936
1969 ; 322p

HS-800 262

INVESTIGATION OF 31 FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. FINAL REPORT

There were 31 accidents involving 42 cars and one truck, 43 drivers, 28 front seat passengers, 16 rear seat passengers, 41 fatalities, 10 ejections, recent model cars, and 3 accident types investigated by a multidisciplinary team. Accident factors discussed are: presence of disease, speed, alcohol and drugs, accident location, month of year, time of day, ambience, and availability and use of restraints. Death, injuries and their causation are discussed in relation to occupant kinematics. Previous violations of the drivers are summarized. From these investigations 33 observations, conclusions and recommendations are set forth.

Boston Univ.
Contract FH-11-6795

100p

This final report includes case summaries BU-68-11 through BU-68-20, and BU-69-1 through BU-69-21. It covers Jul 1968-Jun 1969. The detailed case reports will be announced

individually in Highway Safety Literature in the HS-600 000 series.

HS-800 275

A STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF HOT PURSUIT BY THE POLICE

The hot pursuit of fleeing drivers is examined and guidelines prepared to assist the police in dealing with it. Areas surveyed include the law regarding hot pursuit and its interpretation by the courts; the number of such pursuits and their consequences and risks; police policy and training for hot pursuits; and the merits and deficiencies of countermeasures. It was found that the majority of pursuit-related fatalities and injuries are incurred by fleeing drivers, passengers, or bystanders; that more than 90% of pursuits are initiated by a traffic violation; that male drivers under 24 are mostly to flee; that alcohol plays a role in more than half the cases; that about 15% of the offenders had no valid license; that few pursuits involved stolen vehicles; and that most pursuits occur at night and on weekends.,

by Edmund F. Fennessy; Thomas hamilton; Kent B. Joscelyn;
John S. Merritt
Center for the Environment and Man, Inc.
Contract FH-11-7220
1970 ; 271p

HS-800 318

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE II: LEGAL AUTHORITY

Legal authority available and needed to implement local traffic safety programs is discussed. Specific areas discussed are driver education; codes and laws; traffic courts; alcohol; traffic records; accident locations; emergency medical services; highway design, construction and maintenance; traffic control devices; pedestrian safety; police traffic services; debris hazard control and cleanup. The most valuable tools for legal planning are the Uniform Vehicle Code, the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, and the Model Traffic Ordinance.

by Mel D. Powell; Michael K. Gemmell; Donald murray;
Warren P. Howe
National Assoc. of Counties Res. Foundation
Contract FH-11-7091
1970 ; 28p

HS-800 320

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FINAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 13 JUNE 1969 TO 31 JULY 1970

The objectives, organization, equipment, accident criteria, and investigation procedures for multidisciplinary accident investigation teams are summarized. There were 30 accident cases involving 50 vehicles and 76 occupants investigated. Seven fatalities and 26 non-injuries were recorded. Some accident factors discussed are: tire underinflation, worn tires, poor vehicle maintenance, road defects, weather conditions, sex of driver driving records, incapacitating factors, alcohol, driver personality factors, and restraint system use. The effec-

tiveness of current standards and motor vehicle inspection are evaluated. Conclusions and recommendations concern: driver education programs; poor-risk drivers; public information; use of alcohol; common accident causes; emergency medical services; side-impact protection; motor vehicle inspection; and roadside obstructions. Individual case summaries are included.

by J. Robert Cromack; Jimmie L. Wright

Southwest Res. Inst.

Contract FH-11-7219,

1970 ; 131p

This final report includes case summaries 6901, 6903-6906, 6908, 6911-6917, 7003-7009, 7011-7014, 7017-7022.

HS-800 331

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S COLLISION DATA NEEDS

Progress being made in determining where traffic crash data is stored, developing investigation techniques, and defining information requirements for safety research is reported. Priority data needs are identified as: exposure measurements; basic data; speed on impact and measures of energy dissipation; alcohol studies to identify the problem drinker; investigation of other drugs in relation to accidents.

by Wendell G. Eames

National Hwy. Safety Bureau National Hwy. Safety Bureau

Publ: Proc. of the Collision Invest. Methodology Sym.

Presented at the Collision Investigation Methodology Symposium, Warrenton, Va., 24-28 Aug 1969.

HS-800 337

PSYCHOLOGICAL AUTOPSY

Psychological factors in accidents and methodology in a research project to identify these factors is described. Included as appendices are the questionnaires used by the psychiatrists. The five questionnaires used for the structured interviews with both the families and close relatives for the driver fatalities cover the following aspects: social history, driving history, alcohol involvement, psychiatric evaluation, interviewee respondent evaluation.

by John R. Finch

Baylor Univ.

Publ: Proc. of the collision Invest. Methodology Sym.

Presented at Collision Investigation Methodology Symposium, Warrenton, Va., 24-28 Aug 1969.

HS-800 359

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VEHICLE DEFECTS AND VEHICLE CRASHES. VOL. 1: SUMMARY REPORT. FINAL REPORT

An adapted case study method was used to investigate crashes in which a component defect was a suspected cause. All but four of the cases occurred in Santa Clara and San Mateo counties, an area including a variety of road types. Cases of probable mechanical defects, alcohol involvement, contributing faulty service, and other cases of interest are tabulated. Recommendations include certification of motor vehicle

mechanics, education of the public in dangerous vehicle defects, used car inspection, and vehicle design study relative to possible unbalanced stress in vehicle operation on cloverleaf intersections. It is suggested that, for more efficient study of a single aspect of highway accidents the in-depth case study method be modified to include less serious accidents as well as more severe ones, unbalanced coverage of data elements biased toward the particular study focus, and a simplified case reporting form.

Stanford Res. Inst.

Contract FH-11-7302

1970 ; 31p

HS-800 371

A MULTIDISCIPLINARY CRASH STUDY TEAM SUMMARY REPORT FINAL REPORT

Thirty crash incidents in which there was property damage, personal injury, fatality or any combination thereof were studied. The cases were selected primarily on the basis that an involved vehicle be of the model year 1968 or later. Certain cases which did not meet the criteria of vehicle year were selected based on their individual merit and particular relationship to a characteristic not related to model year of vehicle such as, traffic engineering hazards, human factors involvement or assignment by the Department of Transportation. It was found that driver licensing techniques are inadequate and alcohol plays a most significant role in fatal vehicular crashes. Vehicle construction, for the purpose of providing occupants with safe packaging, is not adequate for today's driving habits. It is necessary to establish certain minimum standards for roadway design, construction, and maintenance.

by IAMI Univ., Fla.

1970 ; 126p

HS-800 407

DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT. ANNUAL REPORT

The drinking driver classification and prediction model proved to be of limited predictive capability. An exploration of the differences between fatality drinking driver population and the convicted drunk driver population suggests that the two populations are significantly different. A factor analysis of fatal crash drivers was based on the following factors: criminal record, traffic record, age, occupation, and crash liability situation.

by Seymour Pollack; Raymond M. Berger; J. Morgan Thomas;

Oksana R. Didenko; Chang Hyun; Jack W. Bishop

University of Southern California

Contract FH-11-7099

1970

Title varies

Availability: NTIS

HS-800 409

ALCOHOL ABUSE AND TRAFFIC SAFETY: A STUDY OF FATALITIES, DWI OFFENDERS,

ALCOHOLICS, AND COURT-RELATED TREATMENT APPROACHES

Methodology and conclusions on the role of the abusive use of alcohol in traffic safety were developed. Project I is a case-history investigation of 616 traffic fatalities. Project II investigates 1517 persons admitted to Hurley Hospital diagnosed alcoholic or referred to the hospital's alcoholic group therapy program. Project III describes and analyzes published reports of 10 alcoholism treatment programs in the U.S. over the past 20 years, to provide a framework for program planners considering use of court-related treatment for alcoholics and analyze results of court-induced alcoholism treatment.

by Lyle D. Filkins; Cheryl D. Clark; Charles A. Rosenblatt; William L. Carlson; Margaret W. Kerlan; Hinda manson
Michigan Univ. Highway Safety Research Inst.
Contract FH-11-6555
1970 ; 397p
Title varies.
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 410

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION PROGRAM, UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO. FINAL REPORT

Thirty selected traffic accidents were investigated in depth by a multidisciplinary team. Human, environmental, and vehicular factors relating to cause were investigated and Summarized in each case report. Human failure, frequently combined with the use of alcohol, was the most important single causative factor. Defect in design or functions of the vehicle and environmental factors were also important in a significant number of cases based on measurements of severity of human injuries and vehicle damage.

New Mexico Univ., Albuquerque. New Mexico Accident
Contract FH-11-7216
1970 ; 104p
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 412

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE 6: STAFFING

This guide describes the manpower needs required for successful operation of local traffic safety programs. General recommendations for positions are listed for the following programs: traffic safety coordinator, driver and traffic safety education, codes and laws, traffic courts, alcohol, accident location surveillance, traffic records, emergency medical services, highway construction and maintenance, traffic control devices, pedestrian safety, police services, debris removal.

by Mel D. Powell; Michael K. Gemmell; Donald murray;
Warren P. Howe
National Assoc. of Counties Research Foundation,
Contract FH-11-7091
1970 ; 40p
Previous Guides were announced under the following HS
numbers: Guide 1, HS-800 309; Guide 2, HS-800 318; Guide 3,
HS-800 365; Guide 4, HS-800 366; Guide 5, HS-800 406.
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 434

AUTOMOBILE-ACCIDENT INJURIES AND ACCIDENT PATHOLOGY

The traffic accident studies conducted by a medical-engineering team at UCLA are described and two case reports are presented. The pathology of injury causation and the implications on prevention are emphasized. The value of experimental studies is noted as is in the use of cadaver tissue for these studies. Distributions of pedestrian fatalities and driver fatalities related to blood alcohol levels is provided. Injury distributions for drivers, passengers, and pedestrians also is provided.

by Alan M. Nahum; Irving I. Lasky; Thomas T. Noguchi
California Univ.
Publ: Accident Pathology. Proceedings of an Inter. Conf.

Presented at an international conference held in Washington,
D. C., 6-8 Jun 1968.

HS-800 437

VEHICULAR SUICIDE

A review of literature on suicide especially related to the vehicle as the instrument is presented. Inadequacies including legal aspects of the present classification of traffic fatalities are presented. It is recommended that the present system-natural, accident, suicide, homicide-be changed to intentional, subintentional, unintentional. Responsibilities of medical examiners, coroners, and forensic pathologists are emphasized. The role of alcohol in vehicular suicide is discussed.

by John F. Edland
Missouri Univ.
Publ: Accident Pathology. Proceedings of an Inter. Conf.

Presented at an international conference held in Washington,
D. C., 6-8 Jun 1968.

HS-800 439

THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

This brief review of the epidemiological findings of automobile injuries and fatalities is presented to illustrate that this method of analysis offers promise for highlighting many major problems. Figures are given for the vehicle population and the licensed driver population in the United States. Such driver characteristics as: age; sex; driver education; emotional factors; alcohol; and medical conditions are investigated. The highway and the vehicle also are studied in the epidemiology of accidents.

May 15, 1976

HS-800 496

by Ross A. McFarland
Harvard School of Public Health
Publ: Accident Pathology. Proceedings of an Inter. Conf.

Presented at an international conference held in Washington,
D. C., 6-8 Jun 1968.

HS-800 445

ALCOHOL AND ACCIDENTS

British laws regarding tissue alcohol levels and traffic accidents are discussed. Accidental alcohol deaths other than traffic are noted. Figures are given which make it appear that the effects of alcohol and barbiturates are additive.

by Donald Teare
Saint George's Hospital
Publ: Accident Pathology. Proceedings of an Inter. Conf.

Presented at an international conference held in Washington,
D. C. 6-8 Jun 1968.

HS-800 463

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT EVALUATION MANUAL FINAL REPORT

Alcohol Safety Action Projects are federally funded, community based campaigns employing integrated sets of countermeasures against the problems of drinking-driving. They are administered by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and constitute a major element of its total alcohol program. The purpose of this manual is to provide guidance and support for the evaluation of individual projects by promoting an understanding of the evaluation process, providing a working knowledge of evaluation, promoting a common scope of evaluation on the part of every project, and insuring sufficient consistency of practice so that the projects can be compared. Survey techniques and roadside interview techniques are detailed.

by David M. Promisel; Richard D. Blomberg; John F. Oates
Dunlap and Associates, Inc.
Contract FH-11-7541
1971 ; 280p
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 471

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN CONDUCTING AND EVALUATING ROADSIDE RESEARCH SURVEYS. FINAL REPORT

Methodology for a roadside survey of behavior of drivers who are not involved in accidents is described. A letter from the governor of Vermont is presented as the first explanation for being stopped for a road-block. Techniques for the police officer and the interviewer in handling the motorist are explained. Handling the data with respect to privacy and quality control is outlined. Procedures for coping with the alcohol-impaired driver are suggested. The questionnaire used by the interviewer is included. The following subjects are covered: seat belt usage; socioeconomic data; health history; driving history; smoking history; drinking history; driving record; and passenger information.

by M. W. Perrine; Irwin W. Maranville
Vermont Dept. of Mental Health.
Contract FH-11-7543
1971 ; 75p
Prepared in cooperation with Vermont Univ.
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 483

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE 8. FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

The support of highway safety programs at the local level should not be viewed as a number of unrelated activities separated according to the titles of the 16 highway safety standards, but must be implemented as a total program requiring cooperation and sharing of resources among the local agencies involved. Administrative separation of functions can only result in a poor match between needs and resources. Support is discussed for driver and traffic safety education; codes and laws; traffic courts; alcohol programs; accident location identification; emergency medical services; highway design and maintenance and traffic control devices; pedestrian safety; police traffic services; debris control and cleanup; and support from the federal government and private sector.

by Mel D. Powell; Michael K. Gemmell; Donald murray;
Warren P. Howe
National Assoc. of Counties Res. Foundation
Contract FH-11-7091
1970 ; 42p
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 496

A NATIONAL PROBLEM-SOLVING SYSTEM: HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCHERS AND DECISION MAKERS. FINAL REPORT

The relationship between research and decision-making on a wide range of highway safety issues was studied. The study was subdivided into defining and describing the highway safety research community and identifying nationwide key decision makers on safety matters. Both of these were studied intensively with regard to two critical areas: alcohol and occupant protection. Researchers and decision makers were surveyed by interview and questionnaire. It was found that both a research and development and a decision maker community can be identified, with an elite group of research opinion leaders forming a bridge between the two. Although there is diversity of views within both communities, the approach to highway safety tends to follow one of two courses: modifying driver behavior as the key factor (led by the auto industry and state and local governments), or using a variety of countermeasures (led by the federal government). The study recommends viewing the highway safety effort as a problem solving system, increasing the research effort, and improving communications between the research and the decision-making communities.

by Ronald G. Havelock; Elizabeth A. Markowitz
Michigan Univ.
Contract FH-11-6900
1971 ; 270p
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 500

**A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF
THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM.
FINAL REPORT. VOL.**

The social process aimed at controlling the drinking driver is diffuse and ill-organized, but is susceptible to analysis and improvement by techniques of systems engineering. These techniques suggest that the drinking driver control system consists of five top-level functions: legislation, enforcement, adjudication, sanctions, and treatment. Measurement of the present performance of these functions shows that the system is less effective than it could be, mainly because the separate functions lack common and clear objectives and purposeful, coordinated management. These conclusions stem from analysis of quantitative and descriptive data concerning Fairfax County, Va., and Indianapolis, Ind. By standardized procedures for determining system objectives, and by the development of universally applicable measures of effectiveness, the points of system "failure" can be clearly identified, many in quantitative terms. The present system can then be engineered so as to increase its efficiency on the basis of high-risk identification and cost-effectiveness.

by Kent B. Joscelyn; Ralph K. Jones
Indiana Univ.
Contract FH-11-7270
1971 ; 117p
Report for 1 Jun-30 Nov 1970.
Availability: NTIS as PB-201 593

HS-800 501

**A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF
THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM.
FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2. THE DRINKING DRIVER
AND HIGHWAY SAFETY, A REVIEW OF THE
LITERATURE**

This volume consists of a survey and summaries of selected published research concerning drinking drivers, the problems they create in traffic safety and law, and methods of controlling their behavior. The survey summarizes information from 174 documents to determine the extent of the driving-while-intoxicated (DWI) problem, the methods used by the traffic law system and other agencies to handle the problem, the effects of various countermeasure programs and, in general, the current state of knowledge about the DWI problem. The survey approaches its subject from five viewpoints: legislation to control the drinking driver; enforcement of DWI legislation; adjudication of DWI cases by courts and administrative agencies; sanctions applied against convicted DWI offenders; and treatment alternatives. Also included is a summary of the current state of research into alcohol and the role of drinking drivers in traffic accidents.

by Kent B. Joscelyn; Ralph K. Jones
Indiana Univ.
Contract FH-11-7270
1971 ; 138p
Report for 1 Jun-30 Nov 1970.
Availability: NTIS as PB-201 594

HS-800 502

**A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF
THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM.
FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3. THE PROBLEM DRINKING
DRIVER, A LEGAL PERSPECTIVE**

Investigation was made of the statutory law, the common law, and the administrative law affecting the relationship between the person who drives while intoxicated and the traffic law system, under FH-11-7270, A Systems Analysis of the Traffic Law System. Specific attention was paid to the jurisdictions of Marion County, Indiana, and Fairfax County, Virginia. The discussion attempts to blend law and real world situations, emphasizing efforts of the traffic law system to reduce the number of highway deaths caused by drinking drivers.

by Kent B. Joscelyn; Ralph K. Jones
Indiana Univ.
Contract FH-11-7270
1971 ; 98p
Report for 1 Jun-30 Nov 1970.
Availability: NTIS as PB-201 595

HS-800 503

**A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF
THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM.
FINAL REPORT. VOL. 4. CASE STUDIES.**

Case studies in Fairfax County, Virginia, and Indianapolis, Indiana, were conducted to describe the Driving-While-Intoxicated Control System (DWICS) in the form of quantitative and qualitative descriptions as related to FH-11-7270A Systems Analysis of the Traffic Law System. The study indicates that the existing ability of the police to detect and apprehend drinking drivers is so marginal as to be almost completely ineffective as a countermeasure, if the Fairfax County experience is considered representative. The sociological characteristics of drinking drivers and the police procedures used in dealing with them are described.

by Kent B. Joscelyn; Ralph K. Jones
Indiana Univ.
Contract FH-11-7270
1971 ; 184p
Report for 1 June-30 Nov 1970.
Availability: NTIS as PB-201 596

HS-800 538

**BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM FOR BREATH
EXAMINER SPECIALISTS. STUDENT STUDY GUIDE**

This guide is designed to serve as a basic reference text to reinforce and supplement class material. It includes a summarization of materials presented in the course: basic scientific concepts, the physiology of alcohol, relevant sections of the Uniform Vehicle Code, court procedure, and breath testing procedure.

by A. Hale; A. Clevon
Dunlap and Associates, Inc.
Contract FH-11-7540
1971 ; 75p
Availability: GPO \$1.00

HS-800 544

HANDBOOK FOR DIRECTORS OF ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP'S). FINAL REPORT

This handbook was prepared as part of a project to develop a training workshop and a handbook for directors of Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAP's). The heart of the development activity was an analysis of the project director's job tasks using available NHTSA policy and procedures, information gained from directors of existing ASAP's, and a study of project director functions in related areas. From the results of the task analysis a specification of knowledge and skills required of project directors was prepared. This specification served as the basis for preparation of content for this handbook and a workshop training program for prospective project directors.

by A. James McKnight; Bert B. Adams; Ernest E. Personeus
Human Resources Res. Organization
Contract DOT-HS-003-1-003
1971 ; 1v
Report for Jul 1970-Sep 1971.
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 557

EXPANSION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL PROGRAMS TO ACCOMMODATE HIGHWAY SAFETY MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS. VOL. 3

This volume covers vocational-technical programs for: alcohol in relation to highway safety, identification and surveillance of accident locations, traffic records, emergency medical services, and highway design, construction, and maintenance. It presents occupational summaries, manpower requirements and availability, program curricula and typical outlines, and relationships to the highway safety standards.

by Ronald D. Daugherty; W. Kent Brooks; Carroll R. Hyder
Ohio State Univ.
Contract FH-11-7507
1971 ; 172p
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 595

ALCOHOL ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURES MANUAL

The manual embodies a total multidisciplinary approach to the problem of controlling the drinking driver through initiation and development of alcohol enforcement countermeasures. The problems are approached in two ways \pm one in terms of the problem drinker in society and the other in terms of what can be done to counter the problems which he causes on the highways. A review of the research on the relationships of alcohol abuse to highway safety and the general nature of the problems encountered by police in the enforcement of drinking driver laws are discussed in detail. The final part of the manual discusses the relationships between police and other groups in the law enforcement of alcohol safety.

International Assoc. of Chiefs of Police
Contract DOT-HS-036-1-042
1971 ; 210p
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 596

ALCOHOL ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURES INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL

Materials intended for the instructor's use in the training program designed for the alcohol enforcement countermeasures program are presented. Materials are based upon the information in the Alcohol Safety Action Program Enforcement Countermeasure Manual. It is a 40-hour course set forth in 11 major topical areas of the Alcohol Enforcement Countermeasures Program. Each of the 11 chapters comprising the manual consists of two-part lesson plans and course content. There are 40 lesson plans, one for each hour of course instruction, and a guide to the materials which will be covered in class. The course content consists of the material to be covered in class.

International Assoc. of Chiefs of Police
Contract DOT-HS-036-1-042
1971 ; 384p
Availability: NTIS as PB-205 662

HS-800 597

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. VOL. 1. TECHNICAL REPORT. FINAL REPORT

This report of multidisciplinary accident investigations in Texas contains a summary of the results of 53 case studies. Overall results are discussed with emphasis on general accident data, vehicular factors, environmental factors, and human factors. Comments are made regarding the effectiveness of current standards. Conclusions and recommendations are presented concerning driver education programs, poor risk drivers, use of alcohol, common accident causes, side impact protection, motor vehicle inspection, roadside obstructions, motorcycle safety, police traffic services, and postcrash debris hazard control and cleanup.

by J. Robert Cromack
Southwest Res. Inst.
Contract FH-11-7219
1971 ; 115p
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 599

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: BEHAVIORAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS. FINAL REPORT

Drivers involved in fatal and serious crashes were compared with drivers using the same roads at similar times, with drunken driving arrests, with other serious traffic violations, and with no crashes or citations for five years. Variables studied included alcohol use, driving patterns, and social problems. Among driver fatalities, 54% had alcohol in their blood, compared to 14% of roadblock drivers and 2% of clear record drivers. Almost all drunken drivers were male heavy drinkers with bad driving records. Discriminant function analysis classified correctly 95% of clear record drivers and 87% of drunken drivers using four variables: lifetime citations, occupational level, beer frequency, and liquor quantity. Induced intoxication experiments studied alcohol effects on driving related behavior.

by M. W. Perrine; Julian A. Waller; Lawrence S. Harris
Vermont Univ.
Contract FH-11-6899
1971 ; 310p
Report for Jun 1967-Dec 1969.
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 600

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: BEHAVIORIAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS. SUMMARY REPORT

Drivers involved in fatal and serious injury highway crashes were compared with drivers stopped at roadblocks on the same roads at similar times, drivers with recent drunken driving arrests, drivers arrested for other serious traffic violations, and clear-record drivers. Blood alcohol levels of 100 mg% were found in 42% of the driver fatalities, 2% of the roadblock drivers, and none of the clear-record drivers. A discriminant function analysis, based on four variables, correctly identified 95% of clear-record drivers and 87% of drunk drivers. Induced-intoxication experiments were conducted to study influences of alcohol upon driving-related behavior.

by M. W. Perrine; Julian A. Waller; Lawrence S. Harris
Vermont Univ.
Contract FH-11-6609
1971 ; 30p
Report for Jun 1967-Dec 1969.
Availability: NTIS as PB-205 894

HS-800 604

PROCEEDINGS OF MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP FOR ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT LEADERS, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA, JUNE 13-18, 1971

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's alcohol countermeasures program is described. Aspects included are: chemical testing; identification of problem drinkers; community demonstration programs on drinking driver re-education; public education; legislative programs; state and community programs; Alcohol Safety Action Projects; law enforcement; treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics; driver licensing; program evaluation.

National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
Contract DOT-HS-003-1-003
1971 ; 210p
Availability: NTIS as PB-204 638

HS-800 607

THE DRINKING DRIVER: GUIDELINES FOR COURT PERSONNEL. FINAL REPORT

A series of recommendations for the use of all court personnel and treatment agencies interested in devising improved methods of handling drinking drivers is presented. It deals with all phases of the interaction between drinking drivers, courts, and treatment agencies: pre-adjudication; prosecution, arraignment, trial, pre-sentence investigation, choice of penalty, imposition of sanction, referral to treatment, monitoring, follow-up, and evaluation of treatment referrals. Its objective is to establish basic principles and outline alternative choices by means of which courts may design effective procedures suited to their own needs and resources.

by Kent B., Joscelyn; Roger P., Maickel; Donald M., Goldenbaum
Indiana Univ.
Contract FH-11-7580
1971 ; 107p
Report for 1 Jul 1970-30 Sep 1971.
Availability: NTIS as PB-208 453

HS-800 608

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT

This survey of publications on both legal and medical procedures for handling problem drinking drivers is organized under several headings: the characteristics of the problem drinking driver, identification and screening procedures and tests, treatment approaches and facilities, and court referral programs. The survey concludes that, while researchers show general agreement as to the characteristics of the problem drinking driver, there is no single authoritative, proven method of distinguishing him from other kinds of drinking drivers. Therefore, both court referral programs and treatment programs tend to use the same procedures for both problem drinking drivers and chronic alcoholics, whereas the two categories are not the same. Further, the literature shows that no treatment or procedure has yet been shown to be conclusively superior either in changing the driving habits of the problem drinking driver or in reducing rates of recidivism for DWI.

by Kent B., Joscelyn; Roger P., Maickel; Donald M., Goldenbaum
Indiana Univ.
Contract FH-11-7580
1971 ; 115p
Report for 1 Jul 1970-30 Sep 1971.
Availability: NTIS as PB-208 454

HS-800 609

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF LEGAL ISSUES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT

The legal issues involved in handling the drinking driver are described and discussed in the light of the findings of a review of relevant legal cases, statutes, and books and articles. The generation of laws against drunk-driving, chemical tests and implied consent laws, statutory sanctions, and other legal constraints and possibilities are discussed. Also included are the issues involved in law enforcement (including the identifying and stopping of drinking drivers), procedures for pre-arrest investigation, arrest, giving of chemical tests, pre-trial, and at trial (including plea-bargaining and civil commitment). A discussion of sanction alternatives and the methods of imposing suitable sanctions is followed by a summary of the issues of civil liability in court referral programs. The conclusion reached by the survey is that referral to treatment as a condition of probation is the most effective present method for the courts to handle the problem drinking driver, and the alternative of civil commitment is recommended for the handling of chronic alcoholics.

May 15, 1976

HS-800 617

by Kent B., Joscelyn; Roger P., Maickel; Donald M.,
Goldenbaum
Indiana Univ.
Contract FH-11-7580
1971 ; 89p
Report for 1 Jul 1970-30 Sep 1971.
Availability: NTIS as PB-208 455

HS-800 610

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF CURRENT COURT PRACTICES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT

Results of a nationwide survey of court and treatment agency practices for handling problem drinking drivers are presented and discussed. Mail survey results are supplemented by a more detailed description of practices at twelve operating court referral systems visited. It was determined that few courts and correspondingly few treatment agencies reported receiving such referrals. Few records were kept on treatment outcomes, including those involving the use of Antabuse.

by Kent B., Joscelyn; Roger P., Maickel; Donald M.,
Goldenbaum
Indiana Univ.
Contract FH-11-7580
1971 ; 120p
Report for 1 Jul 1970-30 Sep 1971.
Availability: NTIS as PB-208 456

HS-800 611

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 4. FINAL REPORT

A review of publications dealing with different approaches to the treatment of problem drinking shows that there is as yet no single method demonstrably superior in effectiveness. The principal treatment approaches are psychotherapy, indirect pharmacotherapy, direct pharmacotherapy, and combination therapy. Of these, the last seems to be the most viable alternative, although complex to administer. Most treatment approaches have been evaluated only from the viewpoint of their relevance to alcoholics, and there has been no investigation of their efficacy for the problem drinking driver who is not an alcoholic. Recommendations for further research include more thorough investigation of the possibilities of Antabuse, exploration for drugs that would decrease the craving for alcohol, and further evaluation of combination therapy.

by Kent B., Joscelyn; Roger P., Maickel; Donald M.,
Goldenbaum
Indiana Univ.
Contract FH-11-7580
1971 ; 71p
Report for 1 Jul 1970-30 Sep 1971.
Availability: NTIS as PB-208 457

HS-800 612

A SURVEY OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING PROBLEM DRINKERS CONVICTED OF

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED. SUMMARY. FINAL REPORT

This summary is intended to present in capsule form the background and contents of the five companion volumes surveying court procedures for handling problem drinking drivers. The following points are concentrated on: the methodology used to conduct the survey; the subject-matter generated by all survey activities; the conclusions reached; and recommendations made.

by Kent B., Joscelyn; Roger P., Maickel; Donald M.,
Goldenbaum
Indiana Univ.
Contract FH-11-7580
1971 ; 27p
Report for 1 Jul 1970-30 Sep 1971.
Availability: NTIS as PB-208 458

HS-800 614

THE PERCEPTION OF DWI LAWS: A STUDY OF THE GENERAL AWARENESS AND THE ATTITUDES OF PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL GROUPS TOWARDS THE DRINKING DRIVING LAWS. FINAL REPORT

Public perception of drunk driving laws was surveyed, using a questionnaire. Approximately half the public group were unaware of the definition of the drinking-driving laws. Awareness of penalties was even lower. All groups, public and official, showed a minimal knowledge of the actual drinking-driving situation as it would relate to the legal definition. An experiment was performed to study the best means of increasing awareness of these laws among members of the public and among officials and to improve their attitudes toward the laws. Public and official groups were exposed to one of three educational treatments: a lecture, a pamphlet, or a breath test. A combination of the treatments used in this experiment spread over a long period of time could succeed in educating the public to the concept of blood alcohol concentration and to the attendant drinking-driving behavioral factors.

by Robert F., Borkenstein; Hans G., Klette; Jere J., Joiner;
William G., Picton
Indiana Univ.
Contract DOT-HS-034-1-050
1971 ; 221p
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 617

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FINAL REPORT 1970-71

A compilation of data collected during the nine months from May 1, 1970 to January 31 1971 is presented. An attempt has been made to categorize case elements into human environment, and vehicle related elements, and to subdivide these into precrash, at-crash, and postcrash phases. Team responsibilities are given, community factors are mentioned, a compilation of qualitative and quantitative cause and effect factors by case number is shown, data are summarized, and recommendations, categorized in the manner of the case elements, are listed. Hypothetical forecasting of social hour traffic accidents is briefly discussed. Twenty-five case summaries are included. Social factors involved in severe car crashes, including use of alcohol and other drugs, as well as family situation, education,

and community standing and responsibility of the driver are studied. Summary of findings and Dade County data together with exhibits of field forms are shown.

by William J., Fogarty; sudduth ; Freeman ; Carole, Haviland; Paul, Vilardi; Brian , Blackbourne
Miami Univ., Fla. .
Contract FH-11-7224
1971 ; 223p
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 620

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FINAL REPORT

Methodology and findings of multidisciplinary accident investigation of 43 cases are discussed, and conclusions and recommendations derived from analysis of these cases are given. Vehicle, human, and environmental factors were analyzed. The results and relationship of federal safety standards are described. It was found that present vehicle side structure provides inadequate protection for occupants in lateral impact; that fire after collisions is infrequent although fuel leakage occurs regularly; that advances in instrument panel design have alleviated injury severity to front seat occupants but improvement is needed in the lower part of the instrument panel; that usage rates for lap and torso restraints were about the same as that of the general motoring public, so that passive restraints are needed; that present deterrents to drinking drivers are inadequate.

by John D., States; John C. , Balcerak
Rochester Univ.
Contract FH-11-7422
1971 ; 329p
Report for 1 Jul 1970-30 Sept 1971.
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 625

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON DRIVING IN AN INSTRUMENTED CAR. ANNUAL REPORT

In each of two independent experiments, four high extraverts and four lower extraverts drove an instrumented car through a closed pylon-defined course, on each of two experimental days, after ingestion of alcohol and a placebo beverage, and with and, without a concurrent mental loading task requirement. Influence of alcohol upon tracking accuracy and control use behavior depended upon the particular controls observed, and was associated with driver personality and driver priorities concerning accuracy and speed. Alcohol significantly increased accelerator use regardless of personality or priorities, but its influence on steering behavior seemed more susceptible to individual differences. In one study the loading task requirement significantly reduced the accuracy-degrading effects of alcohol, but in the subsequent study it did not. Heart rate variation was reduced by alcohol.

by M. W., Perrine; M. Stephen Jr., huntley
Vermont Univ.
Contract FH-11-7469
1971 ; 42p
Report for 28 Apr 1970-27 Apr 1971.
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 631

COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT. PHASE 2

Court procedures for diagnosing problem drinkers among drivers convicted of alcohol-related driving offenses were studied. A manual was tested with 69 convicted drivers. Interviewers also made a separate diagnosis of problem drinking. There was good agreement between the interviewers' diagnoses and those obtained by use of the manual. The manual diagnosed 66% of the convicted drivers as problem drinkers. The manual was also applied to 60 convicted drivers in a different research program, and over 60% of these drivers were diagnosed as problem drinkers. Useful comments were obtained from interviewers in both field trials of the manual, which was further revised. Further field testing and validation are needed to ascertain the continuing effectiveness of the procedures incorporated in the manual.

by R. G., Mortimer; L. D., Filkins; J. S., Lower
Michigan Univ. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
Contract FH-11-7615
1971 ; 32p
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 633

COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. VOL. 2. SUPPLEMENTAL READINGS

Procedures for identification of problem drinkers were developed, suitable for use by persons not having a great deal of prior experience or expertise in diagnosing problem drinkers. A description of interviewer qualifications necessary to perform the tasks in the identification procedures is provided together with a discussion of the program philosophy, a rationale for selection of the questionnaire items, and a section describing the consequences of alcohol abuse.

by B., Mudge; M. W., Kerlan; D. V., Post; R. G., Mortimer;
L. D., Filkins
Michigan Univ. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
Contract FH-11-7615
1971 ; 65p 62r
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 634

GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY PROGRAMS TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT

A prototype community program to assist and retrain convicted drinking drivers was developed. The object of the program was to assist communities in implementing local Alcohol Safety Action Programs by testing the feasibility, acceptance, costs, and effectiveness of a prototype community demonstration. Topics discussed include program planning, management and evaluation, particular types of assistance utilized-namely, counseling, class retraining, crisis intervention, and group therapy.

May 15, 1976

HS-800 683

by H., Sackman
University of Southern California
Contract DOT-HS-010-1-010
1972 ; 120p
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 635

**COMMUNITY DEMONSTRATION PLAN TO ASSIST
AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 2.
FINAL REPORT**

A prototype community demonstration program to retrain and rehabilitate convicted drinking drivers was developed. The preparation and planning of the program up to the implementation phase are described. The literature was reviewed. A proposed community demonstration plan was evaluated by a professional review panel. Aspects discussed include group therapy for drinking drivers, hot line and emergency assistance programs, systems analysis in community action programs, counseling and classes for drinking drivers.

by H., Sackman; O., Didenko; Thomas M.
University of Southern California
Contract DOT-HS-010-1-010
1972 ; 177p
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 636

**RESULTS OF THE SANTA MONICA PROTOTYPE
PROGRAM TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE
DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT**

A prototype community demonstration program to retrain and assist convicted drinking drivers was conducted. Sixty court-assigned subjects who were convicted of drinking-driving charges in Santa Monica were subjected to a 12-week program including individual counseling, class retraining sessions, group therapy, and crisis intervention in the form of hot line-driver assistance services. Results led to tentative conclusions that individual counseling and class retraining were successful; standardized initial and exit interviews appeared to be the most cost effective forms of counseling; group therapy results were generally favorable but there were problems; class retraining was universally approved by participants; crisis intervention was not cost effective.

by H., Sackman; D., Didenko; T., Tang; M., Thomas
University of Southern California
Contract DOT-HS-010-1-010
1972 ; 116p
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 648

**COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION
OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS
AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT**

The purpose of this study was to determine if drug usage is related to driving history. Laboratory analyses of urine samples, in-depth interviews, and public driving records were studied to determine relationship of traffic accidents and violations to alcohol and drug use in male users and nonusers. Frequency and amount of drug use were analyzed in terms of driving per-

formance for 1,889 persons arrested for serious crimes. In general, the results show that for this population, drug users have no worse driving records in terms of accidents and convictions than nondrug users.

by B. A. Moser; L. D. Bressler; R. B. Williams
Research Triangle Inst.
Contract DOT-HS-022-1-023
1972 ; 183p
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 650

**MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
VOL. 1. FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT**

Eighty accident case studies are summarized. Comments are made regarding the effectiveness of current standards. Conclusions and recommendations are presented concerning driver education, driver licensing, public information, alcohol use, emergency medical service, motor vehicle inspection, motorcycle safety/recreational vehicles, highway design, construction, and maintenance, traffic control devices, police traffic services, debris removal, and wreckers. The most significant observation made by investigators was the extreme contribution of the human element in causing accidents and the apathy displayed by drivers and pedestrians toward highway safety.

by J. Robert, Cromack
Southwest Research Inst.
Contract DOT-HS-024-1-115
1972 ; 113p 37r
Includes Field Experience in Implementing the NATO Collision Analysis Report Form, by J. Robert Cromack, and Human/Psychological Factors in Multidisciplinary Accident Investigations, by J. Robert Cromack and Thomas R. Williamson.
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 656

**ALCOHOL AND DRIVING: A CURRICULUM FOR
DRIVER EDUCATORS**

This material, designed for teachers, provides behavioral objectives, basic concepts, learning activities, evaluative devices, and references. The purpose of the manual is to provide driver educators with guidelines for developing improved student learning experiences regarding alcohol abuse and traffic safety; and to recommend strategies for implementing better personal decisions concerning alcohol abuse.

American Driver and Traf. Safety Education Assoc.
Contract DOT-HS-101-1-144
1971 ; 87p
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 683

**TRAINING MATERIALS FOR TRAFFIC COURT
JUDGES. FINAL REPORT**

This volume concerns development, testing, and evaluation of a training program for traffic court judges in the area of alcohol safety. It describes the activities which led to the production of the training package (consisting of an instructors' manual, judicial manual, administrators' manual, and training aids) for a judicial seminar in alcohol safety. These ac-

tivities consisted of an identification of the training requirements for traffic court judges at ASAP (Alcohol Safety Action Project) sites; the development of instructional strategies suited to the judges; the development of new materials suitable for use at 35 different ASAP sites; the construction of a training procedure entitled Judicial Seminar in Alcohol Safety; the testing of the procedure at two pilot programs; and the evaluation of the pilot programs.

by G. J. Scrimgeour ; D. M. Goldenbaum ; K. B. Joscelyn
Indiana Univ.
Contract DOT-HS-034-1-207
1972 ; 68p
Report for 1 Jul 1971 - 31 Jan 1972.
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 692

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. MMF--FINAL REPORT 1971

A multidisciplinary highway accident investigation program was carried out during a 13 month period in the Baltimore metropolitan region and surrounding rural area. Investigations of 36 accidents included vehicular examination, accident scene visit, complete autopsy of all fatally injured drivers and some passengers, with complete toxicological analysis for alcohol and a wide variety of drugs, and extensive psychological evaluation of many drivers. Methodology, results, and comments on current and proposed Federal Safety Standards and on periodic motor vehicle inspection are given. Included are reports on a number of special interest cases, including carbon monoxide poisoning in a vehicular setting, action taken to improve several segments of highways that had environmental hazards, and action to notify manufacturers of defects in door latch systems and sealing mechanisms for rear trunk area doors.

Maryland Medical-Legal Foundation, Inc.
1972 ; 419p
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 699

DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 1

On the basis of analyses of over 4,000 cases, a simplified prediction model was developed which improves the discrimination between drinking drivers and non-drinking drivers by approximately 10%. A similar level of improvement was achieved for recidivist drunk-drivers compared with one-time drunk-drivers. In addition an experimental evaluation of the effects of different intervention methods, which included AA, an Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center, films and lectures, and different forms of group therapy, compared with a control group which were given conventional treatment, was carried out. The results were inconclusive, but suggested that for a short one-year follow-up period, there is little difference between the conventional and the experimental treatment methods, or among different experimental treatment methods. An extended followup, now under way, may invalidate this negative conclusion.

by O.R. Didenko; A.W. McEachern; R.M. Berger; S. Pollack
University of Southern California
Contract FH-11-7099xal
1972 ; 97p 14r
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 700

DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT. FINAL REPORT, VOL. 2. PROBABILITIES FOR DRINKING DRIVERS

This volume includes a brief description of a prediction model developed from over 4,000 cases, including drinking drivers, recidivist drinking drivers, and driver license applicants who had never been convicted of drunk driving. Tables of probabilities of being a drunk driver (as opposed to not being a drunk driver) and of being a recidivist drunk driver (as opposed to a one-time drunk driver) are presented. The five variables used in the prediction model are: education, total number of minor traffic violations, age, number of accident-sand total number of non-traffic arrests. The probabilities associated with all possible combinations of characteristics on these five variables are presented along with a brief description of how they might be used as aids to administrative or judicial decisions.

by A.W. McEachern
University of Southern California
Contract FH-11-7099
1972 ; 117p
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 705

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL, VOL. 1

This manual is designed to provide high school teachers, school departments, and workshops with all the traffic safety and related alcohol education objectives and classroom activities necessary to develop a comprehensive curriculum designed to promote responsible use of alcohol vis-a-vis traffic and pedestrian safety. In addition, a complete seven week curriculum outline on traffic safety is included.

by P. Finn; J. Platt
Abt Associates, Inc.
Contract HSM-42-71-77
1972 ; 316p
Availability: GPO

HS-800 706

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

Classroom activities for high school students, which can be implemented in conjunction with an alcohol education program, are presented. Each activity provided is a self-contained learning experience which requires varying numbers of class periods and focuses on one or more objectives. These activities are arranged by alcohol topic areas including safety, attitudes and reasons for drinking, physical and behavioral effects, industry, interpersonal relationships, law and custom, and problem drinking and alcoholism.

by P. Finn; J. Platt
Abt Associates, Inc.
Contract HSM-42-71-77
1972 ; 259p
Availability: GPO

HS-800 707

**ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A
CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY
LEVEL VOL.1**

This manual is designed to provide elementary teachers, school departments, and workshops with all the traffic safety and related alcohol education objectives and classroom activities necessary to develop a comprehensive curriculum designed to promote responsible use of alcohol vis-a-vis traffic and pedestrian safety. In addition, a complete seven-week curriculum outline on traffic safety is included.

by P. Finn; J. Platt
Abt Associates, Inc.
Contract HSM-42-71-77
1972 ; 285p
Availability: GPO

HS-800 708

**ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A
CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY
LEVEL. VOL. 2, A TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE**

Classroom activities for elementary school students, which can be implemented in conjunction with an alcohol education program, are presented. Each activity provided is a self-contained learning experience which requires varying numbers of class periods and focuses on one or more objectives. These activities are arranged by alcohol topic areas including safety, attitudes and reasons for drinking, effects, industry, and interpersonal relationships.

by P. Finn; J. Platt
Abt Associates, Inc.
Contract HSM-42-71-77
1972 ; 122p
Availability: GPO

HS-800 709

**ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A
CURRICULUM FOR JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL, VOL.1**

This manual is designed to provide junior high school teachers, school departments, and workshops with all the traffic safety and related alcohol education objectives and classroom activities necessary to develop a comprehensive curriculum designed to promote responsible use of alcohol vis-a-vis traffic and pedestrian safety. In addition, a complete seven-week curriculum outline on traffic safety is included.

by P. Finn; J. Platt
Abt Associates, Inc.
Contract HSM-42-71-77
1972 ; 299p
Availability: GPO

HS-800 710

**ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A
CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR JUNIOR HIGH
LEVEL. VOL. 2, A TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE**

Classroom activities for junior high school students which can be implemented in conjunction with an alcohol education program are presented. Each activity provided is a self-contained learning experience which requires varying numbers of class periods and focuses on one or more objectives. These activities are arranged by alcohol topic areas including safety, attitudes and reasons for drinking, physical and behavioral effects, industry, interpersonal relationships, law and custom, and problem drinking and alcoholism. Alcohol education; Alcohol education materials; Manuals; Curricula; Child safety education; Alcohol effects; Alcoholism; Alcohol usage

by P. Finn; J. Platt
Abt Associates, Inc.
Contract HSM-42-71-77
1972 ; 251p
Availability: GPO

HS-800 713

**MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
FINAL REPORT**

The results of a study of 25 accidents are presented. Copies of the standard summaries of each case, including the accident diagram, are included. Analysis of the causes covers human, vehicle, and environmental factors. Conclusions and recommendations are given regarding driver training, drinking drivers, seat belt usage, highway design, and vehicle safety standards.

by G. W. May; W. E. Baker
New Mexico Univ.
Contract FH-11-7216
1970 ; 192p

HS-800 716

ACCIDENT CAUSE ANALYSIS. FINAL REPORT

A system had been developed to describe the process of accident generation. It was modified and applied to accident reports from a variety of sources ranging from routine police reports to intensive on scene investigations. Comparisons were made among the samples in terms of their value in providing causation information. Frequently occurring accident causal structures were determined. The influence upon modes of involvement and culpability were measured for drinking, lighting conditions, driver education, and selected driver characteristics.

by K. Perchonok
Cornell Aeronautical Lab., Inc.
Contract DOT-HS-053-1-109
1972 ; 78p

HS-800 726

**SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED PURSUANT TO
THE DEVELOPMENT OF K-12 ALCOHOL AND**

ALCOHOL SAFETY CURRICULUM MATERIALS. FINAL REPORT

This report describes the initial literature search for alcohol and alcohol safety curriculum materials and content literature; an alcohol curriculum development workshop for students, teachers, parents, and administrators; and the actual development of three manuals for use in grades kindergarten-6, 7-9, and 10-12.

Abt Associates, Inc.
Contract HSM-42-71-77
1972 ; 25p
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 741

NEW HOPE--NEW POSSIBILITIES. A REPORT TO THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES ON THE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP)

The seriousness of the drinking driver problem is described. The effects of alcohol on driving ability, the ways in which blood alcohol concentrations are determined, and the ways in which alcohol leaves the body are described. New possibilities for control of the drinking driver problem are discussed.

by J. Soleau; D. A. Works
North Conway Inst.
Contract HS-184-2-289
1972 ; 30p
Title page reads: New Hope--New Responsibilities

HS-800 753

THE INCIDENCE OF DRUGS IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT

Specimens of blood, urine, bile, and alcohol washes of face and fingers were collected from 191 fatally injured drivers in Alcohol Safety Action Project and other cooperating areas. Methods for analysis of blood, urine, and bile for 44 commonly abused drugs were developed. These methods consisted of extraction of the fluids, followed by a qualitative thin-layer chromatographic screen. If the screen indicated positives, quantitative confirmation was conducted. Mass spectrometry was conducted if additional qualitative information was necessary. Alcohol washes of face and fingers were examined for evidence of marijuana using a thin-layer chromatographic method. Blood samples were assayed for alcohol content using a gas chromatographic method. Results indicated that 51% of the drivers had ingested alcohol and 33% were legally drunk (blood alcohol content of 0.15% or more). Twenty-four percent of the specimens examined evidenced presence of drugs other than alcohol: 11% evidenced drugs and no alcohol; 13% evidenced drugs and alcohol.

by E. J. Woodhouse
Midwest Res. Inst.
Contract DOT-HS-119-1-173
1972 ; 71p
Report for 18 Jun 1971--18 Sep 1972.
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 782

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FINAL REPORT

An in-depth multidisciplinary highway accident investigation was carried out during a 13 month period in the Baltimore metropolitan region and surrounding rural area. Investigations of 38 accidents included vehicular examination, accident scene visit, complete autopsy of all fatally injured victims with toxicological analysis for alcohol and a wide variety of drugs, and extensive psychosocial evaluation of many drivers. Methodology, results, and comments on current and proposed Federal Safety Standards and on periodic motor vehicle inspection, especially as they apply to the accident series, are given. Also included are special reports of two bus accidents, lower control arm failures, and a high accident highway segment. Papers prepared by members of the accident investigation team: Psychologic Factors in Single-Car Accident Fatalities; Investigation of Vehicular Carbon Monoxide Fatalities; and Assessment in Absentia--Some Approaches to the Psychological Evaluation of the Deceased are presented in the appendix.

by R. S. Fisher
Maryland Medical-Legal Foundation, Inc.
Contract FH-11-7399
1973 ; 279p
Report for 29 Oct 1969-30 Nov 1970.
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 825

TWO EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF TRAFFIC LAW. VOL 1, THE EFFECT OF LEGAL SANCTIONS ON DUI OFFENDERS. FINAL REPORT

Denver County Court judges agreed to assign penalties of a fine, conventional probation, or rehabilitative probation according to a fixed schedule to 495 drivers convicted of a first offense of driving while intoxicated. Judges' frequent departures from the schedule made it necessary to introduce statistical controls in comparisons of subsequent records. In neither the original treatment groups nor the groups created by the judges' actual sentences were there any significant differences in subsequent driver records. Those drivers sentenced to jail rather than to one of the three prescribed treatments also did not differ from the balance of the group in subsequent records. Representation by a lawyer is powerfully effective in obtaining a more favorable legal treatment for defendants accused of driving while intoxicated. Defendants with reduced charges had poorer subsequent records. Those receiving unscheduled sanctions showed no benefit in terms of subsequent records from the research plan.

by M. Blumenthal; H. L. Ross
GEOMET, Inc.
1973 ; 248p
Prepared in cooperation with Denver Univ. Report for Jun 1972 - Feb 1973.
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 845

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION TECHNICIAN INSTRUCTOR TRAINING INSTITUTE, VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT

This project was designed to train 75 state and local police instructors to develop lesson units and techniques for a curriculum in accident investigation. A course guide, student study guide, and instructor's lesson plans are included. The lessons cover the highway transportation system; the investigator's role; investigation planning; definitions and classifications; driver identification; examination of the driver's precrash and postcrash condition with reference to alcohol/drugs, emotion, fatigue, and illness; identification of driver behavior, personality, attitude, skills, and natural abilities; identification of witnesses, vehicle types, damage, vehicle defects, injury causes, environmental factors, marks on or near the road, impact angle, and debris; identification of vehicle parts with crash marks; collection of precrash and postcrash actions and reactions; interviewing; collection and preservation of evidence; relocation measurements; photography; speed estimation; field sketches; accident reconstruction, causation, and reporting; and a simulated investigation.

by R. D. Daugherty; A. C. Hayes; S. R. Orletsky
Center for Vocational and Technical Education
Contract DOT-HS-115-1-169
1973 ; 313p
Report for Jul 1971-Aug 1972. Vol 1 is HS-800 824.
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 899

BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM. DRIVER IMPROVEMENT ANALYST. STUDENT STUDY GUIDE

A student study guide designed to serve as the basic reference source for students and trainees in a driver improvement analyst basic training program is presented. The guide reinforces and supplements the subject material presented in class and contains exhibits referred to during the instruction. Objectives and requirements of the course are outlined, and subsequent chapters deal with: the psychology of driving (driver functions, elements of effective driving); characteristics of the problem (negligent, physically impaired, mentally impaired, alcohol or drug impaired, or aging) driver; vehicle and traffic laws; traffic offenses/violations and traffic accidents; human communication; effective human relations; background for interviewing and counseling; and legal aspects of driver improvement and control actions.

by A. Hale
Dunlap and Associates, Inc., Darien, Conn.
Contract DOT-HS-099-2-474
1973 ; 133p 76refs
Course Guide is HS-800 900; Instructor's Lesson Plans are HS-800 901. See also HS-800 913.
Availability: GPO \$2.10 as Stock no.5003-00-138

HS-800 903

ASAP TRAFFIC COURT JUDGE TRAINING. FINAL REPORT

Activities undertaken to conduct the Judicial Seminar in Alcohol Safety are summarized. The activities included review

and redesign of the instruction materials, instructor training, conducting the seminars, and evaluation of the educational methodology. The administrative problems encountered by this and similar nationwide educational projects are analyzed. An evaluation of the practical, short-term success of the seminars is followed by an estimate of their long-term effect on the Alcohol Safety Action Project sites. The reasons why this educational approach is a viable system for education of local personnel by use of federal funds are discussed.

Indiana Univ., Bloomington
Contract DOT-HS-034-2-409; Ref: NHTSA-034-1207
Rept. No. DOT-HS-034-2-409-73-1 ; 1973 ; 47p
Report for 16 May 1972-30 Apr 1973.
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 921

HUMAN FACTOR VARIABLES AND FATAL VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS: A PILOT STUDY. FINAL REPORT

The Boston Pilot Study included the systematic investigation of 50 fatally involved motor vehicle accidents collected over an eight month period in the greater Boston area. In each accident the operator of the vehicle initially judged to have been principally responsible for the collision was the focal point of investigation. The results showed that 16 operators killed themselves in accidents; 19 operators killed another occupant in accidents; and 15 operators struck and killed a pedestrian. Data concerning the responsible driver's family of origin and current domestic environment; demographic data; psychological and sociological factors; subject's physical health history; prior and focal alcohol and drug use; legal, arrest, and probationary histories; and factors companion to the focal accident were collected and analyzed. A description of the research design and methodology, case studies, and results of the analysis are presented.

by R. S. Sterling-Smith
Boston Univ., Mass.
Contract FH-11-7402
Rept. No. FR-1 ; 1972 ; 49p 15 refs
Report for 1 Oct 1971-30 Sep 1973.
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 926

LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 2-- INSTRUMENT SCREENING EXPERIMENTS. FINAL REPORT

Laboratory tests of eight alcohol detection and interlock systems were conducted. Performance was measured at 0.0% blood alcohol levels (BAL) and at three exposure levels planned so that BAL would peak above 0.09%. Major goals were to determine the relative effectiveness of the devices when operated by social and problem drinkers, to measure correlations between performance and BAL, and to determine inter subject and intra subject variability at various BAL's. Subjects were trained and tested, and the eight devices were comparatively tested. The final devices to be tested were the QuicKey, Phystester, Complex Reaction Tester, and the Compensatory Tracking. While all devices showed a larger percentage of failures at high alcohol levels, the QuicKey device appeared to be the most effective. Subjects on this device failed

43.5% of the time at the highest BAL and failed only 4.2% of the time at the lowest BAL.

by R. A. McFarland; J. D. Dougherty; E. A. Arees; J. J. Gird
Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Mass.
Contract DOT-TSC-213-1
1973 ; 207p 4refs
Report for Aug 1971-Oct 1972. Vol. 1 is HS-800 925; Vol. 3 is HS-800 927.
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 927

LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 3--INSTRUMENT PERFORMANCE AT HIGH BAL. FINAL REPORT

Interlock performance is equated with the proportion of drivers that a device would reject at various blood alcohol concentrations (BAC). Experimental objectives are derived from the goal of determining performance across a wide range of BAC's. Procedures used to satisfy the objectives are described in detail. Detailed descriptions of each of the five tested interlocks are presented: Complex Reaction Tester, Phystester, QuicKey, Reaction Analyzer, and Nartron. Tabulations of performance as a function of BAC are presented for each device except Nartron. Conclusions and recommendations specific to each candidate system are given.

by Jr. Oates, J. F.; R. T. McCay
Dunlap and Associates, Darien, Conn.
Contract DOT-TSC-251-4
1973 ; 123p refs
Report for Aug 1971-Oct 1972. Vol. 1 is HS-800 925; Vol. 2 is HS-800 926.
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 967

EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF SECOND-GENERATION ALCOHOL SAFETY-INTERLOCK SYSTEMS. INTERIM REPORT

Laboratory tests were conducted to evaluate the performance of four second generation alcohol safety-interlock systems--the Critical Tracking Tester (CTT), the Reaction Analyzer (RA), the Complex Coordinator (CC), and the Divided Attention Test. Interlock performance is defined; experimental procedures employed are described; descriptions of four interlocks are presented; training and testing procedures applied to each are stated; equipment problems encountered are noted; tabulations of performance as a function of blood alcohol concentration are presented for each device; and results are given in a manner permitting comparison of alternate pass/fail criteria, various implementation strategies, and different categories of subjects. It was concluded that with the possible exception of the RA, criteria and strategies can be identified for each device that offer large-scale discrimination between intoxicated and sober drivers and at least two of the devices, the CTT and the CC, produce this discrimination without penalizing sober drivers.

by Jr. Oates, J. F.
Dunlap and Associates, Inc., Darien, Conn.
DOT-TSC-251-6
Rept. No. DOT-TSC-NHTSA-73-9 ; 1973 ; 112p refs
Report of Feb-Mar 1973.
Availability: NTIS

HS-800 989

TRAFFIC SAFETY '72. A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION AND THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966 AND THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966

The report discusses a wide variety of subjects briefly including: traffic safety, drinking drivers, Experimental Safety Vehicle Program, crash survivability, safety belts, emergency medical services, driver education and licensing, police, traffic records, highway design, motorcycles, pedestrians, accident locations, Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards, making motor vehicles safer, research and highway safety, driver improvement, accident investigation, and public awareness of motoring hazards.

by Anonymous
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D.C.
Rept. No. PB-226 859 ; 1973 ; 69p
Prepared in cooperation with Federal Hwy. Administration, Washington, D.C.
Availability: GPO \$1.45 as Stock no. 5003-00139

HS-800 995

GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING AND DEVELOPING STATE AND COMMUNITY ALCOHOL SAFETY PROGRAMS

Guidelines are presented to help public officials analyze the alcohol-involved traffic accident problem in their states and communities and plan effective action to combat it. Methods and techniques recommended are being used in 35 federally-funded Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAPs) throughout the country. The comprehensive alcohol countermeasures concept is described along with system deficiencies and recommended countermeasures. Appendices are included on alcohol safety activities fundable with 402 funds; material available from the NHTSA; evaluation measures; guidelines for preparing analytical studies; selective evaluation references; additional alcohol safety program assistance; and NHTSA regional offices and participating agencies.

National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D.C.
1973 ; 51p 25refs
Availability: NHTSA

HS-801 000

PROTOTYPE HIGHWAY SAFETY AND TRAFFIC OFFENSE ADJUDICATION TRAINING PROGRAM. FINAL REPORT

The prototype highway safety and traffic offense adjudication training symposium explored ways to make traffic offense adjudication more highway safety effective. State Supreme Court justices and other state officials involved in traffic adjudication and highway safety from various states, as well as national experts, were in attendance at the 1972 symposium. It highlighted the relationship between traffic violations and highway accidents; the advisability of implementing administrative hearings to supplement or replace traffic court adjudication; the need for change in the traffic system; improved

rehabilitation techniques for problem drivers; and innovative approaches in handling problem drinking drivers. State discussion groups focused on critical driver control problem areas and developed remedial plans of action. It was recognized that traffic law and adjudication aspects of highway safety require renewed attention. There is a great need for research and innovation. Special legislation should be enacted, such as North Dakota alternate methods of disposing of certain traffic offenses, to allow experimentation in improved traffic case disposition methods, and additional symposia conducted for wide dissemination of traffic law/adjudication/highway safety material.

Denver Univ., Colo. Coll. of Law
Contract DOT-HS-126-2-353
1973 ; 248p
Rept. for Jul 1972-Jun 1973.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 016

THE INCIDENCE OF DRUGS IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT

Methods for the collection of blood, urine, bile, and alcohol washes of face and fingers from fatally injured drivers have been developed. A total of 710 specimens supplied by coroners and medical examiners were studied for 44 commonly used drugs. Study methods include fluid extraction, chromatographic screening, gas chromatography, mass spectrometry, alcohol wash, and blood assays. Analytical results indicated that 58% of the drivers had ingested alcohol, and 47% were legally drunk, with 13% evidencing the presence of a prescription drug. Over 5% showed the presence of a prescription drug in the absence of alcohol. The predominant type of prescription drug found was sedative and hypnotic, with over 8% of the fatalities evidencing this type. The test for contact with marijuana yielded 38% positive responses.

by E. J. Woodhouse
Midwest Inst., Kansas City, Mo.
Contract DOT-HS-119-1-627
1974 ; 139p
Rept. for 18 Jun 1971-19 Sept 1973. See also HS-800 753.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 021

THE DRINKING DRIVER--AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE LEGAL MANAGEMENT OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM. PT. 1. FINAL REPORT

An interdisciplinary approach is taken to the drinking driver problem. These disciplines include problem management, the police, the courts, the administrative agency, and related topics. In addition to analyzing the utility of a number of potential legislative alcohol countermeasures, the study includes drafts of model legislation for the implementation of the unit concepts. Details are given on: preliminary breath screening laws, authority to arrest without a warrant in misdemeanor cases, blood alcohol level laws, presentence reports, mandatory jail terms, impounding and forfeiture, civil commitment of alcoholics, dram shop acts, mandatory license withdrawal and restricted licenses, suspension or revocation of registration certificates and plates, reporting alcoholics to state agencies and courts, insurance penalties, and penalties for drinking while driving.

by J. H. Reese; W. M. Beaney; M. Blumenthal; H. L. Ross; L. P. Tiffany
Denver Univ., Colo. Coll. of Law
Contract DOT-HS-126-2-352
1974 ; 294p
Report for Apr 1972 - Jun 1973.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 048

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM POLICE COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT

Three Washtenaw County police departments' special alcohol patrols created to assist in the identification and apprehension of drunk drivers, a countermeasure of the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program, are described. Arrest patterns and activities of the patrols are discussed. During 1971 and 1972, county arrests increased 75% over the previous two years. However, during the first five months of 1973, the frequency of arrests declined to a level similar to the comparable time period in 1971, atypical of the rest of the state. The increase in 1971 arrests are ASAP-related; subsequent increases were due to a 208% increase in the number of young people (16-20) arrested, coinciding with a reduction in Michigan's legal drinking age. The number of persons arrested, aged 21 years and older, increased slightly in 1972, but both proportional and absolute decreases in the number arrested with blood alcohol concentrations of 0.20 and higher occurred, in accordance with program goals.

by C. D. Clark
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
Contract FH-11-7535
Rept. No. UM-HSRI-AL-73-13 ; 1973 ; 40p
Sponsored by the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program, Washtenaw County Health Dept., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-801 049

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM JUDICIAL, REFERRAL AND DIAGNOSTIC ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT

Judges in the two Washtenaw County District Courts participated in the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program by referring persons convicted of alcohol-related offenses to counselors for diagnosis of possible drinking problems. The results of the disposition and sentencing processes, use of the referral system by the courts, and the drinking diagnoses resulting from referrals are discussed. Defendants arrested for driving under the influence of liquor were more likely to receive reductions to the lesser included offense of impaired driving than in pre-program years; only 6% were not convicted. Three quarters of alcohol-related traffic offenders and over 33% of drunk and disorderly offenders were referred to alcoholism counselors; 61% were diagnosed as alcoholics or problem drinkers, 10% were pre-alcoholic, and 29% did not exhibit problem drinking.

by C. D. Clark
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
Contract FH-11-7535
Rept. No. UM-HSRI-AL-73-14 ; 1973 ; 40p
Sponsored by the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program, Washtenaw County Health Dept., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-801 050

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM TREATMENT COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT

Alcohol-related recidivism served as the primary measure for evaluating Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program treatment activities. Alcohol-related convictions and crashes were compared between all persons convicted of drunk driving during the program (1971-72) and a similar population convicted during 1969-70. Results indicate that although recidivism rates measured by convictions were lower for the program population than for the comparison population, the differences were not statistically significant. However, the alcohol-related crash experience was significantly better for the program population than for the comparison group. Results also suggest that if more individuals had been referred to ASAP or if more had been placed in treatment programs other than legal sanctions only, the recidivism rates would have improved more than they did.

by C. D. Clark; F. A. Clark
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
Contract FH-11-7535
Rept. No. UM-HSRI-AL-73-15 ; 1973 ; 34p
Sponsored by the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program, Washtenaw County Health Dept., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-801 051

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM CRASH CRITERIA MEASURES. FINAL REPORT

The Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program (ASAP) effectiveness in reducing the number of alcohol-related crashes and their consequences are discussed, including several countermeasure activities directed toward those elements thought to contribute to the occurrence of alcohol-related crashes. Favorable changes regarding the program objectives are not indicated. Crashes have continued to increase yearly, with county crashes showing trends similar to those of the state. No decreases in the proportion of alcohol-related crashes were identified. Reported alcohol-involvement increased among fatal crashes, although this was possible due to improvement in the blood alcohol testing rates for fatalities. The proportion of alcohol-related non-fatal crashes remained constant. The only result consistent with ASAP objectives was a slight decrease in the proportion of county drinking drivers involved in non-fatal crashes.

by C. D. Clark; F. A. Clark
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
Contract FH-11-7535
Rept. No. UM-HSRI-AL-73-16
Sponsored by the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program, Washtenaw County Health Dept., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-801 054

HANDBOOK FOR THE ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM

An alcohol countermeasures program handbook is presented for use by women's national organizations at national, re-

gional, state, and local levels in promoting understanding and support of the DOT Traffic Safety Alcohol Countermeasures Program. Following an overview of the problems, including governmental and women's roles, the program itself is assessed with regard to major elements, objectives, public information, and research and development. Mission Countermeasure and alcohol countermeasures are discussed, including enforcement and license control, education, chemical tests, medical aspects, laws, driver records, pedestrian assistance, Alcohol Safety Action Programs, national, state and community resources. Member organizations are also given.

National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D.C.
1973 ; 46p
Availability: NHTSA

HS-801 063

THE 1970-71 WASHTENAW COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT

The results of a questionnaire completed by 436 senior high school students in Washtenaw County during the 1970-71 school year, in order to obtain baseline data helpful for evaluation of the public information program being carried out by the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program, are presented. The survey studied driving experience, driving record, driver education, exposure to drinking and driving information, radio listenership and newspaper readership, drinking and driving after drinking experience, role of alcohol in traffic accidents and driving ability, legal aspects, and respondent demographic and background information. It was found that 66% of the students reported drinking at least occasionally, 15% once a week or more; 54% had driver's licenses and 13% learner's permits; 22% drove after drinking two or more drinks in the previous three months.

by A. C. Wolfe; M. M. Chapman
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
Contract FH-11-7535
Rept. No. UM-HSRI-AL-72-3; PB-220 789 ; 1972 ; 37p
Sponsored by the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program, Washtenaw County Health Dept., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 064

THE 1971 SURVEY OF WASHTENAW COUNTY PHYSICIANS CONCERNING ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

The results of a questionnaire filled out by 187 physicians in 1971-72, distributed to obtain baseline information for evaluating the public information program for physicians of the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program, are summarized. Content areas of the survey include the role of alcohol in traffic accidents, number of drinks and accident risk, drunk driving countermeasures, experience with problem drinkers, diagnosis and treatment of problem drinking, general attitudes toward alcohol problems, and training for giving help to problem drinkers. It was found that 75% of the physicians had seen at least one problem drinking patient in the past year, and 11% had seen 100 or more; almost all recognized alcohol abuse as a serious problem, and over half of the treating physicians saw a need for additional treatment facilities; and

May 15, 1976

HS-801 069

91% felt positive toward the use of Antabuse in conjunction with other forms of treatment.

by A. C. Wolfe; M. M. Chapman
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
Contract FH-11-7535
Rept. No. UM-HSRI-AL-72-4; PB-220 790 ; 1972 ; 44p
Prepared for Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program, Washtenaw County Health Dept., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 065

WASHTENAW COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, 1971 SURVEY ON ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

The results of a questionnaire completed by 94 law enforcement officers as part of an evaluation of the public information program for police officers of the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program are summarized. Content areas included alcohol and other factors in traffic accidents; alcohol consumption quantities, accident risk, and illegal levels; factors influencing alcohol effects, problems in general, and sources of help; attitudes toward various drunk driving countermeasures; own training and experience in handling drunk driving cases; and own drinking behavior and other personal data. Only 25% reported any special training in the drinking driver problem, and many were poorly informed regarding numbers of safe and legal drinks and factors influencing alcohol effects. Almost all felt that drunk driving charges are reduced too frequently by the courts. The complete survey codebook is included.

by A. C. Wolfe; M. M. Chapman
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
Contract FH-11-7535
Rept. No. UM-HSRI-AL-72-2; PB-220 772 ; 1972 ; 57p
Sponsored by the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program, Washtenaw County Health Dept., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 066

WASHTENAW AND JACKSON COUNTIES 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

Results are summarized of a questionnaire completed by 370 members of 12 Washtenaw County service clubs and 425 members of 13 Jackson County service clubs. Topics include knowledge about the role of alcohol in traffic crashes and the relationship between the consumption of various amounts of alcohol and accident risk; awareness of media messages on drinking and driving; attitudes toward the alcohol problem in general; willingness to support alcohol safety programs; attitudes toward various alcohol safety countermeasures; and own drinking and driving behavior. The survey helped evaluate the Washtenaw Alcohol Safety Action program. Jackson County had no such program and was used as a control. In general the two samples were comparable in their answers, with Jackson respondents slightly more likely to see or hear drinking driving messages and less likely to report driving after drinking. The complete survey codebook showing percentage results on each question is included.

by A. C. Wolfe; M. M. Chapman
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
Contract FH-11-7535
Rept. No. UM-HSRI-AL-72-6; PB-220 791 ; 1972 ; 29p
Prepared for Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program, Washtenaw County Health Dept., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 068

ASAP EVALUATION PROGRESS SEMINAR, SEPTEMBER 11-14, 1973, WASHINGTON, D. C. SELECTED PROJECT EVALUATION ANALYTIC STUDIES

A selected set of the Special Analytic Studies produced under the Evaluation Program of the NHTSA Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAP) is presented. The 11 studies chosen were based on the general interest of the countermeasure activity covered and of the research methodology employed in the analysis. Topics dealt with include: analysis of ultimate performance measures to determine total project impact in Oregon, Washington, and North Carolina; ASAP patrol activity in Columbus, Georgia, and Oklahoma City; analysis of the judicial disposition of alcohol-related traffic arrests; drinking driver diagnosis, referral, and treatment; the Nassau County ASAP driver rehabilitation countermeasure; and an analysis of alcohol safety schools (the Phoenix Driving-While-Intoxicated Course).

National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D.C.
1973 ; 490p refs
Includes HS-801 069--HS-801 079.
Availability: NHTSA

HS-801 069

AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT. ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (OREGON)

Ultimate performance measures are analyzed to determine total Alcohol Safety Action Project (ASAP) impact in Oregon. Focus is on the change in level or distribution of fatal and injury accidents, and alcohol-related fatal and injury accidents; possible causative factors in their changes; and the cost effectiveness of the program. Data from Portland and Lane County was of primary use in the analysis. There is no indication that there was a change in level associated with the project for fatal or injury accidents for the period 1968-1972. No project associated differences in mean blood alcohol concentration levels of fatally injured drivers were found. There was no significant trend in fatal accidents during high drinking and driving periods, although injury accidents did show some change in Portland, which may be associated with the fact that ASAP emphasis patrols exist. No cost effectiveness was calculated.

by R. S. Vaught; B. H. Bronfman; S. R. Keil
Oregon Res. Inst., Eugene
Grant NIH-RR-3
Publ: HS-801 068, ASAP Evaluation Progress Seminar, September 11-14, 1973, Washington, 1973 ; 61p 7refs
Prepared for the Alcohol and Drug Section, Oregon State Division of Mental Health.
Availability: In HS-801 068

HS-801 070

AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT. ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (WASHINGTON)

Ultimate performance measures are analyzed to determine total impact of the Washington Alcohol Safety Action Project. A significant difference was found in the monthly mean of alcohol-related fatal accidents associated with the ASAP yet no decrease in yearly means (1968-1972) associated with the project was found. No project-related change in level for fatal accidents during high drinking and driving periods was found, and no evidence for change in level for single vehicle or multivehicle injury accidents. Roadside surveys showed a consistent downward trend in weighted mean blood alcohol concentration levels (BACs). Mean BACs of arrested drivers were lower for special patrols than for regular patrols. Household surveys found that there was a significant project effect between the surveys, indicating that individual attitudes had changed in a positive direction. It is suggested that the net return per dollar spent on the project is about \$4.70.

by R. S. Vaught; B. H. Bronfman; S. R. Keil

Oregon Res. Inst., Eugene

Grant NIH-RR-3

Publ: HS-801 068, ASAP Evaluation Progress Seminar, September 11-14, 1973, Washington, 1973 ; 44p 7refs

Prepared for the Washington State Dept. of Motor Vehicles. Availability: In HS-801 068

HS-801 071

MECKLENBURG ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT. TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT MEASURES. ANALYTICAL STUDY

Ultimate performance measures are analyzed to determine total project impact of the Mecklenburg County Alcohol Safety Action Project (MASAP). Details are presented on the MASAP Information System at the end of the second countermeasure year; an assessment of changes in drinking-driving knowledge, attitudes and practices from 1970 to 1972; and results of a drinking-driving roadside interview survey. There was a statistically significant decrease in the fatality rate and fatal crash rate in the county from 1971 to 1972, while rates in the rest of the state increased. The 1971 Public Information Education campaign seemed to have decreasing effect upon the death and fatal crash rate. Blood alcohol concentration levels decreased, but no statistical significance is drawn. Program cost effectiveness is examined.

by E. K. Gerstel; E. W. Hauser; B. A. Moser; R. B. Williams

Research Triangle Inst., Durham, N. C.

Contract FH-11-7538

Publ: HS-801 068, ASAP Evaluation Progress Seminar, September 11-14, 1973, Washington, 1973 ; 27p

Prepared for Mecklenburg County Alcohol Safety Action Program, Charlotte, N. C. Availability: In HS-801 068

HS-801 072

AN ANALYSIS OF ASAP PATROL ACTIVITY IN COLUMBUS, GEORGIA DURING 1972. ANALYTIC STUDY 3

Columbus Alcohol Safety Action Project's (ASAPs) use of police patrols is evaluated. Background data are given on the operation of the ASAP enforcement unit, including selection, training, strategy, and arrest procedure. The arrest activities of the unit and its cost effectiveness are examined, along with the impact of ASAP patrol activity on the awareness of risk involved in intoxicated driving and the extent of intoxicated driving. Consequences of ASAP patrol activity are discussed. The catalytic effects likely due to ASAP patrol activity are also considered, including consequences for the general police force and its effect on other ASAP countermeasure activity areas. There was a 153% increase in alcohol-related arrests, but ASAP patrols did not seem to generate a perception of greater risk of being arrested. There was a decrease in blood alcohol concentration levels among drivers who know of ASAP activities, and a 12% decrease in alcohol-related crashes in ASAP areas and time periods.

by C. W. Peek

Georgia Univ., Athens

Publ: HS-801 068, ASAP Evaluation Progress Seminar, September 11-14, 1973, Washington, 1973 ; 20p

Availability: In HS-801 068

HS-801 073

ASAP PATROL ACTIVITIES. OKLAHOMA CITY ASAP. ANALYTIC STUDY

Patrol activities of the Oklahoma City Alcohol Safety Action Project are assessed, with focus on the Alcohol Traffic Safety Unit (ATSU), the Mobile Alcohol Laboratory Processing Unit (MALPU), and the Follow-Up Unit. The ATSU operates as the direct enforcement arm of the ASAP, while the MALPU's and Follow-Up Unit support the ATSU operation, as well as the alcohol-related arrest activities of the regular patrol. Patrol strategies are outlined. The effectiveness of the ATSU is noted in that alcohol-related arrests per man-hour have increased even though a significant number of new personnel were added during the year surveyed. The trend toward investigating more non-alcohol-related accidents is noted, as is the continuing difference in mean time per arrest for the ATSU versus regular patrol, and the improvement in win-loss record for both patrols. Cost effectiveness of the program is examined.

by J. L. Purswell; R. F. Krenek; R. P. Lutz

OMEC, Inc., Norman, Okla.

Publ: HS-801 068, ASAP Evaluation Progress Seminar, September 11-14, 1973, Washington, 1973 ; 25p

Availability: In HS-801 068

HS-801 074

ANALYSIS OF THE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ARRESTS. (OHIO)

The judicial disposition of alcohol-related traffic arrests connected with the Cincinnati Alcohol Safety Action Project (ASAP) is discussed. Typical procedures followed in the cases

are examined, beginning with arrest, along with an analysis of the disposition of all cases, data regarding the disposition of cases by individual judges, and a summary of problems faced by the court. It is concluded that the court has been supportive of ASAP and has performed well in the face of substantial handicaps. The overall conviction rate is high; the number of outright dismissals, 6.8% of all cases, is low.

by Anonymous
Cincinnati Univ., Ohio
Publ: HS-801 068, ASAP Evaluation Progress Seminar,
September 11-14, 1973, Washington,
1973 ; 36p
Prepared for the Office of Alcohol Countermeasures, NHTSA,
and the Alcohol Safety Action Program, Cincinnati.
Availability: In HS-801 068

HS-801 075

AN ANALYSIS OF THE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ARRESTS. ANNUAL REPORT NO. 1, PT. 4. (MISSOURI)

Judicial countermeasures of the Kansas City Alcohol Safety Action Project (ASAP) are discussed, including the performance of the special prosecution countermeasures, the disposition of the DWI cases, and the ASAP Court Records Section. Primary attention is given to the special prosecution countermeasure, which is the major Kansas City ASAP judicial countermeasure. Personnel, duties, and performance are outlined, along with dispositions and sentences. Catalytic effects attributable to the prosecution countermeasure are noted. A trend toward plea bargaining is cited as a cause of reduced conviction rates. It is concluded that the Special Appeals Prosecution effort was not justifiable in terms of results, was expensive, with no significant difference in case outcome. The ASAP court records division has provided most of the input and services required.

by G. A. Beitel; In HS-801 068; W. D. Glauz
Midwest Res. Inst., Kansas City, Mo.
Contract DOT-HS-077-1-100
Publ: HS-801 068, ASAP Evaluation Progress Seminar,
September 11-14, 1973, Washington,
1973 ; 16p
Prepared for the Kansas City (Mo.) Alcohol Safety Action Project.

HS-801 076

AN ANALYSIS OF DRINKING DRIVER DIAGNOSIS, REFERRAL, AND TREATMENT. ANALYTIC STUDY NO. 5

The structure developed for problem drinker diagnosis, referral, and treatment within the South Dakota Alcohol Safety Action Project (ASAP) is examined. The same personnel involved in the identification of problem drinker drivers and the establishment of treatment recommendations for them are involved in some of the treatment programs. Treatment options, Alcoholics Anonymous, inpatient treatment, outpatient treatment, driver improvement school, and problem drinker driver classes are described and evaluated, with statistical data on classification and procedures included.

by D. L. Struckman
South Dakota Univ., Vermillion
Contract DOT-HS-045-1-061
Publ: HS-801 068, ASAP Evaluation Progress Seminar,
September 11-14, 1973, Washington,
1973 ; 68p
Prepared for the South Dakota Alcohol Safety Action Project,
and the Office of Alcohol Countermeasures, NHTSA.
Availability: In HS-801 076

HS-801 077

AN ANALYSIS OF PROBLEM DRINKER DIAGNOSIS AND REFERRAL ACTIVITY. ANALYTIC STUDY NO. 5

Problem drinker diagnosis and referral activity of the Lincoln, Nebraska, Alcohol Safety Action Project (ASAP) are examined. It is noted that in-depth analysis and definite conclusions cannot be statistically established. Areas considered include: the background investigation process, the referral network, characteristics of the problem drinker-drivers, and the impact of the rehabilitation countermeasure. A complete description of the judicial/rehabilitation system is included in an appendix. A special section is also included on the need for further study which outlines proposed areas of future investigation, including a longitudinal study to evaluate the success of the rehabilitation and re-education countermeasure.

by M. V. Pearson; J. G. Brady
Lincoln Alcohol Safety Action Proj., Nebr.
Contract DOT-HS-044-01-060
Publ: HS-801 068, ASAP Evaluation Progress Seminar,
September 11-14, 1973, Washington,
1973 ; 110p 16refs
Prepared for the Office of Alcohol Countermeasures, NHTSA.
For limited use only. Not to be quoted without permission
from Lincoln Alcohol Safety Action Project.
Availability: In HS-801 068

HS-801 078

ANALYSIS OF THE NASSAU COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT DRIVER REHABILITATION COUNTERMEASURE

The subsequent driving records (alcohol related conviction, accidents, and other convictions) were compared for 2153 DWI/DWAI offenders invited to attend the Nassau County, New York Alcohol Safety Action Project rehabilitation programs in 1971 and 1972, and 2092 offenders were randomly assigned to a control group. The results show no difference in the DWI/DWAI recidivism rates of the two groups, but more in the invited group had subsequent accidents and non-alcohol related traffic convictions. The DWI/DWAI recidivism rate among program participants was lower than among those invited who declined to attend or those who dropped out; but the proportion of persons in the participant group who had subsequent accidents and other violations was higher than among those who declined or dropped out.

by D. F. Preusser; R. G. Ulmer
Dunlap and Associates, Inc., Darien, Conn. (HQ)
Contract FH-11-7547
Publ: HS-801 068, ASAP Evaluation Progress Seminar,
September 11-14, 1973, Washington,
1973 ; 28p
Prepared for NHTSA.
Availability: In HS-801 068

HS-801 079

**AN ANALYSIS OF ALCOHOL SAFETY SCHOOLS
(PHOENIX DRIVING-WHILE-INTOXICATED
COURSE). 1972 ANALYTIC STUDY 6**

The alcohol safety schools in the Phoenix Alcohol Safety Action Project are described, with focus on the Phoenix Driving While Intoxicated Course. Background information is given along with a description of two data collection procedures. The four-class curriculum centered on the drinking driver, alcohol and driving skill, problem drinking, and personal action is examined as well as the one-class curriculum. Attendance data, measures of effort, performance and efficient, statistical analysis of school effectiveness, driver profile for recidivists, and impact of the Phoenix DWI course are evaluated, and a statistical summary of the school program is given.

Arizona State Univ., Tempe
Contract DOT-HS-052-1-068
Publ: HS-801 068, ASAP Evaluation Progress Seminar,
September 11-14, 1973, Washington,
1973 ; 69p 3refs
Prepared in cooperation with the City of Phoenix Alcohol
Safety Action Project for the Office of Alcohol
Countermeasures, NHTSA.
Availability: In HS-801 068

HS-801 090

**WASHTENAW COUNTY ATTORNEY, 1971 SURVEY
ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT
AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS**

Results are summarized of a self-administered questionnaire completed by 200 attorneys in Washtenaw County as part of the evaluation of the public information program for attorneys carried out by the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Program. Content areas included the role of alcohol in traffic accidents; alcohol consumption quantities and accident risk; attitudes toward implied consent laws and other types of drunk driving countermeasures; the alcohol problem in general and sources of alcohol help; and own experience in handling drunk driving cases and their disposition, including suggestions for improvement. A majority of the respondents approved of the implied consent laws and of the proposed lowering of the presumptive illegal blood alcohol concentration level, and most also supported the use of Antabuse as a condition of probation for convicted problem drinkers. The complete survey codebook is included.

by A. C. Wolfe; M. M. Chapman
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
Contract FH-11-7535
Rept. No. UM-HSRI-AL-72-5; PB-221 194 ; 1972 ; 63p
Prepared for the Washtenaw Alcohol Safety Action Program,
Washtenaw County Health Dept., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 091

**FIELD EVALUATION OF COURT PROCEDURES
FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL
REPORT**

Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAPs) cooperated in field evaluation of HSRI-developed questionnaire and interview protocols for identifying problem drinkers. Responses from

709 Driving While Intoxicated defendants from three ASAPs, with differing demographic profiles and score distribution, were analyzed. To validate the test, a composite criterion, constructed from blood alcohol concentration at time of arrest and number of previous DWI and other alcohol offenses, was used to evaluate the test predictions. Validity and reliability data indicate the protocols provide useful performance. ASAP users were surveyed to determine their judgments about the operational effectiveness of the identification procedures, with positive attitudes found. An improved scoring key and a Spanish translation of the questionnaire were prepared, and other questionnaire revisions were made.

by L. D. Filkins; R. G. Mortimer; D. V. Post; M. M.; Chapman
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
Contract DOT-HS-031-2-303
Rept. No. UM-HSRI-AL-73-18; PB-231534 ; 1973 ; 94p 8refs
Includes Questionnaire in Spanish.
Availability: NTIS \$4.00

HS-801 096

ALCOHOL, DRUGS, AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT

Proceedings of a conference on alcohol, drugs, and driving are presented with focus on several topics: alcohol and/or drug influences on driving related behavior as studied in the laboratory, simulator, and closed-course driving experiments; epidemiologic studies and countermeasure research on alcohol and/or drugs in highway crashes. Keyword topics having highest priorities for both basic and applied research in both alcohol and drugs were classified in three general categories: influences upon neurophysiological activities; influences upon the psychological processes of perception, attention, and cognition; and influences in combination with other conditions of the driver, such as emotion and stress. Highest priorities for epidemiologic studies were given to the interaction between alcohol and drugs, to individual differences in alcohol consumption patterns and driving history, and to incidence and prevalence studies of drug involvement. Alcohol countermeasures included enforcement and rehabilitation.

by ed. Perri, M. W.
Psychological Res. Foundation of Vermont, Inc., Burlington
Contract DOT-HS-265-2-489
1974 ; 404p refs
Proceedings of an invitational symposium held in Warren, Vt.,
13-15 Oct 1972.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 099

**DETECTING THE HIGH RISK DRIVER: THE
DEVELOPMENT OF A RISK QUESTIONNAIRE.
FINAL REPORT**

The development of a driver risk questionnaire to be used for the identification of accident-prone drivers from problem drivers in general and from alcoholic drivers in particular is described. A self-administered questionnaire which assesses drivers' demographic and personality characteristics, life events, general psychological stress, traffic exposure, and drinking was used in two phases of investigation; 532 drivers and 1059 drivers respectively participated in the two phases. The results based on analysis of the retrospective data of the accidents which were reported by the drivers, showed promising moderate correlations between these accidents and the constructed risk score. The most important validating correla-

tion appearing on driving records was low and statistically not significant. Since it was shown that recorded accidents are less than those reported by the drivers, other validating criteria should be used in future research.

by M. L. Selzer; A. Vinokur
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
Contract DOT-HS-031-1-187
1974 ; 50p 23refs
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 110

THE EFFECT OF REHABILITATION ON THE DRIVING BEHAVIOR OF PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT

Driving infractions incurred by alcoholic drivers are compared with those of non-alcoholic drivers, and the effect of successful treatment on the alcoholics on decreasing the number of infractions is examined. Some 391 experimental subjects employed in large industries and identified as alcoholics were treated and returned to satisfactory job performance. An equal number of controls was randomly selected from the same companies and compared. Motor vehicle department records for each were studied for a three-year period before the alcoholic's entry into a treatment program, and for the three years following his return to satisfactory job performance. Driving records of controls were studied for the same dates as the experimentals to which they were matched. Statistically significant results were obtained and reported.

by F. A. Seixas; A. L. Hopson
National Council on Alcoholism, New York
Contract DOT-HS-264-2-479
1974 ; 111p refs
Report for Jul 1972 - Jul 1973.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 114

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

This manual is designed to assist state officials in conducting 1 1/2 day workshops for law enforcement professionals to develop programs for coping with the drinking driver problem. Workshops are intended to focus on two needs: cooperation and coordination among agencies and individuals, and the team member attitude on the part of agencies and individuals. Most workshop sessions take the form of small group discussions. The nature and scope of the alcohol highway safety problem are examined, followed by a discussion of the problems and deficiencies of the systems approach. Blood alcohol levels are studied following an alcohol awareness seminar demonstrating alcohol effects. Current approaches, including the team approach, to the drinking driver problem are outlined. Appendices include Governor's Representative pre-workshop instructions, instructions and materials for group moderators, miscellaneous information on the assembling and use of equipment and materials, and follow-up evaluation materials.

by W. Walker; P. Finn; E. Gottheil; B. Tannen
Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.
Contract DOT-HS-240-2-431
1973? ; 198p refs
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 115

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR LOCAL OFFICIALS

This manual is designed to assist state officials to conduct 1 1/2 day workshops in which local officials develop programs for coping with the drinking driver problem. Workshops are intended to focus on the need for cooperation and coordination among involved agencies and individuals, and the need for them to consider themselves part of a team. Most workshop exercises take the form of idea-exchange sessions in small groups. The nature and scope of the alcohol highway safety problem are examined, followed by discussions of plans of action and current approaches. The role of rehabilitation agencies is considered. Alcohol awareness and blood alcohol levels are studied. Appendices include Governor's Representative pre-workshop instructions, instructions and materials for group moderators, miscellaneous information on the assembling and use of equipment and materials, and follow-up evaluation materials.

by W. Walker; P. Finn; E. Gottheil; B. Tannen
Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.
Contract DOT-HS-240-2-431
1973? ; 210p refs
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 116

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR ALCOHOL REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT PERSONNEL

This manual is designed to assist state officials to conduct one-day workshops in which alcoholism rehabilitation and treatment professionals develop programs for coping with the drinking driver problem. Workshops are intended to focus on the need for cooperation and coordination among involved agencies and individuals, and the need for them to consider themselves part of a team. Most workshop exercises take the form of idea-exchange sessions in small groups. The nature and scope of the alcohol highway safety problem are examined. Current approaches to the problem, including the team approach are discussed. Drinking driver modalities are also studied. Appendices include Governor's Representative pre-workshop instructions, instructions and materials for group moderators, miscellaneous information on the assembling and use of equipment and materials, and follow-up evaluation materials.

by W. Walker; P. Finn; E. Gottheil; B. Tannen
Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.
Contract DOT-HS-240-2-431
1973? ; 194p refs
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 117

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR STATE OFFICIALS

This manual is designed to assist state officials to conduct two-day workshops in which state officials with alcohol-traffic responsibilities develop programs for coping with the drinking driver problem. Workshops are intended to focus on the need for cooperation and coordination among involved agencies and

individuals, and the need for them to consider themselves part of a team. Most workshop exercises take the form of idea-exchange sessions in small groups. The nature and scope of the alcohol highway safety problem are examined, along with drinking and driving information surveys, problems and deficiencies of the systems approach, current approaches (including the team approach), alcohol awareness, and blood alcohol levels. Appendices include Governor's Representative pre-workshop instructions, instructions and materials for group moderators, miscellaneous information on the assembling and use of equipment and materials, and follow-up evaluation materials.

by W. Walker; P. Finn; E. Gottheil; B. Tannen
Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.
Contract DOT-HS-240-2-431
1973? ; 202p
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 118

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR THE JUDICIARY

This manual is designed to assist state officials to conduct 1 1/2 day workshops in which judges involved with alcohol-traffic safety problems develop programs for coping with the drinking driver problem. Workshops are intended to focus on the need for cooperation and coordination among involved agencies and individuals, and the need for them to consider themselves part of a team. Most workshop exercises take the form of idea-exchange sessions in small groups. The nature and scope of the alcohol highway safety problem are examined, along with drinking and driving information surveys, problems and deficiencies of the systems approach, current approaches (including the team approach), alcohol awareness, and blood alcohol levels. Appendices include Governor's Representative pre-workshop instructions, instructions and materials for group moderators, miscellaneous information on the assembling and use of equipment and materials, and follow-up evaluation materials.

by W. Walker; P. Finn; E. Gottheil; B. Tannen
Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.
Contract DOT-HS-240-2-431
1973? ; 213p refs
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 134

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A REVIEW IN QUEST OF REMEDIES (L'ALCOOL ET LA SECURITE ROUTIERE)

An alcohol-highway safety study was conducted by Canada as part of an international program to improve the exchange of views and experience among NATO countries regarding environmental problems. Visits to member nations were made along with the circulation of a drinking driver questionnaire, and the 28 replies were assessed. Roadside survey techniques were developed, as were four projects to evaluate existing Canadian countermeasures. It was found that most countries have taken steps to dissuade drivers from drinking; two common countermeasures are legal restrictions for vehicle usage and public education. It was shown that, since drinking and driving is tied to the drinking habits in a country and society's general attitudes, countermeasures must vary from country to country.

Canada Ministry of Transport, Ottawa, Ont. (Canada) Road and Motor Vehicle Traf.; Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society, Brussels (Belgium)
Rept. No. CCMS-28; CDMS-28 ; 1974? ; 63p 96refs
Available in French. Prepared in cooperation with the National Hwy. Traf. Safety Admin.
Availability: Corporate authors

HS-801 135

ROAD SAFETY PILOT STUDY. FINAL REPORT. (L'ETUDE PILOTE SUR LA SECURITE ROUTIERE)

A final report is presented on a NATO pilot study of environmental and other problems which significantly impair the quality of life in modern industrialized societies. Topics and countries assigned study responsibility include: pedestrian safety (Belgium); alcohol and highway safety (Canada); motor vehicle inspection Federal Republic of Germany); identification and correction of road hazards (France); emergency medical services (Italy); accident investigation (The Netherlands); and experimental safety vehicles (United States). International coordination and cooperation is reviewed in terms of road safety action, program information exchange and post-pilot study activities. Appendices provide data on international motor vehicle fatality and associated statistics, pilot study history, international resolution on road safety format for exchanging programs, and documents published under the auspices of the Road Safety Pilot Study.

Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society, Brussels (Belgium)
Rept. No. CCMS-21; CDMS-21 ; 1974 ; 117p
Available in French. Prepared in cooperation with the National Hwy. Traf. Safety Admin.
Availability: Corporate author NHTSA

HS-801 140

WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM EVALUATION SUMMARY; FINAL REPORT

The Washtenaw County, Michigan, Alcohol Safety Action Project (ASAP), operative for 2 1/2 years and designed to reduce alcohol-related (AR) crashes, was evaluated at three levels. Crash criterion measures showed that the stated goals were not realized. Progress was evidenced by reductions in the proportions of night-time drivers with positive blood alcohol concentrations. Countermeasure results showed that drunk driving law enforcement was effective in identifying problem drinking drivers for subsequent court processing but not a stand-alone countermeasure. Presentence investigation and court-supervised referral were effective. Remedial activities and results were uneven, and long-term rehabilitation for identified problem drinkers was deficient. Subsequent AR driving events were affected. Information components were marginally effective in informing public and not successful in altering attitudes or behavior.

by L. D. Filkins
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
Contract FH-11-7535
Rept. No. UM-HSRI-AL-73-17 ; 1974 ; 50p 12 refs
Prepared for the Washtenaw County Alcohol Safety Action Prog. Washtenaw County Health Dept., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Availability: Corporate author

HS-801 144

A HUMAN FACTORS ANALYSIS OF MOST RESPONSIBLE DRIVERS IN FATAL ACCIDENTS, TECHNICAL REPORT

A special study of the alcohol/drug problem associated with the most responsible drivers in fatal collisions occurring in the Greater Boston area investigates four questions in the human/psychological/alcohol/drug areas with regard to these drivers: differences between most responsible drivers who kill themselves (Type 1), who kill another driver or passenger (Type 2), or who kill pedestrians (Type 3). Type 2 drivers were significantly different. They included suicide attempt histories, driving without a license, job loss due to alcohol abuse, smoking marijuana, and other drugs involved in the crash. Significant accident causal factors included unfamiliarity with the accident vehicle and passenger distraction for Type 2 drivers. Age may account for some of the factors. Results are related to the Boston Alcohol Safety Action Project countermeasures program.

by R. S. Sterling-Smith; J. C. Fell
Boston Univ., Mass.; National Hwy. Traf. Safety
Administration, Washington, D.C.
1973 ; 14p 12refs

Presented at the 17th Annual Conference, American Assoc.
for Automotive Medicine, Oklahoma City, 17 Nov 1973.
Availability: NHTSA

HS-801 149

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY CURRICULUM WORKSHOPS FOR K-12 KEY PERSONNEL. FINAL REPORT

Ten regional workshops were held for local educational personnel in late 1972 and early 1973. Teams of educators were selected from innovative school districts and oriented to the use of alcohol and traffic safety curriculum materials centered on student concerns. Participants attended from 49 states and Puerto Rico. Materials and concepts were introduced to 14,293 teachers and 1,845 administrators by the 333 respondents to a follow-up instrument. Usage with students, estimated from the follow-up survey is placed at 94,000. A case study review of activity in each of the ten NHTSA regions showed much interest and action except when it was delimited or postponed by unavailability or slow delivery of the curriculum materials.

by V. E. Burgener
Technical Education Res. Centers, Inc., Champaign, Ill.
Contract DOT-HS-100-2-503
1974 ; 207p 1ref
Rept. for 28 Jun 72-31 Jan 74.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 151

FACTORS INFLUENCING ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT POLICE OFFICER'S DWI ARRESTS. FINAL REPORT

Results are summarized of a study to determine the factors influencing Alcohol Safety Action Project (ASAP) police officers' driving while intoxicated (DWI) arrests and the formulation of approaches to minimize the influence of those factors which might discourage the arrest of persons who appear to be driving under the influence of alcohol and augment those fac-

tors which might support a decision to arrest. The study was carried out during a series of 16 visits to selected ASAP sites. Officers and supervisors were interviewed in-depth while performing their duties to determine what factors impacted on their DWI arrest decisions. Verification interviews were also held. The survey was followed by the development of recommendations designed to address the factors identified during the site visits.

Young (Arthur) and Co., Washington, D.C.
Contract DOT-HS-123-3-774
1974 ; 144p
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 155

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1973. PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF FIRST TWO YEARS OF OPERATIONS FOR 29 PROJECTS FUNDED IN FY 1970 AND 1971

A preliminary summary is presented of the first two years of operation of 29 Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAPs), which embody a systematic, multi-faceted effort to combat the drinking driver problem. Funding is provided in four areas: enforcement, judicial programs, rehabilitation, and public information. Focus is on the overall impact of these projects on the safety system and on alcohol related fatal crashes. The evaluation of the impact on other types of crashes and of the individual countermeasures will be covered in the final report for 1973 on ASAP operations. Preliminary reports indicate that: the ASAPs have produced a sharp increase in safety activity as indicated by an overall growth of over 150% in alcohol-related arrests at the average site during the first two years; they have been effective in improving the overall safety system as evidenced by the increase in numbers of arrested drivers who are handled effectively by the courts and enter into treatment programs; there has been a small, but statistically significant, reduction in high blood alcohol concentration drivers using the road but not in accidents from the first (baseline) to second (operational) surveys at 19 ASAPs; there has been a drop in the ratio of nighttime to daytime fatal crashes; and there has been a reduction in both nighttime and total fatal crashes.

National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D. C.
1974 ; 50p 6refs
Availability: Corporate author

HS-801 160

ACUTE TOLERANCE TO BEHAVIORAL IMPAIRMENT BY ALCOHOL IN MODERATE AND HEAVY DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT

Blood alcohol concentration (BAC) estimates were obtained which would be unaffected by differences between arterial and venous BAC levels, techniques were applied to control for practice effects, and rates of alcohol administration were used that were typical of normal drinking patterns. A total of 40 subjects were examined on five behavioral measures at approximately .02% BAC intervals on both the rising and falling BAC curves. Twenty subjects were moderate drinkers tested to a maximum of .10% BAC and 20 were heavy drinkers tested to a maximum of .15%. Greater impairment was found

during the rising BAC period than during the falling period. Differences in impairment were equivalent to a change in BAC level of .01-.02%. Performance differences due to past drinking practices (chronic tolerance) were far greater. It is of theoretical significance that the degree of acute tolerance developed by chronic heavy drinkers was as great as or greater than that found for moderate drinkers, suggesting different mechanisms for acute and chronic tolerance. Forms and questionnaires used in the test are included.

by H. Moskowitz; J. Daily; R. Henderson
System Devel. Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.
CONTRACT DOT-HS-009-2-322
Rept. No. TM(L)-4670/013/00 ; 1974 ; 66p 22refs
Rept. for 30 Jun 1972-19 Apr 1974.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 161

**EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST
DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN
DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY,
MINNESOTA. FINAL REPORT**

The field use of portable breath test (PBT) devices by police in Hennepin County, Minnesota, is examined. The five parts of the report deal with: an informal summary of information emerging from the PBT evaluation, applicable to police officials and administrators, public officials, and others concerned with traffic safety; an analysis and discussion of data collected during the evaluation; maintenance and performance problems; attitudes of officers, PBT calibrators, and supervisory personnel toward the PBT and the concept of pre-arrest screening; and an attempted controlled study which did not yield sufficient data. The results indicate that pre-arrest screening devices are accepted by and useful to the police and that the models tested functioned accurately and dependably.

by S. D. Rosen; B. H. Sielaff; F. Romslo; V. E. Weckwerth;
F. Lowery; R. A. Mons; D. M. Kramer; D. A. Schaefer
Contract DOT-HS-048-1-064
1974 ; 146p
Rept. for Apr-Aug 1973.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 180

**MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
VOL. 1, SUMMARY OF IN-DEPTH INVESTIGATIONS
IN BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS. FINAL REPORT**

Concluding a 4.5-yr. study, findings of multidisciplinary investigations of 205 vehicle accidents in the San Antonio/Bexar County, Texas area are summarized, in which 379 vehicles, 376 drivers, and 263 passengers were involved. Summary and analytical data include age, type, extent of damage, and possible mechanical defects or malfunctions of case vehicles; driver personal and social backgrounds, driving records, possible physical impairments, use of alcohol and narcotics, and occupant injury characteristics; trip plans and times and places of case accidents. Effectiveness of current standards is commented on. Conclusions and recommendations are presented concerning driver education programs, driver licensing, public information, use of alcohol, emergency medical services, motor vehicle inspection, motorcycle safety, recreational vehicles, highway design, construction and maintenance, traffic control devices, police traffic services, debris hazard control

cleanup, wrecker towing practices, and attitudes toward drivers subject to epilepsy.

Southwest Res. Inst., San Antonio, Tex.
CONTRACT DOT-HS-024-1-115; Ref: FH-11-7219
Rept. No. SWRI-11-3075-Vol-1 ; 1974 ; 70p
Rept. for 1 Feb 1971-18 Mar 1974. Vol. 2-4 are HS-801 181--
HS-801 183.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 184

**ALCOHOL PUBLIC EDUCATION LITERATURE-
ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE
REVIEW. FINAL REPORT**

A literature review indicates that if positive results in combating abusive drinking and its ramifications are to be achieved, thinking on the subject of alcohol and human behavior must be revamped, with stereotypes and negative approaches discarded. Effectively communicating the basics of alcohol abuse to the professional and the public remains an urgent identification need. No effective prevention panacea has been found to reduce alcohol abuse. The crux of the issue is coordinating and properly implementing existing laws and provisions to deter further abuse of alcohol in the driving situation. Increased attention is being paid to the problem of alcohol abuse and loss of productivity, but business, industry, government, and the military are far from accepting the fact that it is a problem that can be effectively dealt with by them, and that a sound program is in fact a cost-saving tool of paramount significance. The drinking-driving problem has received much attention, but satisfying results are lacking. The fundamental hurdle to overcome is convincing the American public of the dangers involved in drinking and driving.

by J. D. De Lellis; P. Griffin
National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill.
CONTRACT DOT-HS-371-3-786
1974 ; 15p 38refs
Report for Jun 1973 - Jun 1974.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 192

**ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS
EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2:
DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 1: DEVELOPMENT AND
MANAGEMENT OF THE ASAP PROGRAM**

The development and management of the Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAP) is discussed. Details are given on: history of the NHTSA alcohol Countermeasures Program; ASAP site selection procedures; community capabilities and organization; evidence for the role of alcohol in crashes; drinking patterns; enforcement, court, treatment, and public information and education countermeasures; deterring the social drinker; funding and management of ASAP projects; and advisory committees. Some conclusions and recommendations are: project objectives are best supported by a governmental unit having overall responsibility in traffic safety, public health, and court operations; and prominence of the prime contractor and project sponsorship by a high-ranking official influence project potential.

National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D. C.
1974 ; 33p 8refs
Ch. 1 of 7.
Availability: NHTSA

HS-801 193

**ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS
EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2:
DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 2: ASAP PROGRAM
EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND OVERALL
PROGRAM IMPACT**

Evaluation methodology and overall impact of the Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAP) are discussed. Details are given on: evaluation procedures; computerized data system and data availability; time series analysis of variance technique; identification of criteria such as crash severity, measures of alcohol involvement, blood alcohol concentration, alcohol-related, nighttime, and single vs. multivehicle crashes, and roadside surveys; results of individual ASAP projects; and the impact of ASAP on drinking habits, the community, driver behavior, nighttime and total fatal crashes.

National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D. C. 1974 ; 84p 26refs
Ch. 2 of 7.
Availability: NHTSA

HS-801 194

**ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS
EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2:
DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 3: EVALUATION OF
THE ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURE
ACTIVITIES**

An evaluation of the enforcement countermeasure activities of the Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAP) is presented. Consideration is given to their background, objectives, results, and highlights of analytic studies. An analysis of arrest efficiency by time of day suggests that significant increases in arrests could be achieved by rescheduling patrol manhours more heavily in the midnight to 4 a.m. time period. Further increases in efficiency seem possible by the use of mobile breath testing vans in some areas, as well as by the use of roadside prearrest breath testing devices. It is concluded that arrest rates below 2% of licensed drivers are not likely to produce any significant deterrence of driving while intoxicated or identify even a nominal number of the problem drinkers for possible help by ASAP treatment programs.

National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D. C. 1974 ; 21p 1ref
Ch. 3 of 7.
Availability: NHTSA

HS-801 195

**ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS
EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2:
DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 4: EVALUATION OF
THE JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE
COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES**

An evaluation of the judicial and legislative countermeasure activities of the Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAP) is presented with focus on: objectives; rehabilitation and retraining as an alternative to punitive sanctions; gathering evidence; flexibility in sentencing; examples of programs; presentence investigation; probation personnel; court personnel and physi-

cal facilities; special prosecutors; and individual activity in the judicial countermeasure area. It is concluded that the two most pressing problems of the ASAP judicial countermeasure are the growing backlog of cases and the lack of commitment by some judges and prosecutors to the processing of DUIs.

National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D. C. 1974 ; 20p 1ref
Ch. 4 of 7.
Availability: NHTSA

HS-801 196

**ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS
EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2:
DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 5: EVALUATION OF
THE PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION AND
PROBATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES**

The pre-sentence investigation (PSI) and probation countermeasure activities of the Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAP) are evaluated. Details are given on: development of PSI techniques; medical/psychological symptoms of problem drinking; self-report information; PSI effectiveness and volume; PSIs as a function of arrests and convictions; validity of drinker classification; court cooperation; PSI costs; and selected ASAP results. It is concluded that the most valuable PSI tolls are blood alcohol concentration at time of arrest, driver and criminal records, and procedures for identifying problem drinkers including questionnaire and interview. It appears that the timing of the investigation is not critical, but the use of the information from it in appropriate disposition of the case is important. The PSI and probation functions are best administered when combined in a single office.

National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D. C. 1974 ; 23p 20refs
Ch. 5 of 7.
Availability: NHTSA

HS-801 197

**ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS
EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2:
DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 6: EVALUATION OF
THE REHABILITATION COUNTERMEASURE
ACTIVITIES**

The rehabilitation countermeasure activities of the Alcohol safety Action Projects (ASAP) are evaluated. Details are given on: the effectiveness of various penal sanctions in modifying chronic offender behavior; rehabilitation efforts and the ASAP system; problems in the development and implementation of various treatment modalities; functioning characteristics of the ASAP system; and processing of particular drinker types, by treatment modality, and characteristics of alcohol safety schools alone. Other rehabilitation measures are also cited. No firm conclusions regarding effectiveness of alcohol safety schools in reducing recidivism were made. If any significant effect in reducing recidivism was found, it appeared that it was with younger, better educated offenders with less serious prior arrest records.

National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D. C. 1974 ; 65p 42refs
Ch. 6 of 7.
Availability: NHTSA

HS-801 198

**ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS
EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2:
DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 7: EVALUATION OF
THE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION
COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES**

The public information and education countermeasure activities of the Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAP) are evaluated in terms of objectives and results. Details are given on: youth; strategies and target populations; enforcement, judicial, medical, and youth programs; programs for educators and clergy; specific ASAP activities; NHTSA support; coordination of public education activities within the ASAP community; and methods of evaluation. Further consideration is given to an evaluation of the results of ASAP campaigns; ASAP survey results; campaigns directed at specific target groups; and a national public attitude survey.

National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D. C. 1974 ; 21p 9refs
Ch. 7 of 7.
Availability: NHTSA

HS-801 209

THE USE OF MASS MEDIA FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY

The use of mass media for informing and educating the public of ways and means for reducing the number and severity of highway accidents is examined. Particular issues addressed include: encouraging the participation and cooperation of television and radio licensees; measuring audience reactions to current educational programs; evaluating the effectiveness of such programs; and developing new programs for the promotion of highway safety. A methodology is defined to apply in media campaigns designed to impact driver behavior, and the study shows the need for a determined national effort that applies this methodology. Attention is directed toward assessment of the mass media campaigns; DOT's national mass media campaign on alcohol and highway safety; mass media in Alcohol Safety Action Projects; and content analysis of 25 major alcohol safety campaigns conducted by corporate, governmental and non-profit organizations.

National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D. C. 20590
1974 ; 49p 102refs
A study transmitted by the Secretary of the Department of Transportation to the Congress in accordance with the requirements of Section 211(a) of the Highway Safety Act of 1973, Public Law 93-87.
Availability: Office of Driver and Pedestrian Programs, NHTSA, Washington, D. C. 20590

HS-801 213

**THE EFFECT OF LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE
ON YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT. FINAL
REPORT**

Several states that recently lowered the legal drinking age to 18 were examined to determine if alcohol-related crashes increased among legally affected populations in three study states, and to determine, if changes occurred, whether a causal relationship exists between the crash experience changes and the legal experimental design. Seven states were

studied in a multiple-time-series quasi-experimental design. Through controlled time-series analyses it was found that statistically and socially significant increases in alcohol-related crashes resulted in Michigan and Maine following the lower legal drinking age. A surrogate measure for alcohol-related crash frequencies was used, in that official police data were found to be inadequate for comparative analyses between the seven jurisdictions or over time periods. Analyses of age-specific alcohol-related crash frequency distributions provided support and explanation for the results of the time-series analyses, and provided a basis for prediction regarding the potential effect of lower legal drinking ages on youth crash involvement. Recommendations for action and research are provided.

by R. L. Douglass; L. D. Filkins; F. A. Clark
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
CONTRACT DOT-HS-031-3-754
Rept. No. UM-HSRI-AL-74-1-2 ; 1974 ; 211p 43refs
Rept. for 30 Jun 1973-31 Jan 1974.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 214

**A MOTOR ACCIDENT CAUSAL SYSTEM; THE
HUMAN ELEMENT. TECHNICAL REPORT**

A motor vehicle accident causal reporting system, a human factors viewpoint, is presented, based upon a cause and effect relationship: the effect being the primary failure, non-performance, or behavior which led directly to the collision situation; the cause being the reasons for the human failure, non-performance, or behavior. The effects are described as information processing failure of four types: perception failures, comprehension failures, decision failures, and action failures. The reasons for, or causes, of these failures are categorized as: physical or physiological; driver conditions or states (intoxication); experience or exposure factors (familiarity with vehicle); conflicting behaviors or preoccupation (inattention); and risk-taking (speeding). A causal reporting system for the utilization by professional accident investigation research groups is discussed in terms of primary or principal causes, severity increasing factors, and relevant conditions. Two recent studies which used similar causal systems are described and findings from them are presented. A discussion of the possible benefits of such a system as findings emerge is related to driver education and training techniques.

by J. C. Fell
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D. C. Res. and Devel.
1974 ; 26p 18refs
Availability: NHTSA

HS-801 220

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH
METHODOLOGY FOR ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF
DRINKING-DRIVING-ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES WORKSHOP. FINAL REPORT**

International study of roadside surveys of the drinking driving problem included a review of classical and recent roadside surveys, a discussion of the methodology of roadside surveys, and a demonstration of some basic techniques by means of a special film. A manual was developed to expand some recommended survey techniques. Recommendations related to the

involvement of alcoholic drivers in traffic crash morbidity and mortality were approved, dealing with minimum data to be reported on all fatal crashes, standard criteria for defining a fatal road accident, standard reporting systems in alcohol-involved accidents and voluntary roadside surveys to measure the incidence of drinking drivers in traffic. Public and law enforcement alerts to the problem and the surveys were also considered;

by B. Carr; R. F. Borkenstein; M. W. Perrine; L. C. Van Berkorn; R. B. Voas
National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill.
Contract DOT-HS-371-3-786
1974 ; 183p 24refs
Proceedings of a conference held in Paris, France, 22-24 May 1974. Includes HS-015 823; "Scientific Surveys of Alcohol in the Driving Population"; and HS-801 193.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 221

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. COURSE GUIDE

The Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Law Enforcement Program has been developed to provide the alcohol enforcement officer trainee with working knowledge and skills which will enable him to effectively carry out his alcohol enforcement tasks. Training objectives are to develop the ability to detect and properly apprehend drivers who are DWI; to develop an understanding of the relationship of drinking and driving to accidents, the laws relating to drinking driver offenses and the effects of alcohol on driving behavior; and to understand the need for sufficient action against the drinking, for his apprehension and subsequent handling. This Course Guide has been prepared to use in organizing and administering a basic training course for the alcohol enforcement officer, and should be used as the basic planning document together with the Instructor's Manual, Student's Manual, Instructional Aids Packet, and Evaluation Aids Packet.

by J. E. Carnahan
Michigan State Univ., East Lansing. Hwy. Traf. Safety Center
Contract DOT-HS-334-3-645
1974 ; 82p
See also HS-801 222 and HS-801 321.
Availability: GPO \$1.45

HS-801 222

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL

The Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Law Enforcement Program has been developed to provide the alcohol enforcement officer trainee with working knowledge and skills which will enable him to effectively carry out his alcohol enforcement tasks. Training objectives are to develop the ability to detect and properly apprehend drivers who are DWI; to develop an understanding of the relationship of drinking and driving to accidents, the laws relating to drinking driver offenses and the effects of alcohol on driving behavior; and to understand the need for sufficient action against the drinking driver, for his apprehension and subsequent prosecution. This Instructor's Manual contains the subject matter content for the course in syllabus form and includes references, equipment needed, materials for lesson and use of various media and evaluation aids. It is to be used with the Student Manual, Course Guide, Instructional Aids Packet and Evaluation Aids Packet.

by J. E. Carnahan; D. M. Holmes; J. A. Keyes; J. D. Stemler; C. L. Dreveskracht
Michigan State Univ., East Lansing. Hwy. Traf. Safety Center
Contract DOT-HS-334-3-645
1974 ; 543p 80refs
See also HS-801 221 and HS-801 321.
Availability: GPO \$6.50

HS-801 227

DRINKING DRIVERS AND THEIR TRAFFIC RECORDS. FINAL REPORT

The driving behavior of drinking drivers was compared with that of non-drinking drivers in two studies. Study 1 tested the efficacy of an intensive countermeasure treatment program designed to reduce the recidivism of drunk driving. The results indicated that overall the treatments were effective in the sense that those drunk drivers who received some treatment other than a court sentence had fewer post treatment alcohol related offenses and better overall driver quality when compared against appropriate control groups. The convicted drunk drivers had dramatically worse driving records both prior to and after the treatment programs when compared against a group who had never been convicted for drunk driving. The results also indicated that while the drunk drivers did not necessarily have more accidents than the non-drunk drivers, they did have more serious accidents and were more often at fault. Study 2 investigated two groups of drivers killed in accidents. One group had been drinking prior to the accident as indicated by the presence of blood alcohol content (BAC group); the other group had not been drinking (non-BAC group). Analysis of the driving records of these two groups prior to the accident indicated distinct differences between the two groups, with the BAC group having much poorer driving records than the non-BAC group. Members of the BAC group also were more often at fault but, unlike the results of Study 1, were not involved in more serious accidents as measured by the number of injuries and deaths when compared with the non-BAC group.

by J. R. Newman; S. Kirby; A. W. McEachern
University of Southern California, Los Angeles. Social Science Res. Inst.
Contract DOT-HS-010-2-452
Rept. No. 1 ; 1974 ; 49p 2refs
Rept. for Jul 1972-Jul 1974.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 231

CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS OF CONVICTED DWI OFFENDERS SELECTED TO RECEIVE SPECIAL SANCTIONS--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

Constitutional questions arise regarding the potential violation of guarantees such as due process of law, equal protection of the law for all drinking driving offenders, proper jurisdiction of the courts in imposing such sanctions, and the possible violation of constitutional rights by random assignment to rehabilitation programs. A hypothetical legislative program has been used as a model that includes the following components: all convicted driving while intoxicated (DWI) offenders be examined to diagnose the presence of aberrant drinking behavior; normal drinking drivers are subjected to traditional

criminal penalties and are required to participate in a DWI school; all problem drinking drivers are subjected to legal penalties and are required to participate in a treatment program including drugs; and all diagnosed as alcoholic are subjected to traditional criminal penalties and committed. This study has lead to the conclusion that carefully drafted legislation, meeting minimal fourteenth amendment due process and equal protection requirements, will be necessary in all instances to promote the validation of such alternative sanction programs.

by J. W. Little; G. Young; S. Selk
National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill.
Contract DOT-HS-371-3-786
1974 ; 35p 183refs
Rept. for Jun 1973-Jun 1974.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 234

DRIVER PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS SYSTEM (DPMAS), TASK 1: REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS FOR PROTOTYPE EQUIPMENT. FINAL REPORT

A prototype Driver Performance Measurement and Analysis System (DPMAS) is being tested. This report develops and summarizes the measurement and hardware requirements which specify the design and projected use of the system. The requirements evolve from consideration of several basic experimental areas, driver/vehicle/environment interaction studies, driver training and licensing, and research into abnormal driver behavior as induced by alcohol, drugs, fatigue, or unusual stress. Sensors, signal conditioners, and data acquisition and recording techniques and equipment to translate these requirements into reality are described. The emphasis is on standardized off the shelf, proven reliability equipment at the component level, and experimenter centered options and interfaces at the system level; The systems integration considers a variety of possible equipment subsets for the several potential purposes of DPMAS. These emphasize modular packaging and experimenter interface concepts to permit the configuration of component subsets and ready transfer of the package or components thereof to a variety of other vehicles,

by D. T. McRuer; R. A. Peters; R. F. Ringland; R. W. Allen;
A. A. Blauvelt; D. H. Weir
Systems Technology, Inc., Hawthorne, Calif.
Contract DOT-HS-359-3-733
Rept. No. TR-1039-1 ; 1974 ; 159p 77refs
Rept. for Jul-Dec 1973.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 241

U. S. NATIONAL ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SURVEY 1973: PROCEDURES AND RESULTS. INTERIM REPORT

This first U. S. national roadside breath testing survey was conducted at 185 roadside locations in 18 states. Random samples were taken of 3698 motorists stopped between 10 p.m. and 3 a.m. on eight weekends in the fall of 1973. From these drivers 3358 interviews and 3192 breath tests were obtained. The basic findings on the extent of drinking and driving during these times were that 22.6% of the drivers in the national sample were at a 0.02 blood alcohol concentration (BAC) or

higher; 13.5% were at a 0.05% BAC or higher; 5.0% were at a 0.10% BAC or higher; and 1.4% were at a 0.15% BAC or higher. The report describes the sampling and operational procedures used in the survey and analyzes the BAC results in relation to a number of geographic and driver characteristics. It concludes that such a survey is a valuable means of providing useful evaluative data at a reasonable cost, and it suggests 10 operational improvements for such a future survey. Extensive appendices include much detail on the survey operation and codebooks with marginals for the collected data,

by A. C. Wolfe
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.
Contract DOT-HS-031-3-722
Rept. No. UM-HSRI-AL-74-4 ; 1974 ; 165p refs
Report for Oct-Dec 1973.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 242

RECENTLY-PUBLISHED ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR DETERMINING ALCOHOL IN BODY MATERIALS. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE

Analytical methods for determining alcohol in body materials are reviewed. The report deals with analytical methods for alcohol in blood and other body fluids and tissues; breath alcohol methods; factors which may cause apparent or real errors in estimating blood alcohol concentration (BAC) from breath analysis; and proposed standards of accuracy for analytical methods which determine BAC by direct analysis of blood, or by estimation from breath analysis. Breath alcohol instruments and alcohol detector tubes are described in detail, pictures and/or schematic representations are included, and studies of the accuracy of the methods are given. Editorial opinions on possible deficiencies in experimental procedures or conclusions are sometimes included.

by R. N. Harger
National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill. Com. on Alcohol and Drugs
Contract DOT-HS-371-3-786
1974 ; 98p 104refs
Availability: Committee on Alcohol and Drugs, National Safety Council, 425 N. Mich. Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611

HS-801 244

ONE MODEL FOR THE EVALUATION OF ASAP REHABILITATION EFFORT

The relative effectiveness of Alcohol Safety Action Project (ASAP) modalities was inferred from recidivism defined as re-arrest for driving while intoxicated after entry into a rehabilitation modality. The first phase of this investigation employed a principal components analysis to examine the organizational characteristics of 44 alcohol safety schools and 32 group therapies employed by 27 ASAP sites. Alcohol safety schools were then grouped, through hierarchical clustering analysis, into organizationally homogeneous types of schools. In the second phase of the study recidivism rates for various drinker and school types were examined.

May 15, 1976

HS-801 291

by J. L. Nichols; Jr. Reis, R. E.
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D.
C.; South Dakota Univ., Vermillion
Contract Ref: DOT-HS-191-3-759
1974 ; 99p 27refs
Presented at the 6th International Conference on Alcohol,
Drugs, and Traf. Safety, Toronto, Ont., Canada, 8-13 Sep
1974.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 246

ALCOHOL/DRUG LITERATURE RELATED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT. FINAL REPORT. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW

Various U. S. publications are reviewed in which a significant portion deals with legal matters or materials of direct bearing upon legislative policy, administration of justice, or law enforcement. Major reference works for the review period include the American Medical Association's "Alcohol and the Impaired Driver," a pocket supplement to Donigan's "Chemical Tests and the Law," and the 1973 supplement to Erwin's "Defense of Drunk Driving Cases, Criminal and Civil". The review deals with general policy recommendations developed by major writers, administration of justice including sanctions designed to deter the drinking driver, implications for law and law enforcement from Alcohol Safety Action Projects and related activities, roadside screening tests, implied consent laws, and legislation and legislative proposals at state and national levels.

by L. P. Watts
National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill. Com. on Alcohol and
Drugs
Contract DOT-HS-371-3-786
1974 ; 24p 54refs
Availability: Committee on Alcohol and Drugs, National Safety
Council, 425 N. Mich. Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611

HS-801 267

A PSYCHOSOCIAL ANALYSIS OF OPERATORS INVOLVED IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS. FINAL REPORT NO. 2

Results from the Boston Special Study Accident Investigation Team, which has been researching the human factors associated with the most responsible drivers or operators involved in fatal motor vehicle accidents in the greater Boston area since September 1971, are reported. The areas of primary interest presented in these findings include: basic demographic statistics; psychosocial, physiological and legal history evaluations; risk taking behavior; an analysis of historical and focal alcohol, marijuana and other drug use patterns; and human factors associated with the focal accident. This report includes the findings on 175 most responsible accident operators. The forthcoming final report will present detailed results on all 300 operators included in this research.

by R. S. Sterling-Smith
Boston Univ., Mass. Traf. Accident Res. Proj.
Contract DOT-HS-310-3-595
Rept. No. BUTAR-FR-2 ; 1974 ; 43p 4refs
Rept. for Sep 1971-Sep 1973.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 288

TESTING FOR A "SOBERING PILL". FINAL REPORT

The concept of blocking or neutralizing the effect of alcohol on the brain was investigated in a series of human tests. It was found that pharmacological agents which stimulate the dopaminergic system tend to neutralize the alcohol reduced performance impairment. The compounds tested included L-dopa, Sted-eze, Ephedrine, Aminophylline, Nikethamide, Aminophylline-Ephedrine Combination, Pipradrol, and Ammonium Chloride. The results indicated that agents which activate the catecholaminergic system have significant potential as amethystic agents and should receive high priority for support.

by E. P. Noble
Orange County Medical Center Research and Education
Foundation Calif.
Contract DOT-HS-253-3-744
1974 ; 51p 21refs
Report for 4 Apr 1972 - 31 Aug 1974.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 289

DEVELOPMENT OF COURSE AND MATERIALS FOR TRAINING IN DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT; DETECTION, APPREHENSION AND TESTIMONY. FINAL REPORT

The nature, scope, and procedures utilized in the development of a student oriented instructional program for training police officers in Drinking While Intoxicated (DWI) enforcement are summarized. Instructional materials were prepared and tested in four field trials, revised where necessary, and prepared for mass distribution and program implementation. The entire training package consists of an Instructor's Manual, Student Manual, Course Guide, Instructional Aids Packet (audio-visual materials), and an Evaluation Aids Packet. Fifty-four problem solving situations are depicted on 16 mm film; four mock trial segments are on VTR; numerous other visuals and student and course evaluation forms were prepared. The complete instructional package is necessary to conduct a training course.

by J. E. Carnahan
Michigan State Univ., East Lansing. Highway Traffic Safety
Center
Contract DOT-HS-334-3-645
1974 ; 79p 92refs
Report for Jun 1973 - Aug 1974.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 291

ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND YOUNG DRIVERS

The effects of alcohol and drugs on young drivers and the relationships among the three are examined. Specific topics considered include: drug classifications; patterns of alcohol and drug consumption, such as alcohol, tobacco, psychoactive drugs, marijuana, multiple drug use; drugs and driving by a young criminal population and by a university population; young driver overinvolvement in alcohol-related crashes; exposure estimates for young drivers; accident liability under alcohol as a function of age; drinking patterns and age in relation to crashes. Possible countermeasures include limitations

on drinking (age, type of liquor, amount of liquor, place of drinking) and on driving (time of day, speed limitations, vehicle interlocks, general and specific deterrence, mass media programs, and formal educational programs).

by R. B. Voas
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D. C.
1974 ; 59p 66refs
Availability: NHTSA

HS-801 321

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. STUDENT MANUAL

A student manual is presented which is intended to serve as a workbook to assist the law enforcement trainee in successfully completing the Drinking While Intoxicated Law Enforcement Training course. The program, when implemented nationally, should improve the alcohol enforcement activities of police officers. The content materials deal with: orientation; administration of pre-test examination study plan; nature and types of forms used in alcohol enforcement; effects of alcohol on human body; nature and scope of drinking driver problem; drinking and driving incidents, characteristics and patterns; selection of the patrol area; nature and description of detection task; types of identification detection clues that indicate DWI; determination of enforcement action from detection clues in a given environment; relating identification detection clues to environment; detection of drinking driver clues while apprehending the vehicle; field contact in pre-arrest investigations; pre-arrest investigation at accidents; citation or release of the non-DWI driver; providing care for persons needing medical attention; arrest of drinking driver suspect; recording and documenting evidence; conducting records check; use of psychophysical evaluations to determine extent of alcohol impairment; recording of psychophysical test information; assessing drinking subject's appearance and speech; determining mental state; chemical testing; degenerative effects of alcohol; legal authority such as implied consent law; case presentation and testimony in court; and course review and evaluation.

by J. E. Carnahan; D. M. Holmes; J. A. Keyes; J. D. Stemler;
C. L. Dreveskracht
Michigan State Univ., East Lansing. Hwy. Traf. Safety Center
Contract DOT-HS-334-3-645
1974 ; 364p
Availability: GPO \$3.80

HS-801 330

TRAFFIC SAFETY HIGHLIGHTS, PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS JUNE 1973 THROUGH JUNE 1974. A SUMMARY REVIEW

The national traffic safety situation is reviewed, including highlights of the FY 1974 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) program. Details are given on: traffic safety functions of NHTSA; the fuel shortage; alcohol abuse; crash survivability; crash avoidance; experimental safety vehicles and research safety vehicle; data bases for traffic safety, including accident investigation, fatality analysis file, Standard Accident File Extract, and National Driver Register; international developments in traffic safety; compliance and defect investigation; litigation; economics and traffic safety; the National Motor Vehicle Safety Advisory Council; Emergency Medical Services and Traffic Safety; motorcyclists; pedestri-

ans and bicyclists; trained personnel; driver education and licensing; police services; traffic records systems; the courts; the advisory committees on traffic safety; consumer advocates for traffic safety; and traffic safety administration.

National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D. C.
1974 ; 39p
Availability: NHTSA

HS-801 332

BLOOD-ALCOHOL PROFICIENCY TEST PROGRAM. INTERIM REPORT

A preliminary survey conducted to ascertain the validity of the blood alcohol analysis performed by a number of laboratories on a voluntary basis is reported. Values of accuracy and precision of the tests are presented. A significant difference is noted in trends for target vs. mean values for blood and aqueous samples.

by A. L. Flores
Department of Transp., Cambridge, Mass. Transp. Systems
Center
Rept. No. DOT-TSC-NHTSA-74-5 ; 1974 ; 22p
Report for Sep 1973 - May 1974.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 333

REBREATHED AIR AS A REFERENCE FOR BREATH-ALCOHOL TESTERS. INTERIM REPORT

Deep lung sampling performance tests, the accuracy with which an instrument measures blood alcohol by measurement of breath alcohol, are conducted. Only after several hours have elapsed is the blood alcohol concentration uniform throughout the body. Diffusion of alcohol from the pulmonary capillary blood into the alveolar air sacs deep in the lungs proceeds rapidly and efficiently because of the very large gas exchange surface area of the lungs. While measurement of the alcohol concentration in the alveoli is not straightforward since the concentration in the exhaled breath is modified in passage through the airways linking the alveoli with the external environment, the use of rebreathing techniques allows for the collections of samples which are more representative of alveolar air than collection by simple exhalation techniques.

by A. L. Flores
Department of Transp., Cambridge, Mass. Transp. Systems
Center
Rept. No. DOT-TSC-NHTSA-74-4 ; 1974 ; 25p 5refs
Report for Sep 1973 - May 1974.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 344

IDENTIFICATION OF COUNTERMEASURES FOR THE YOUTH CRASH PROBLEM RELATED TO ALCOHOL. FINAL REPORT

Face-to-face interviews were conducted with male New York State drivers. These groups, each containing young (16-24 years) and middle aged (35-49 years) drivers were sampled as follows: random sample of the general population of licensed drivers; drivers recently involved in an 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. injury producing motor vehicle crash; and drivers recently convicted

on an alcohol driving offense. The results indicated that 14% of the young drivers in the general population as compared with only 5% of the middle aged drivers reported having had an alcohol-related accident within the past three years. Alcohol-related crashes for young drivers as compared to non-alcohol-related crashes tended to more often involve greater vehicle speeds prior to the crash, and the use of drugs other than alcohol, as well as being late night single vehicle events. Driving after drinking was common among young people (about three times per month) and drinking frequency appeared consistent across both young and middle aged driver populations. Young people, especially young people involved in an alcohol-related driving event, more often perceived the drinking driver as a brave, independent, popular individual. Young driver alcohol crash countermeasure and future research recommendations are made in the areas of driving restrictions, speeding statutes, public information, and rehabilitation.

by D. F. Preusser; Jr. Oates, J. F.; M. S. Orban
Dunlap and Associates, Inc., Darien, Conn.
Contract DOT-HS-099-3-747
Rept. No. ED-74-12 ; 1975 ; 240p 64refs
Report for Jun 1973 - Sep 1974.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 345

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. EVALUATION AIDS PACKET AND MEDIA LOG

An evaluation aid packet is presented to inform regions, states, and communities of an institute to train instructors by familiarization and practice with the new Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Law Enforcement training program. The evaluation packet contains forms used in student and course evaluation. The student evaluation involves pre- and posttest items, student response cards, and controlled drinking exercise. Details on instructional aids are given for the nature and use of the film log, video tape recording log, and transparencies. When implemented nationally by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), the DWI Law Enforcement Training program should improve the alcohol enforcement activities of law enforcement officers.

by J. E. Carnahan; C. L. Dreveskracht
Michigan State Univ., East Lansing. Highway Traf. Safety Center
Contract DOT-HS-334-3-645
1974 ; 184p
Availability: NHTSA

HS-801 355

RESULTS OF THE FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL QUALIFICATION TESTING OF DEVICES TO MEASURE BREATH ALCOHOL. INTERIM REPORT

Eight Evidential Breath Testers, submitted by six manufacturers, were performance tested according to the Standard for Devices to Measure Breath Alcohol. In addition, a prototype breath tester not commercially available was tested. Test data are tabulated, and test results presented, itemizing those instruments which met all of the requirements of the Standard for mobile and non-mobile evidential breath testers.

by A. L. Flores
Department of Transportation, Transportation Systems Center,
Kendall Square, Cam
Rept. No. DOT-TSC-NHTSA-74-6 ; 1975 ; 26p
Rept. for Feb-Nov 1974.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 381

PEDESTRIAN LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES

The laws of 50 states and 50 communities selected at random relating to pedestrians are reviewed. The laws and ordinances are those adopted before January 1, 1974, and none adopted during 1974 are included. The laws are divided into groups dealing with definitions, pedestrian obedience, pedestrians crossing the roadway, other drivers' duties toward pedestrians, other pedestrians' duties, and miscellaneous laws. Specific topics covered include: bicyclists, push carts, toy vehicles, highway construction workers, police traffic directing, traffic control devices, crosswalks, miscellaneous crossing rules, safety zones, sidewalks, walking along the highway, soliciting business, hitchhiking, compliance with bridge and railroad signals, alcoholic pedestrians, and school zones.

by J. W. English; C. W. Conrath; M. L. Gallavan
National Com. on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances
DOT-HS-4-00928
Publ: TRAFFIC LAWS COMMENTARY v3 n3 p1-245 (Oct 1974)
1974 ; refs
Availability: GPO \$3.15 Stk No. 5003-00205

HS-801 383

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE SAFETY STUDY. HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1973 (SEC. 214)

An introduction to and background information on the problem of pedestrian and bicyclist safety is presented, along with an overview of Federal, State, and local activity, the methods employed in the development of the report, and a Congressional recommendation. Separate sections of the report delineate details on pedestrian and bicyclist safety as they relate to: state and local ordinances; enforcement policies, procedures, methods, practices and capabilities of responsible authorities for enforcing rules; the relationship between alcohol and pedestrian and bicycle safety; ways and means of improving programs; an analysis of present funding allocation of safety programs; and an assessment of the capabilities of Federal, State and local governments to fund such activities and programs.

Department of Transp., Washington, D. C. 20590
1975 ; 178p
Availability: GPO

HS-801 400

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. VOL. 1. ADULTS 18-55. FINAL REPORT

Target populations and communication strategies are identified for encouraging personal action steps to prevent drunk driving. Fully 54% of adult Americans participate at least once a month in social or business situations where alcohol is served;

they are termed ARS-Involved. This group has the potential for controlling drinking or restraining drunk drivers. The types of measures they are willing to take are restricted to friends and relatives, and include offer to drive, invite to stay over, call a taxi, and serve food with liquor to reduce intoxication. Adults seem less able to recognize impairment in others, but are quite willing to act. They have several misperceptions about causes and solutions of impairment. More than 60% mistakenly believe that a can of beer or a drink of wine is less intoxicating than an average drink of liquor. Findings are recommended which are based on a national probability sample of 1600 adults. Target populations for advertising are differentiated on the basis of life styles and personality profiles.

Grey Advertising, Inc., Res. Dept., 777 3rd Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017
Contract DOT-HS-074-1-096
1975 ; 222p 21refs
Rept. for Feb-Dec 1974. Vol. 2 is HS-801 401.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 401

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. VOL. 2. HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH. FINAL REPORT

Target populations and communications strategies are identified for encouraging personal action steps to prevent drunk driving. One fourth of high schoolers in a representative sample taken from 25 locations in the U.S. said they had driven once or twice when they knew they were too drunk to drive. Some 32% said they rode in cars driven by a heavily drinking driver at least once a month. The youth believe their driving skills are relatively unimpaired by alcohol and that serious consequences don't exist for teen drunk drivers. Half of the high school youth are drinking frequently and are unaware of the serious consequences of impaired driving. More than 74% believe a can of beer or a drink of wine is less intoxicating than an average drink of liquor. Some 70% of those involved with alcohol believe it is the parents' responsibility to explain the use of alcoholic beverages. Education programs should be aimed at correcting current misconceptions about drinking and driving and should depict personal action to prevent drunk driving as acceptable, expected behavior in the peer group.

Grey Advertising, Inc., Res. Dept., 777 3rd Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017
Contract DOT-HS-074-1-096
1975 ; 119p 21refs
Rept. for Feb-Dec 1974. Vol. 1 is HS-801 400.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 413

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF ALCOHOL IN PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS RESULTING IN DEATH AND INJURY. INTERIM REPORT

The literature and existing state of knowledge regarding alcohol and pedestrian safety is summarized. Attention is focused on the frequency and possible overinvolvement of alcohol in pedestrian accidents and alcohol as a causative element in these accidents. The nature of existing data on alcohol and pedestrian safety is examined with regard to: fatality data,

including distribution by blood alcohol concentration; controlled studies of fatal crashes; and behavioral responsibility, whether alcohol-impaired or sober. Estimating the role of alcohol in fatal pedestrian accidents is covered in terms of numbers of alcohol related fatalities, child and adult pedestrians, inferences from non-alcohol-related data, and the ratio of pedestrian deaths to pedestrian injuries. Crash dynamics, fatal and non-fatal, are examined in relation to: accident types; primary precipitating factors; pedestrian age, sex, race, and injury severity; and time of day and day of week. The implications of the findings are discussed. It is concluded that little is currently known of this problem and more data are needed before the extent of any pedestrian safety problems involving alcohol can be quantified or countermeasures can be devised.

by R. Zylman; R. D. Blomberg; D. F. Preusser
Dunlap and Associates, Inc., 1 Parkland Dr., Darien, Conn. 06820
Contract DOT-HS-4-00946
Rept. No. ED-74-10 ; 1975 ; 58p 98refs
Rept. for Jun 1974-Sep 1974.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 417

A STRATEGIC STUDY FOR COMMUNICATION PROGRAMS ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. HIGH SCHOOL STUDY. A PRELIMINARY REPORT

A representative sample of high school students is analyzed to provide NHTSA with strategic direction for communications programs aimed at this group regarding alcohol usage and highway safety. Details are given on the development of the measurement tool, and the alcohol related situation (ARS)-involved high school student, including size and nature of the situation, alcohol attitudes, drinking behavior, and driving behavior. Demographic, scholastic, social, and personality characteristics are tabulated. Potential countermeasures are reviewed.

Grey Marketing and Res. Dept.
Rept. No. GMRD-10300BR606 ; 1974 ; 75p
Prepared for the Office of Pedestrian and Driver Programs, National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, U. S. Dept. of Transp.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 418

A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE ON THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN BICYCLE/MOTOR-VEHICLE CRASHES. INTERIM REPORT

Domestic and foreign literature on bicycle/motor vehicle crashes was reviewed along with accident data from the files of selected accident record-keeping agencies. The main conclusions drawn from the literature review are shown: about 3% of all bicycle/motor vehicle accidents involve alcohol use by one of the vehicle operators; about 78% of the alcohol related bicycle/motor vehicle crashes involve a drinking motorist and about 22% involve a drinking bicyclist; the incidence of alcohol-related bicycle/motor vehicle crashes has remained relatively constant during the past five years; the frequency of alcohol-related bicycle/motor vehicle accidents is greatest at about 7:00 p.m. and on weekend days; inferential evidence suggests that the skills required to avoid bicycle/motor vehicle accidents are seriously degraded by alcohol.

by K. D. Cross; G. Fisher
Anacapa Sciences, Inc., 2034 De La Vina, P. O. Drawer Q,
Santa Barbara, Calif. 9
Contract DOT-HS-4-00982
1975 ; 28p 34refs
Rept. for Jun-Sep 1974.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 433

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES; PHASE 1: HIGH RISK DRIVER STUDY PLAN. REPORT

Several high risk drinking driver groups are defined, variables to be used in developing a predictive model of high risk drinking driving within these groups are specified, and a design is presented for a survey research operation which will discover these groups of high risk drinking drivers in the field, gather data on the relevant variables, and inductively develop best predicting equations from the data collected. Questionnaire forms are included, along with sampling plans and instructions.

by M. H. Wagner; J. H. Bigelow; J. Cobb; L. Goldstein; R. E. Kirkpatrick
Technical Res. Associates, Inc. 10604 Warwick Ave., Fairfax, Va. 22030
Contract DOT-HS-4-00989
Publ: ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES, Washington, 1975, pAi-1975 ; 55p 16refs
Study Design Plan Report for 1 Jun-31 Dec 1974.
Availability: NTIS, bound with HS-801 434--801 436

HS-801 434

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT ON PHASE 1

A six-month (Phase I) planning study was undertaken as the first step in a possible long-term, three-phase study. Phase I objectives included identification of potential high-risk groups and the development of plans for their study. Relevant literature was reviewed and data from selected in-house files were analyzed. No variables were found that unequivocally identified drivers at high risk to alcohol-related (A/R) crashes, and such drivers were found to be widely distributed. However, several variables consistently correlated with A/R crashes were found. The low incidence of A/R crashes among the general driving population was shown to create a significant identification problem that will result in a high false-positive rate among those predicted to have an A/R crash. Countermeasure programs directed to target groups known to contain a large number of false positives will necessarily be of limited scope. A carefully conceived and executed research program was recommended for the following target groups: drivers involved in A/R crashes; driving while intoxicated (DWIs); blue collar workers with high absenteeism rates; assigned-risk insureds; and divorcing persons.

by L. D. Filkins; R. L. Douglass Compton, R. L. D, C. P.; J. D. Flora
University of Michigan, Hwy. Safety Res. Inst., Huron Pkwy and Baxter Rd., Ann A
Contract DOT-HS-4-00990
Publ: ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES, Washington, 1975 pBi-1
Rept. No. UM-HSRI-AL-74-8 ; 1975 ; 117p 62refs
Rept. for 1 Jun-31 Dec 1974.
Availability: Bound with HS-801 433 and 801 435--801 436

HS-801 435

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT

An approach was developed to enhance the precision of predicting alcohol related crash involvement and to facilitate the application of appropriate precrash countermeasures. The approach assumed that there were small, identifiable high risk groups, and that prediction models could be developed to identify individuals with a high probability of crash involvement within the groups. The development of selection criteria for the high risk groups was constrained by the practical considerations of countermeasure application and the availability and cost of the data required for an ongoing program of target selection and precrash countermeasures. Five high risk driver groups were identified through a review of previous research on alcohol related crash involvement. Each group was made up of male drivers only, and was further defined by one or more of the following: age, recent change in marital status, hazardous moving violation record, and Alcohol Safety Action Project driving-while-intoxicated record. The estimated size of the resulting target groups ranged from less than 1% to about 7% of the male driver population. Detailed plans and specifications were prepared for developing and validating a model to predict crash involvement among group members.

by R. E. Hagen; D. H. Harris; A. Burg
Anacapa Sciences Inc., 2034 De La Vina St., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93102
Contract DOT-HS-4-00991
Publ: ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES, Washington, 1975 pCi-8
1975 ; 94p 31refs
Report for 1 Jun-31 Dec 1974.
Availability: Bound with HS-801 433, 801 434, and 801 436

HS-801 436

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT

Five types of drivers have been identified as having high accident probabilities relative to the general driving population: the "driving under the influence of alcohol" group; the youth group; the alcohol abuse group; the non-traffic violation arrest group; and the stress group. This research plan draws a sample of drivers of each identified type as well as two accident samples: personal injury accidents and fatal accidents. The research strategy and its underlying rationale are summarized, the intended data sources, data collection procedures, and analytic treatments discussed, and an administrative plan, complete with task breakdowns and time phases, presented. Key differences between this research plan and its predecessors are: its emphasis on finding higher and lower risk member of driver types already known to be high risk; its allowance for different accident types to be associated with different driver attributes; and its realization that the importance of one driver attribute may well depend upon the presence or absence of another. The study is expected to yield several products useful to administrators concerned with traffic safety.

by T. S. Overton; W. Douglas; B. J. Bagdis; M. G. Temple
Ketrion Inc., 530 E. Swedesford Rd., Wayne, Pa. 19087
Contract DOT-HS-4-00992
Publ: ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES, Washington, 1975 ; 83p 49refs
Report for 1 Jun-31 Dec 1974.
Availability: Bound with HS-801 433-801 435

HS-801 441

NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT 1973

The committee's legislative history and organization is reviewed, and details are given on standing and special subject committees, departmental certificates of commendation, and resolutions adopted and department replies in 1973. Subcommittee activities reviewed include those of the Subcommittee on Research and Program Development, the Subcommittee on Standards Implementation, and the Ad Hoc Task Force on Adjudication. The resolutions deal with: federal funding of police on interstate systems; conference on interstate system safety and efficiency; mandatory seat belt legislation; manpower training for highway safety; committee liaison with state legislatures; the Interregional Highway Safety Conference; reports on standards implementation; the National Alcohol Safety Action Plan; proposed highway safety program standards; traffic offense adjudication and rehabilitation alternatives; committee liaison with state legislatures; the third Highway Safety Conference; incentives for compliance with highway safety programs; and commendation for improved communication.

National Hwy. Safety Advisory Com., Washington, D. C.
20590
1974 ; 25p
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 502

A COMPUTER ARCHIVE OF ASAP ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SURVEYS, 1970-1974. INTERIM REPORT

As part of their evaluation procedures, 28 of the 35 federally sponsored Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAPs) conducted roadside breathtesting surveys of nighttime drivers between 1970 and 1974. Data from 77 of these surveys were brought together into an archive and each data set was reformatted into a single computer file containing 122 variables. The data from the 1973 national roadside breathtesting survey have also been included. This file contains breathtesting results, demographic data, information on alcohol consumption and knowledge about drinking and driving for 75,183 randomly selected drivers, plus 2701 passengers. The report contains the following: dates and sizes of the 78 surveys currently in the archive; breathtesting results by four time-day categories for each of the archived ASAP surveys; a codebook for the 122 variables in the master computer file along with the frequency and percentage distributions on each variable for the national survey and for the ASAP surveys, divided into four time periods; explanations of how the data are being stored for future use; and descriptive information about the variables being used. The grouped data show the following percentages of drivers with BACs equal to or exceeding 0.10%: 3% of weekend-early drivers; 1% of weekday-early drivers; and 6% of weekend-late and weekday-late drivers.

by R. J. Lehman; A. C. Wolfe; R. D. Kay
University of Michigan, Hwy. Safety Res. Inst., Huron Pkwy.
and Baxter Rd., Ann
Contract DOT-HS-031-3-722
Rept. No. UM-HSRI-AL-75-1 ; 1975 ; 172p 2refs
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 514

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM MANUAL. VOL. 8. ALCOHOL IN RELATION TO HIGHWAY SAFETY

Designed as a guide for states and their subdivisions to use in developing highway safety program policies and procedures, the manual provides information on the extent to which the immoderate use of alcohol is a factor in highway crashes, and serves as the basis both for resource allocations and for determining the effectiveness of countermeasures. Program development and operations are detailed, including: planning, chemical and behavioral tests, technical qualifications of operative personnel, tests following fatal crashes, and implied consent. Additional chapters cover program evaluation, reports, local government participation, Highway Safety Program Standard 8, representative projects, resource organizations, alcoholic influence report form, and minimum educational and experience requirements for laboratory personnel for chemical testing of blood and/or urine.

National Hwy. Traffic Safety Administration, Washington, D. C.
1975 ; 65p refs
Supersedes HS-820 044. Vols. 1-2 are HS-801 461--HS-801 462, v3 is HS-820 039, v4-6 are HS-801 463--HS-801 465, v7 is HS-801 349, v9 is HS-801 466, v10 is HS-820 046, v11-14 are HS-801 467--HS-801 470, v15 is HS-801 402, v16 is HS-820 050, v17 is HS-801 329, and v18 is HS-801 471.
Availability: GPO

HS-801 537

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. LEADER'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY

The leader's manual outlines his responsibilities in conducting seminars and group discussions. The small group setting is emphasized as most effective, and the inter-group competition as beneficial. Specific guidelines are offered for interpersonal relations and group management. Suggested discussion topics related to alcohol and highway safety are outlined along with the necessary materials and physical setting.

National Hwy. Traffic Safety Administration, Washington, D. C.
Contract DOT-HS-168-2-286
1974 ; 35p
Availability: GPO \$0.85. Stock No. 5003-00184

HS-801 538

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. PARTICIPANT'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY

the participant's manual for the training sessions covers various major areas of concern: seminar introduction; value exploration; seminar expectations; the problem drinking drivers; methods of coping; the interface; plans for a particular community; developing a model; and program evaluation.

National Hwy. Traffic Safety Administration, Washington, D. C.
Contract DOT-HS-168-2-286
1974 ; 201p 84refs
Availability: GPO \$3.10. Stock no. 5003-00188

HS-801 621

BREATH MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTATION IN THE U.S.

The various ways in which breath test technology has been applied in traffic law enforcement is described, including the legal environment within which new equipment is employed. A legal cornerstone of breath measurement law is the implied consent statute now in force in each state (implied consent being tied to the driving privilege). Complimenting this statute are two more recent laws, the illegal per se law, and the pre-arrest screening law. The illegal per se makes it a violation of law, in and of itself, to drive with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) over a specified limit (generally 10%). The pre-arrest screening law enables drivers to be tested for a BAC without an actual violation and to be subsequently charged (if warranted) with an alcohol-traffic offense. The operation of six basic types of breath measurement instrumentation is explained. The six types are: screening breath testers, including both the disposable reagent and the electromechanical type; evidential breath testers, including those using gas chromatography, photometric colorimetry, and infrared photometry; roadside collection devices, also using gas chromatography, but at the scene; passive breath testers, like the breath "sniffer"; educational tester, through such programs as NHTSA's Alcohol Safety Action Program (ASAP); and alcohol safety interlock systems, requiring the passage of a performance or a breath test prior to starting a car.

by J. V. Moulden; R. B. Voas
National Hwy. Traffic Safety Administration, Washington, D.C.
1975 ; 31p 4refs
Availability: Corporate author

HS-801 632

ON THE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION COUNTERMEASURE OF ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS. ANNUAL REPORT

In 1970, the National Highway Safety Administration proposed a comprehensive program of alcohol countermeasures aimed at reducing the number of alcohol-related traffic crashes and resultant death and injury. Since 1971, 35 community-based Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAP's) in different states have been testing a range of countermeasures. The progress of one of the most critical and promising, Public Information and Education, is reviewed. The PIE countermeasure aims to create an awareness of drunk driving as a serious problem, and to impact specific target audiences with the information and motivation they need to prevent the combination of excessive drinking and driving from occurring. The need for effective PIE programs is documented; and the overall effect they have had in the test sites is evaluated. Questions used in attitude and information surveys are given and the responses tabulated, showing percentage of change in the positive direction after informational campaigns. Among the sites whose programs are covered are Oklahoma City; Tampa, Florida; and Lincoln, Nebraska. Programs involving

adolescents and young adults are emphasized. It is concluded that ASAP PIE efforts have achieved a significant impact, especially in providing accurate information about causes, severity, and consequences of the drinking and driving problem.

National Hwy. Traffic Safety Administration, Office of Driver and Pedestrian Tra
1975 ; 66p 8refs
Availability: NHTSA

HS-801 636

METHODS EMPLOYED BY ASAP ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURES TO RECORD THE BEHAVIOR OF DRINKING DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT [VOL. 1]

The enforcement of measures of Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAP's) have been responsible for the identification and apprehension of drinking drivers on the nation's highways, in an effort to achieve the following objectives: an overall reduction of those motor vehicle accidents where the consumption of alcohol was causative, or where it was involved in any manner; a gradual reduction in the average blood-alcohol concentration (BAC) of drinking drivers; and a general decrease in the number of drinking drivers. ASAP measures encompass the following interdependent areas: enforcement, judicial, rehabilitation, and public information and education. This study concerns itself with processes, methods, and techniques employed by 22 nationwide ASAP sites to record the behavior, vital statistics, BAC, and other appropriate details pertaining to drinking drivers who have, by means of their arrest, been introduced into the criminal justice system. The recording methodology examined included the following: the development and utilization of forms and documents; video tape recording with the purpose of capturing photographically and audibly, the drinking driver's performance and response to instructions; the use of audio recording devices for the purpose of recording the driver's comments and replies, as well as the applicability of these devices to field use; and any other aids employed to record information for use as evidence. Copies of the principal forms used in connection with alcohol involved traffic offenses at the 22 sites are provided, as well as some of the specific procedures used at some of the sites involving the use of video tape recording, and in the arresting process.

by M. J. Apsey; Jr. Cobb., J. C.; G. W. Loveless
Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 507p 1ref
Rept. for Jun 1974-Jul 1975. This is vol. 1 of 6 vols. Vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695 -- 698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670 -- 691.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 652

DWI INSTRUCTOR TRAINING INSTITUTE: FINAL REPORT

The conduct of the five 5-day instructor training institutes held in various areas of the country is reported. Potential instructors were introduced to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)-developed curriculum materials for DWI (driving while under the influence) law enforcement training. The DWI training program was designed to improve

the alcohol enforcement activities of the patrol officer and to train potential instructors in methodology pertinent to the curriculum package. A set of detailed lesson outlines assured consistency of coverage at each institute while allowing for variation in instructor style. The emphasis of the institutes was the development of teaching skills in contrast to police alcohol traffic enforcement skills. Included were teaching methodology topics, DWI curriculum specific topics, practice teaching workshops, and a review session. Eighty-eight percent of the enrollees report that they are currently scheduled to be on-line DWI law enforcement instructors. Ninety-four percent of the enrollees expected that their organizations (representing 43 states, the District of Columbia, NHTSA, the Indian Nation, and the U.S. Park Police) will use all or some of the NHTSA curriculum materials in their future police alcohol traffic enforcement training. Eighty-four percent of the enrollees reported that the institute was quite or very valuable to them. The institutes proceeded on schedule and ran smoothly. As a result of the success of this institute series, as well as of others conducted by NHTSA for various occupational specialties, it is recommended that NHTSA continue to sponsor instructor training institutes for its new curriculum packages.

by A. M. Cleven; J. F. Oates; J.T. Fucigna
Dunlap and Associates, Inc., One Parkland Drive, Darien,
Conn. 06820
Contract DOT-HS-4-00959
Rept. No. ED-75-7 ; 1975 ; 182p
Rept. for Jul 1974-Jun 1975.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 656

**LEGAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG
INVOLVEMENT IN HIGHWAY SAFETY--ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW.
FINAL REPORT**

Legal literature and also information published in scientific and other nonlegal journals having some relevance to legal issues have been included in this review. The literature has been treated in the following categories: alcohol ingestion and driver performance--experimental studies (laboratory derived information); alcohol ingestion and driver performance--field studies (information derived from such sources as police records); measurement of blood alcohol and drug concentrations (concerning publications dealing with measuring techniques and devices and measurement validity); identification of problem drinking drivers (dealing with studies of identification after an alcohol involved driving incident or through a routine screening process while applying or renewing driver's licenses); evaluation of countermeasures (especially concerning Alcohol Safety Action Programs); and legal and constitutional issues in anti-drinking driver enforcement, adjudication, and sentencing. Although this review includes both alcohol and drug related publications, very few publications concerning legal aspects of drugs were available.

by J. W. Little; M. Cooper
National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
60611
Contract DOT-HS-4-00965
1975 ; 27p 80refs
Report for 1973-1974.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 658

**ETHANOL, OTHER CHEMICALS AND THEIR
POTENTIAL COMBINATION WHICH MAY
INFLUENCE AUTOMOBILE DRIVING
PERFORMANCE--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES
LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT**

Although more data are available relative to the impact of chemical ingestion on safe motor vehicle driving, they are not precise regarding effects. Information is more precise on the effects of ethanol than on other drugs or the combination of ethanol and other drugs. Studies continue to verify that alcohol induces impairment of driver abilities and they reaffirm the dominant role of alcohol in crashes. But, no effect has been reported which would separate alcohol from other factors to indicate whether the accident would not have occurred had ethanol not been present. Although extensive studies have been made of the effects of drugs and drug-alcohol combinations, the pharmacology may be better understood than can be practically demonstrated in the driver of a motor vehicle. There is need to formulate a consensus of opinion as to the acceptable amounts of drugs and alcohol, individually and in combination, which can be allowed in the body fluids of drivers. When this is done, legislation can be developed that can be used to control the problem.

by R. B. Forney; A. B. Richards
National Safety Council, 425 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
60611
Contract DOT-HS-4-00965
1975 ; 18p 40refs
Rept. covers Jul 1973-Jun 1974.
Availability: NTIS

HS-801 670

**REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL
SITE REPORTS: VERMONT**

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. The utilization of video tape and audio recording equipment to record DWI suspects' reactions and behavior is discussed and evaluated. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include: the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing Vermont with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washington, D.C. 20001
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 178p 2refs
Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670--691.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 671

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: UTAH (SALT LAKE COUNTY)

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. The utilization of video tape equipment to record DWI suspects' reactions and behavior is discussed and evaluated. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding: the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing UTAH with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washington, D.C. 20001
Contract DOT-HS-A-00938
1975 ; 199p
Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670--691.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 672

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: MASSACHUSETTS (BOSTON)

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing MASSACHUSETTS with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

ment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing Massachusetts with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washington, D.C. 20001
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 73p 1ref
Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670--691.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 673

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: MINNESOTA (HENNEPIN COUNTY)

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. The utilization of video tape equipment to record DWI suspects' reactions and behavior is discussed and evaluated. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding: the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing Minnesota with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washington, D.C. 20001
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 179p
Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670--691.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 674

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: LOUISIANA (NEW ORLEANS)

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. The utilization of video tape equipment to record DWI suspects' reactions and behavior is discussed and evaluated. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding: the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing LOUISIANA with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

sent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing Louisiana with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., Suite 252, Washington, D
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 136p

Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670--691.

Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 675

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: INDIANA (INDIANAPOLIS)

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. The utilization of video tape equipment to record DWI suspects' reactions and behavior is discussed and evaluated. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding: the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing Indiana with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 154 p

Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670--691.

Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 676

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: ARIZONA (PHOENIX)

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding: the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing Arizona with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 145p

Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670--691.

Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 677

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: ARKANSAS (PULASKI COUNTY)

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding: the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing Arkansas with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 147p

Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is

HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670-691.

Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 678

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: CALIFORNIA (LOS ANGELES COUNTY)

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. The utilization of video tape equipment to record DWI suspects' reactions and behavior is discussed and evaluated. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding: the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspensions, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing California with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 190p

Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670--691.

Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 679

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: FLORIDA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY)

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. The utilization of video tape equipment to record DWI suspects' reactions and behavior is discussed and evaluated. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding: the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection

and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing Florida with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 161p

Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670--691.

Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 680

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: GEORGIA (COLUMBUS)

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. The utilization of video tape equipment to record DWI suspects' reactions and behavior is discussed and evaluated. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing Georgia with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 134p 2refs

Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670--691.

Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 681

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: VIRGINIA (FAIRFAX COUNTY)

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. The utilization of video tape equipment to record DWI suspects' reactions and behavior is discussed and evaluated. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding: the implied con-

sent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing Virginia with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 219p 1ref
Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670--691.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 682

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: TEXAS (SAN ANTONIO)

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. The utilization of video tape equipment to record DWI suspects' reactions and behavior is discussed and evaluated. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding: the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing Texas with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 145p 1ref
Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670--691.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 683

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: MISSOURI (KANSAS CITY)

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. The utilization of video tape equipment to record DWI suspects' reactions and behavior is discussed and evaluated. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding: the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing Missouri with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 104p 2refs
Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670--691.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 684

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: NEBRASKA (LINCOLN)

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. The utilization of video tape equipment to record DWI suspects' reactions and behavior is discussed and evaluated. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding: the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing Nebraska with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 156p 1refs
Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670--691.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 685

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: NEW HAMPSHIRE

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. The utilization of video tape and audio recording equipment to record DWI suspects' reactions and behavior is discussed and evaluated. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding: the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing New Hampshire with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS4-00938
1975 ; 97p 1ref
Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670--691.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 686

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: OHIO (CINCINNATI)

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. The utilization of video tape equipment to record DWI suspects' reaction and behavior is discussed and evaluated. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest

breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing Ohio with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 109p
Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670--691.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 687

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: OKLAHOMA (OKLAHOMA CITY)

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. The utilization of video tape equipment to record DWI suspects' reactions and behavior is discussed and evaluated. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement of officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding: the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing Oklahoma with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 129p 2refs
Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670--691.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 688

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: SOUTH CAROLINA (RICHLAND COUNTY)

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the

powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing South Carolina with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washington
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 159p 2refs
Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670--691.

Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 689

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: SOUTH DAKOTA

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated. The questions and applicable responses to the standardized field survey (used for comparing South Dakota with the other 21 ASAP sites surveyed) are given.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washington
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 178p
Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670--691.

Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 690

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: MAINE (CUMBERLAND)

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. The utilization of video tape and audio recording equipment to record DWI suspects' reactions and behavior is discussed and evaluated. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washington
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 169p
Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670--691.

Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 691

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: MARYLAND (BALTIMORE)

Forms and documents used in connection with the processing of driving while under the influence (DWI) suspects are shown. The utilization of video tape equipment to record DWI suspects' reactions and behavior is discussed and evaluated. Sections of legislative provisions pertaining to the powers of enforcement officers, and to the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol are presented. The laws dealing with DWI situations include those regarding the implied consent to a chemical test for the purpose of determining blood alcohol content (BAC); the presumptions that can be made as a result of the test; the consequences of failure to submit to a BAC test; and the suspension, revocation, and reinstatement of driver's licenses. Physical coordination tests, pre-arrest breath screening, and evidentiary BAC testing techniques are described. In an overview of the Alcohol Safety Action Program, police patrol strategies and deployment, DWI detection and apprehension, transporting of persons and property, incarceration, officer testimony, and adjudication are discussed and evaluated.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washington
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 145p refs
Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is

HS-801 695-698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670-691.

Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 692

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS, FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2, SOBRIETY TESTING REPORT

The sobriety testing function encountered in the 22 nationwide Alcohol Safety Action Project's (ASAP) enforcement measures were surveyed. The personnel involved in the testing function, as well as the various processes of sobriety testing are described. The testing function, in the general context of ASAP enforcement, includes both physical coordination tests and the use of chemical testing devices to ascertain the blood-alcohol concentration (BAC) of the subject, as reflected in samples of such substances as blood, breath, and urine. Two principal types of breath testing equipment currently being used are evidentiary testing devices with a degree of reliability acceptable in court; and preliminary breath pre-scanning devices appropriate for roadside use. The principal objectives of this study are reflected in these three areas the application of physical coordination tests, the extent of use, the principal variations noted, and the major problems encountered; the sites which use pre-arrest breath screening, the devices used, the personnel who administer the tests, and the operational and training problems which have been acknowledged; and the major aspects of evidentiary testing, including the bodily substances analyzed, the devices which are used, the process of breath testing as it is currently practiced at the sites, and personnel and their training. Detailed information on the testing configuration at each of the 22 ASAP sites and the forms used at these sites are provided.

by F. G. Watson; M. J. Apsey; Jr. Cobb., J. C.; G. W. Loveless
Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave.,
N.W., Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938

1975 ; 560p refs

Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695-698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670-691. Rept. for Jun 1974-Jul 1975.

Availability: NTIS

HS-801 693

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS, FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3, PATROL DEPLOYMENT AND STRATEGIES

Information on patrol deployment and strategies gathered at 22 nationwide Alcohol Safety Action Programs (ASAP's) is summarized. Characteristics of the 72 law enforcement agencies within these 22 ASAPs include requirements for officer applicants, starting salaries, the number of ASAP officers per agency and per site, and the equipment use. Information on the three major strategies used to achieve enforcement goals are presented, specifically, the surveillance of known driving while intoxicated (DWI) offenders, roadblocks, and the use of special ASAP enforcement teams deployed in critical time periods in areas where there is a high probability of effecting DWI arrests. Primary emphasis was placed on aspects related to patrol deployment. Topics include the use of data on al-

cohol-related crashes in patrol deployment, criteria for patrol sector determination, the surveillance of areas with high probability of producing DWI arrests, the degree of restriction on patrol units in choosing their patrol areas, comparisons and contrasts of daily and weekly patrol schedules and the variations in the time an officer requires to effect a DWI arrest. Pre-ASAP and current estimates of arrest times are described and compared. In general, current estimates show that the time to complete an arrest has been reduced by over an hour compared to the pre-ASAP estimates.

by F. J. Watson; M. J. Apsey; Jr. Cobb., J. C.; G. W. Loveless
Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave.,
N.W., Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938

1975 ; 182p refs

Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695-698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670-691. Rept. for Jun 1974-Jul 1975.

Availability: NTIS

HS-801 694

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS, FINAL REPORT. VOL. 4, OVERALL ENFORCEMENT

A relatively non-technical summary of information on the overall process of driving while intoxicated (DWI) enforcement gathered from a survey of 22 Alcohol Safety Action Programs (ASAP's) is presented. Emphasis is placed on the processing procedures utilized by various sites with regard to suspect detection, apprehension, including pursuit, the stop, the arrest decision, the dispatch of an assisting officer, and legal aspects; transporting persons and property; incarceration; and testimony and adjudication. The procedures used at each of the 22 sites is presented in detail, along with the report forms used.

by F. G. Watson; M. J. Apsey; Jr. Cobb., J. C.; G. W. Loveless

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave.,
N.W., Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938

1975 ; 340p 1ref

Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801 693; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is HS-801 695-698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801 670-691. Rept. for Jun 1974-Jul 1975.

Availability: NTIS

HS-801 695

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5A. APPENDIX A: ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, INDIANA

Legal and operational procedures pertaining to the processing of driving while intoxicated suspects and manuals for the operation of detection equipment and recording devices, such as breath analyzers and video tape recorders are presented. Demographic statistics concerning alcohol related offense arrests are selectively provided for these six states.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave.,
N.W., Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 314p
Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801
693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is
HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801
670--691.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 696

**REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5B. APPENDIX A:
LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND,
MASSACHUSETTS, MINNESOTA**

Legal and operational procedures pertaining to the processing
of driving while intoxicated suspects and manuals for the
operation of breath analyzers are presented. Arrests statistics
for alcohol related traffic offenses are also selectively pro-
vided for these five states.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave.,
N.W., Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 318p
Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801
693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is
HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801
670--691.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 697

**REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5C. APPENDIX A:
MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, OHIO**

Legal and operational procedures pertaining to the processing
of driving while intoxicated suspects and manuals for the
operation of detection and recording devices, such as breath
analyzers and video tape equipment, are presented.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave.,
N.W. Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 351p
Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801
693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is
HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801
670--691.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-801 698

**REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5D. APPENDIX A:
OKLAHOMA, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA,
TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA**

Legal and operational procedures pertaining to the processing
of driving while intoxicated suspects and manuals for the
operation of detection and recording devices, such as breath
analyzers and vidio tape equipment, are presented.

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave.,
N. W. Suite 252, Washing
Contract DOT-HS-4-00938
1975 ; 377p
Vol. 1 is HS-801 636; vol. 2 is HS-801 692; vol. 3 is HS-801
693; vol. 4 is HS-801 694; vol. 5 (comprised of parts A--D) is
HS-801 695--698; and vol. 6 (comprised of 22 parts) is HS-801
670--691.
Availability: Reference copy only

HS-810 049

**AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERING EFFECTIVENESS IN
STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY
PROGRAMS**

Stresses the inseparability of components of highway safety
and the need for cooperative effort. Extends the safety triad
of vehicle-highway-driver to include passenger-pedestrian
relating Highway Safety performance standards to alcohol and
pedestrian safety.

by Bradford M. Crittenden
National Hwy. Safety Bureau
1969 ; 13p
Presented at the International Automotive Engineering
Congress and Exposition, Detroit, Mich.

HS-810 058

THE SAFE VEHICLE OPERATOR (HIGHWAY)

Discusses the role of the driver in accidents. Includes
problems of the drivers physical and mental fitness drinking
patterns, attitudes, driver education, licensing, improvement
courses for offenders, and other accident factors. Urges
research on many of these problems and the use of driving
simulation equipment.

by Robert Brenner
National Hwy. Safety Bureau

HS-810 079

**TESTIMONY ON PENDING MATTERS RELATING
TO THE HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS**

Outlines the National Highway Safety Bureaus role in carrying
out provisions of the Highway Safety Act of 1966. Discusses
the effectiveness of seat belts, motorcycle safety programs,
drinking driver control, emergency medical services, driver
education, accident investigation, the National Driver Register,
and other aspects of the highway safety program.

by Robert Brenner
National Hwy. Safety Bureau
1969 ; 37p

HS-810 083

**MYTHS AND MISCONCEPTIONS IN TRAFFIC
SAFETY**

Author recommends meeting immediate need of traffic safety
with action programs based on intuition until research can pro-

vide scientific evidence for specific programs. The concepts of "accident prevention," deviant drinkers and accidents, driver behavior, pedestrian controlsafety posters, and driver education are discussed, with emphasis regarding misconceptions. The contribution to accidents by vehicle design and highway design is mentioned. The importance of reliable investigation and reporting of all the causes of accidents is pointed out.

National Hwy. Safety Bureau
Publ: Robot

p2-7

HS-810 086

HADDON ON HIGHWAY SAFETY

In this interview on driver education, Dr. Haddon discusses the importance of knowledge of possible malfunction of vehicles, of impairment by alcohol and medical conditions, of hazards of highway design deficiencies, and of vehicle design, especially seat belts. Drivers should be educated regarding handling emergency situations in the post crash phase. States vary in their compliance to the federal driver education standards.

by W Haddon, Jr.
National Hwy. Safety Bureau
Publ: Analogy

HS-810 088

DOT INVITES SAE TO HELP SET GOALS FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM

In an exchange of letters, the U.S. Department of Transportation has requested the Society of Automotive Engineers suggestions concerning the agency's goals to reduce the highway fatality rate one half by 1980, and the requirements needed to achieve the goal with respect to the driver, traffic environment, and vehicle. SAEs reply pinpoints the driver as the greatest source of failure and urges emphasis in this area especially with regard to alcohol and drug caused deaths physically unfit drivers, driver licensing standards, law enforcement, driver training; upgrading of highway design; safer vehicle design and mandatory inspection; and research on cost-effectiveness in accident reduction.

by Thomas F. Malone; J. Sam winters; Philip S. Myers
National Hwy. Safety Bureau Automotive Engineers, Inc.

HS-810 093

REMARKS AT THE FHWA HIGHWAY SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, AIRLIE HOUSE, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA

Outlines progress made and standards developed as a result of the passage of the Highway Safety Act of 1966 and the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966. Covers problems which are divided into three general phases: the pre-crash, crash, and post-crash. Cites specific problems as the lack of emergency medical services, public understanding, al-

cohol involvement in accidents, packaging of passengers, highway design, and social issues.

by W. Jr. Haddon
National Traf. Safety Administration

HS-810 114

TRAFFIC SAFETY - THE CURRENT PICTURE

Four aspects of the current picture of highway safety are discussed. Computerized fuel injection, lower compression ratios, and non-leaded fuels may make automotive air pollution a thing of the past in 1975. Latest developments in airbag restraints will enable occupants to walk away from 60-mph crashes and do away with the inconvenience of seat belts and head restraints. Working through judges and local police departments will help remove drivers with .10% blood alcohol levels (those involved in 40-50% of fatal crashes) from the roads. A 10-year plan for the auto industry to devise safe occupant packaging will be developed from an experimental safety car project for the family sedan. The overall picture appears hopeful and exciting.

by Douglas W. Toms
National Hwy. Safety Bureau
1970 ; 12p
Presented before the Car and Truck Renting and Leasing Assoc., Las Vegas, Nev.

HS-810 115

THE CHALLENGE OF THE SEVENTIES

In an overview of survival on the highway in the 70s, alcohol counter measures and airbag usage are presented as examples of rapid payoff in saving lives. Long term gains are characterized by commitment in terms of control and money. Enforcement of laws and regulations and community support are urged.

by Douglas W. Toms
National Hwy. Safety Bureau
1970 ; 18p
Presented before the John C. Stennis Forum, Mississippi State Coll.

HS-810 116

REMARKS BEFORE THE PILOT CLUB INTERNATIONAL'S SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN HIGHWAY SAFETY, WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 10, 1968

A hypothetical crash is described, dividing the crash events into precrash, crash, and postcrash phases. Precrash factors, such as drunken driving and vehicle defects, determine whether a crash takes place. Crash phase factors, such as occupant packaging and highway design, determine whether injuries occur and, if so, their severity. Postcrash phase factors, such as highway communication systems and emergency medical treatment, help to determine whether the injured will live or die. Three actions suggested to improve the highway safety situation are: see that Dept. of Transportation highway safety

standards are adopted locally; when adopted, see that the standards are properly implemented; and keep up with new standards as they are issued.

by William Jr. Haddon
National Hwy. Safety Bureau
1968 ; 10p

Speech previously presented before the National Conference of Women Community Leaders for Highway Safety, 27 Nov 1967.

HS-810 121

VIOLENCE ON THE HIGHWAY

In this speech Dr. Haddon tells of the role of the National Highway Safety Bureau in the overall traffic safety effort, and of the areas that need improvement if there is to be a reduction in the number of lives lost on the highways. These include: the elimination of road and vehicle hazards, better emergency medical care, better control of the drinking driver, and special attention to the elderly and school children.

by William Haddon
National Hwy. Safety Bureau
Publ: Traffic Digest and Review

HS-810 128

THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM

The nature of the highway safety problem is outlined. Highway safety programs and laws are discussed, particularly the Highway Safety Act of 1966 and the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966. The safety standards and progress made towards implementing them are outlined. The problems of young drivers, emergency medical services, and drinking drivers are discussed in some detail. It is recommended that the passage of implied consent laws be made a priority. Plans for the experimental safety car are discussed.

by Bradford M. Crittenden
National Hwy. Safety Bureau
1970 ; 32p

Presented to the National Extension Homemakers Council Conference on Highway Safety and Health, Michigan State University, February 2-4, 1970

HS-810 134

PROGRESS OF STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS UNDER SAFETY STANDARDS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU

Aspects of highway safety discussed include: requirements of the safety standards; state compliance with the standards; funding of programs; state laws dealing with highway safety. Much has been done to comply with standards on motorcycle safety helmets, drinking driver control through implied consent laws, emergency medical services. Compliance with other standards is discussed more briefly.

by Bradford M. Crittenden
National Hwy. Safety Bureau
1970 ; 17p

HS-810 137

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING

Although more than 25,000 people are killed every year in alcohol-related crashes, there is no evidence that the efforts being made to control the problem are succeeding. The evidence on the nature of the alcohol and driving problem in the U. S. is outlined. It has been found that 2% of drivers not in accidents, 12% of drivers involved in accidents not their fault, and 53% of drivers fatally injured in single car accidents had blood alcohol above 0.10%. The measures used to control drunk driving and the failures and shortcomings of these measures are discussed. It is suggested that nations may benefit from each other's technology which has been effective in attacking the drunk driving problem. The U. S. is prepared to share its information.

National Hwy. Safety Bureau
1970 ; 18p

Presented at First Technical Meeting on the U. S. Pilot Study on Road Safety, Brussels, 23 Mar 1970.

HS-810 148

DOT'S ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM

Nine projects to control the problem drinker who drives are now underway, and an additional twenty will be started by the end of 1970. The campaign against the drinking driver will reach from the National Highway Safety Bureau and the state governments to community grass roots.

by Willard Y. Howell
Publ: Traffic Safety

HS-810 154

PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The National Highway Safety Bureau's plans to mount a major attack on the problem drinker include: much heavier emphasis on alcohol countermeasures programs in program of grants to states and communities; substantially broadened and enlarged support to countermeasures research; more extensive support for demonstration, pilot, and other initial or experimental project involving implementation, in public domain, of a substantial number of and variety of countermeasures; development of the managerial and coordination capabilities at the state and local levels that will be necessary to have effective alcohol/driver campaigns throughout the nation.

May 15, 1976

HS-810 168

by Herbert S. Fuhrman
National Highway Safety Bureau
Publ: Proceedings of a Conference on Community Response

Presented at a working conference held at Michigan Univ.,
Ann Arbor, 18-19 Nov 1969.

HS-810 163

WHAT THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION IS DOING ABOUT THE DRINKING DRIVER

The Department of Transportation's Alcohol Countermeasures Program is described. The program is based on the concept drawn from currently available research that one-third of all highway fatalities are attributed to problem drinker-drivers or pedestrians, and that another 16% of such fatalities in the U.S. are attributable to social drinkers who occasionally abuse alcohol and drive.

by Robert B. Voas
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administ
1971 ; 20p
Prepared for presentation at the Ottawa Road Safety
Workshop, Ottawa, Canada 29 Jan 1971.

HS-810 164

VIOLENCE BY VEHICLE: AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY

The role of alcohol in fatal accidents as well as crime is examined. Recognizing that not all drivers who drink contribute to accidents, the Department of Transportation's alcohol countermeasures program is concentrating on the problem drinkers that drives, whose blood alcohol concentrations are often 0.10% or more, and the social drinker who occasionally drinks to excess. A do-it-yourself breath tester might help, but the problem drinker will have to be prevented from driving by some other means. Some effective means of rehabilitating problem drinkers is needed, and the national alcohol countermeasures effort proposes to find it.

by Robert B. Voas
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administ
1932 ; 30p 24 refs

HS-810 165

THE RELATIONSHIP OF ALCOHOL ABUSE TO HIGHWAY SAFETY

The program of the National Highway Safety Bureau is outlined for reducing alcohol-related accidents. Emphasis is placed on identifying and controlling drivers with a drinking problem. Alcohol is pinpointed as playing a significant role in approximately 50% of all fatal traffic accidents.

by Robert B. Voas; Len tabor
National Hwy. Safety
1970 ; 19p
Presented to the Women's Conference of the National Safety
Congress, 24 Oct 1970.

HS-810 166

THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU'S PROPOSED ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURE PROGRAM

The role alcohol plays in traffic accidents and the patterns under which it is consumed are discussed. Using blood-alcohol levels as a scientific measure of intoxication, investigations into alcohol-related traffic accidents have shown that more than half the drivers between 25 and 60 who are at fault have blood alcohol levels over 0.15%. A level of 0.10% is that proposed by the National Highway Safety Bureau as a legal definition of intoxication. It is estimated that there are three million alcoholics and four million heavy escape drinkers who drive. A four-part countermeasures program is proposed that will provide 100% federal support for state and community highway safety programs; new countermeasures equipment, and procedures; a safety campaign to inform and train the public to support or assist in these programs; and, a series of community-level model programs to provide for rehabilitation of the problem drinker.

by Willard Y. Howell
National Hwy. Safety
1970 ; 60p
Presented to the Governors' Highway Safety Representatives
of the Northeastern Region, 28 Apr 1970.

HS-810 167

DRINKING AND DRIVING--A NATIONAL PROBLEM

Two-thirds of the alcohol-related traffic deaths are being caused by a small deviant minority of problem drinkers who can be identified and helped. This is the premise behind the IDA program: identification, decision, and action. The text for a slide presentation on the subject of alcohol-related deaths is presented without copies of accompanying slides.

by Willard Y. Howell
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administ
1970 ; 11p

HS-810 168

THE DRINKING DRIVER--AMERICAN DILEMMA

Part of the United States' problem with chronic drinking drivers stems from the almost universal acceptance of social drinking as part of our culture, which in turn leads to leniency by judges and juries. To begin an effective campaign to reduce the number of alcohol-related deaths, it is necessary to convince the general public that the large proportion of drinking drivers who are involved in traffic accidents are not social drinkers but problem drinkers, usually with a record of repeated traffic offenses, who are sick and in need of medical assistance and for whom punishment is no deterrent.

by Willard Y. Howell
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administ
1971 ; 15p

HS-810 169

CAS HAT DRUNKS CAN'T DRIVE

Methods of identifying problem drinking drivers and preventing them from operating a car are discussed. Only breath tests seem to be practical means of measuring blood alcohol levels. Various tests of a person's fitness to drive which have been considered for use in an interlock system are briefly discussed. Means to prevent the driver, whose license has been suspended, from driving are mentioned. Problems with interlock systems include: embarrassment of other drivers of the problem drinker's car; interference with the problem drinker's means of earning a living; and cost and reliability of the system used.

by Robert B. Voas
National Hwy. Safety
1970 ; 37p22 refs
Prepared for presentation at the annual meeting of the Human Factors Society San Francisco, Calif., 15 Oct 1970.

HS-810 170

ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES

The National Highway Safety Bureau has developed a multiple countermeasure program to aid in reducing the number of alcohol-related accidents. The key element is that the program be organized on a community-wide basis, involving a number of different activities by the various participating safety and alcohol treatment organizations.

by Robert B. Voas
National Highway Safety
1970 ; 11p
Prepared for presentation at the National Safety Congress and Exposition Chicago, Ill., 28 Oct 1970.

HS-810 171

IMPROVED METHODS OF MEASURING BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

Three applications of alcohol detection devices are described. One is a portable alcohol breath test device that could be used by a law enforcement officer in a roadside test to apprehend intoxicated drivers. The second is a blood alcohol test device for field use. A third application is for a self-measurement device for public education programs.

by Robert B. Voas
National Hwy. Safety
1970 ; 25p

HS-810 174

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Douglas Toms outlines highway safety priorities. He lists the top priority program as crash survivability, with alcohol countermeasures coming second. Third is the long range development of an experimental safety vehicle which would avoid

crashes through improved handling, braking, visibility, and lighting. Passive restraints are being developed because people won't use safety belts. Physiological test devices may be installed on the cars of problem drinkers but probably not on all cars. Mr. Toms also discusses the role engineering societies can play in reducing highway accidents and the relationship between government and the automotive industry.

by Douglas Toms
National Hwy. Safety
Publ: Automotive Engineering

HS-810 175

STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S. SENATE

Highway safety programs are beginning to show striking progress; traffic fatalities dropped 2% in 1970. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration is working on programs in many areas, including driver behavior, driver education, driver licensing, police traffic services, alcohol countermeasures, alcohol education. Appropriations for these programs are discussed. The importance of state highway safety programs is described.

by Douglas W. Toms
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administ
1971 ; 36p

HS-810 177

REDI: TO ATTACK ALCOHOL-RELATED HIGHWAY CRASHES

Research, education, demonstration, and implementation (REDI) make up the alcohol countermeasures program. Research develops educational, enforcement, and treatment countermeasures for state programs. Education improves public awareness of problem drinking-driving and social drinking-driving and of countermeasure programs. Demonstration focuses on Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAP). Implementation requires transition of projects to Federal-state matching grants and finally, to state and local funding.

by Charles H. Hartman
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administ
1971 ; 20p
Presented at 39th annual AAMVA International Conference, New York City, 22 Sep 1971.

HS-810 178

A STATUS REPORT ON THE NATIONAL DRIVER REGISTER

Recalling defective drivers is more difficult than recalling cars, without precise identification. The register recommends driver birthplace data and social security numbers to identify drivers with certainty, but has found that these data are not generally available from the states. Alcohol safety programs rely on the register, which each day receives about 3,000 records and 65,000 inquiries and responds with 550 reports. Proposed legislation will broaden the use of the register, but the quality of the data depends on cooperation by the states.

May 15, 1976

HS-810 184

by Brian J. Connell
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administ
1971 ; 5p
Presented at the 39th Annual AAMVA International
Conference, New York, 23 Sep 1971.

HS-810 179

THE ATTACK ON ALCOHOL RELATED HIGHWAY DEATHS: PROGRESS REPORT

The Office of Alcohol Countermeasures instituted by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has been given the responsibility of a drive to remove excessive drinkers from the road. Previous safety campaigns have failed in their efforts. People need to realize the dangers surrounding high blood-alcohol concentrations. A program was conducted at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas to educate servicemen and change their attitudes towards those who drank excessively and drove recklessly. They were shown that this conduct was not to be condoned but was an example of sick disturbed behavior. The program was successful as evidenced by a 50 to 60% reduction in accidents.

by Willard Y. Howell
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administ
1971 ; 15p
Prepared for presentation at the Air Force Traffic Safety
Conference, Norton Air Force Base, 5-7 Oct 1971.

HS-810 180

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU PROGRAM IN ALCOHOL SAFETY RESEARCH

Studies to determine whether there is any distinguishing biographicalpsychological or medical variables peculiar to an individual prior to his becoming a highway fatality have been funded by the National Highway Safety Bureau in four American universities. It became apparent from these studies that the majority of convicted drinking drivers had previous arrests and that this group of drinking drivers may be less involved in highway fatalities than had been believed. Future research will focus on developing specific countermeasures for the alcohol related highway fatality program through detection and by using the results of laboratory tests on alcohol-induced performance as related to an individual's personality and background. It is hoped that treatment programs can be developed tailored to the change alcohol produces on the character of the individual.

by R. V. Voas
National Hwy. Safety
1932 ; 4p
Prepared for presentation at the 5th International Conference on Alcohol and Traffic Safety, Frieberg, Germany, 22-27 Sep 1969.

HS-810 181

A PROPOSED PROGRAM TO CONTROL THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER TECHNICIAN-

AMBULANCE: CONCEPTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The National Highway Safety Bureau developed in 1969 an lesson plans and instructor guidelines for orgainizing, problem drinker and, secondarily, at the heavy social personnel with emphasis on the medical aspects of training. a fatal accident. This program embodies nearly three dozen Assessment of whether students provide more effective implemented in the states throughout the nation through a considered within the scope of the pilot test. education program conducted by mass media; a program of advanced research and development providing new tools and methodologies for safety program specialists working in the area of alcohol safety; a program of support for state safety efforts through formula matching grants under section 402 of the Highway Safety Act; and a 100% funded program of alcohol safety action projects at the local community level throughout the United States.

by Robert B. Voas
National Hwy. Safety
Contract FH-11-6967
1970 ; 51p
Prepared for presentation at the 25th Annual Federal Safety
Council ConferenceChicago, 27 Oct 1970.

HS-810 183

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS. PROGRESS REPORT

The Alcohol Countermeasures Program is the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's highest priority safety drive. In addition to the national effortwhich includes research, evaluation, public information, manpower training, and liaison, the Office of Alcohol Countermeasures has an innovative state and community program. These community efforts, called Alcohol Safety Action Projects, are entirely financed for three and one-half years by Federal funds. Several ASAP projects, in different states, are described.

by Herschel V. Hawley
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administ
1971 ; 9p
Presented at the Traffic Conference, National Safety
Congress, Chicago, 26 Oct 1971.

HS-810 184

DRINKING DRIVER DEATHS±A NATIONAL TRAGEDY

One of the most critical problems affecting traffic safety is the drunk driver. Research has proven that alcohol is involved in more than 50 percent of all traffic fatalities. This article describes relationship of blood-alcohol concentration and highway accidents and the countermeasures taken by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The commitment of the public to help fight the drinking driver is needed.

by Charles H. Hartman
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administ
1971 ; 3p
Reprinted from General Federation Clubwoman (Oct 1971).

HS-810 186

STATUS OF THE NHTSA ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM

Past alcohol safety campaigns have been losers, but the NHTSA is convinced by recent trends that traffic deaths and injuries involving alcohol can be reduced. The public is realizing that drunken driving is a major problem, as research focuses attention on the relative few who drink excessively. The expanded alcohol countermeasures program involves many countermeasures and action on: research, public education, Federal-state priority programs, and demonstration projects in selected communities, the Alcohol Safety Action Projects.

by Robert B. Voas
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administ
1971 ; 32p
Prepared for presentation at Michigan State University, 22 Jul 1971.

HS-810 187

ALCOHOL AND THE DRINKING DRIVER

About 360 deaths a week occur at the hands of drinking drivers \pm tolerated by an apathetic public. Because accident risks soar when blood alcohol levels rise, alcohol countermeasures have highest priority among safety programs. There are now 35 Alcohol Safety Action Projects, federally funded to start community action. Program results are promising as research, private, and public agencies join the fight, but help is most needed from concerned citizens.

by Marjory Rone
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administ
1971 ; 8p
Presented at Iowa Women's Traffic Safety Council annual meeting, Des Moines, 4 Dec 1971.

HS-810 189

REMARKS BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LICENSED BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES, INC. NEW YORK CITY, JANUARY 26, 1972

The role of drunk drivers in the highway death toll is discussed. About 7% of the driving population drives after heavy drinking, and these 7% are responsible for a third of all highway fatalities. Means of controlling drunk drivers are described, including Alcohol Safety Action Projects and alcohol education, especially by television.

by Wilson J.E.
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 14p
Availability: NHTSA

HS-810 192

REMARKS BEFORE THE KICK-OFF LUNCHEON OF THE OKLAHOMA CITY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT,

Four approaches towards controlling drunk drivers are being used: national public education; research and development; Alcohol Safety Action Projects; and alcohol countermeasures in present state highway safety programs. Each is briefly described.

National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 12p
Availability: NHTSA

HS-810 194

THE BEAT OF LIFE

Safety programs of the Department of Transportation are outlined. Highway safety programs particularly mentioned are development of the experimental safety vehicle and alcohol countermeasures. A plea is made for all to support the cause of highway safety.

by H., Hartman, Charles
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 13p
Presented at Michigan Safety Conference, Lansing, 20 Apr 1972.
Availability: NHTSA

HS-810 199

REMARKS AT KICK-OFF CEREMONIES OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT, CONCORD, APRIL 14, 1972

,Search terms: Alcohol usage deterrents; Alcohol Safety Action Projects; Drinking drivers; Driver intoxication; Problem drivers; State action; Alcohol education; Accident causes; Accident repeater drivers

by Charles F. Livingston
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 10p
The relationship between drinking and accidents is discussed. Public education programs about drunk driving are described. Other efforts to control the problem include research and development programs, Alcohol Safety Action Projects, and state programs in alcohol countermeasures.

HS-810 200

IMPROVED DRIVER PERFORMANCE AND DRIVER/VEHICLE/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

The purpose of this paper is to describe the interactive process that goes on continually among the driver, the vehicle, and the environment in a traffic situation. Driver performance can be improved by teaching people the skills and knowledge necessary for safe driving and by attacking factors which impair driving. The most important impairment factor is alcohol. Various alcohol countermeasures are described, including better detection equipment for police use and alcohol interlock systems. Also discussed are driver training for emergencies, safer vehicle design, the driver's visual task, and better highway signs.

May 15, 1976

HS-810 224

by Charles H. Hartman
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 15p
Presented at International Vehicle and Highway Safety
Conference, Washington D.C., 31 May 1972.
Availability: NHTSA

HS-810 205

REMARKS AT SYMPOSIUM ON ALCOHOL, DRUGS, AND DRIVING

The Highway Safety Act of 1966 and the safety standards are described. The problem of inconsistency in treatment of traffic offenses is discussed. The safety standards are now being consolidated and some new requirements added. The drinking driver problem is briefly discussed.

by James E. Wilson
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 11p
Presented at Bolling Air Force Base Officers Club, 8 Jun 1972.
Availability: NHTSA

HS-810 210

ALCOHOL SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM

The Department of Transportation's program for dealing with abusive drinker-drivers is described. Aspects discussed include the roles of social drinkers and problem drinkers in causing highway crashes; blood alcohol levels; research and development programs dealing with drinking drivers; public information programs; Alcohol Safety Action Projects; state and community matching grant programs.

by Charles H. Hartman
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 18p
Presented at Alcohol/Drug Traffic Safety Workshop,
University of Wisconsin, Platteville, 12 Jul 1972.
Availability: NHTSA

HS-810 211

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 17, 1972

Highway safety responsibilities and programs supporting the state and community highway safety programs are described. Program accomplishments and plans are discussed relating to driver control through licensing, rehabilitation, traffic law adjudication, and police traffic enforcement; alcohol countermeasures; codes and laws; driver education; pedestrian safety; emergency medical services; motor vehicle inspection; safety manpower development. The consolidation of highway safety standards is also discussed.

by Douglas W. Toms
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 87p
Availability: NHTSA

HS-810 212

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S. SENATE, JUNE 15, 1972

The highway safety problem, state and community highway safety programs, and program accomplishments and plans are described. Specific aspects discussed are: driver control through licensing, rehabilitation, and police traffic services; alcohol countermeasures; driver education; pedestrian safety; emergency medical services; motor vehicle inspection; safety manpower development; unifying the highway safety standards; and legislative needs.

by Douglas W. Toms
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 78p
Availability: NHTSA

HS-810 222

REMARKS BEFORE THE 49TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF PILOT INTERNATIONAL, MIAMI BEACH, JULY 21, 1970

Drinking drivers and their role in accidents are discussed. The relationship between blood alcohol levels and the establishment of fault in fatal accidents is described. There is considerable research to indicate that probably the majority of individuals responsible for fatal accidents involving alcohol are problem drinkers; they often have blood alcohol levels at or above 0.15%, arrest records involving alcohol, and are known to be alcoholics. The countermeasures needed are identification of problem drinker-drivers and programs to keep them from driving after drinking. Ten action areas for local programs are discussed.

by Lawrence A. Pavlinski
National Hwy. Safety Bureau
1970 ; 38p
Availability: NHTSA

HS-810 223

STATEMENT BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, SUB- COMMITTEE ON ROADS, JULY 16, 1970

The highway safety problem is discussed in terms of appropriations needed to deal with it effectively. Two top priority programs are alcohol countermeasures and passive restraints. The role played in accidents by the problem drinker-driver is described. The reorganization of the National Highway Safety Bureau is discussed and its plans and activities described.

by Douglas W. Toms
National Hwy. Safety Bureau
1970 ; 30p
Availability: NHTSA

HS-810 224

STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ROADS, SENATE PUBLIC WORKS

COMMITTEE REGARDING FEDERAL HIGHWAY LEGISLATION, JULY 16, 1970

Highway programs and the legislation needed for extending and strengthening them are discussed. Programs and projects described include the Interstate Highway System; public transportation planning; environmental planning; highway beautification; the TOPICS program; drinking driver control.

by John A. Volpe
Department of Transp.
1970 ; 17p
Availability: NHTSA

HS-810 229

RESEARCH INTO PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION, REHABILITATION AND DRIVER BEHAVIOR

The primary method of reducing the human contribution to accident causation must be through improved training of the vehicle operator. Four major categories of driver education are described. Driver education is the initial education of the driver which provides the skills to get him on the road. Public education, a second type of educational process, involves the presentation of messages over mass media. These messages are directed at individuals who are already operating vehicles and generally are intended to modify their attitudes toward driving. Driver improvement involves training or attempts at attitude modification of a limited number of individuals selected from the overall population, usually because of specific problem behavior. Some drivers are believed to be dangerous because they are sick. This is particularly true of problem drinkers who operate vehicles. For these individuals, court based treatment programs are being established.

by R. B. Voas
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 59p 77refs
Presented at the Conference on Medical, Human and Related Factors Causing Traffic Accidents, including Alcohol and other Drugs, Montreal, 30 May 1972.
Availability: NHTSA

HS-810 230

NHTSA PLANS FOR TESTING A NEW ALCOHOL SCREENING DEVICE.

New test devices have been developed to assist a patrolling policeman in ascertaining whether a driver has been drinking. Though less accurate than the quantitative tests given at the police station, these portable breath analyzers will increase the accuracy of the police in detecting drunk drivers, reduce the time required to make an arrest, protect the innocent driver, and avoid embarrassment to the motorist. An explanation of how to use the device is given and the instrument is briefly described. On or about January 1, 1973 a series of field tests of these devices will begin at sites where the NHTSA is sponsoring Alcohol Safety Action Projects.

by R. B. Voas
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 7p
Statement presented at a news conference, Chicago, 14 Sep 1972.
Availability: NHTSA

HS-810 231

REMARKS AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF KEMPER INSURANCE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 14, 1972

The Department of Transportation's plans for field testing Alcohol Screening Devices (ASDs) are outlined. These devices are portable, automatic breath testing units for measuring the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of drivers at the roadside.

by C. F. Livingston
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 6p
Availability: NHTSA

HS-810 233

REMARKS BEFORE THE 14TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, AUTOMOBILE WHOLESALERS OF NEW ENGLAND, CAPE COD, MASS., SEPTEMBER 23 1972

The author briefly mentions the organization of the NHTSA, highway death statistics, and the estimated number of lives saved by the use of seat belts. Emphasis, however, is on the problem of drinking drivers, allowable BAC's, the work of the Office of Alcohol Countermeasures, and the Alcohol Safety Action Projects. A plea is made for more public education on alcohol problems.

by J. E. Wilson
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 18p
Availability: NHTSA

HS-810 236

SPEECH TO THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS

NHTSA's Alcohol Countermeasures Program is described. The four major elements of the program are: research and development designed to put new tools into the hands of local agencies; a public information program designed to gain public support for local action; the state and community matching grant program which assists states in their efforts to design comprehensive safety programs in the alcohol area; and Alcohol Safety Action Projects at the local level to demonstrate the effectiveness of new countermeasures to catalyze state-wide action. The ASAP program is discussed in terms of how it operates, how communities may receive contracts to participate in the program, preliminary results of enforcement programs, and costs.

by R. B. Voas
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 17p
Availability: NHTSA

HS-810 237

REMARKS DELIVERED TO OPENING OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA ASAP, NOVEMBER 30, 1971

The key element in locating the problem drinker is intensified enforcement on the highway. This increased enforcement effort should also result in deterrence of the heavy social

May 15, 1976

HS-820 013

drinker who still has his drinking under control. The Alcohol Safety Action Program surrounds the problem drinker who drives with a system which ensures his apprehension and prosecution, but then follows this with a system which ensures that he will be motivated to seek treatment as a condition of probation rather than receive the current standard but ineffective penalties.

by R. B. Voas
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1971 ; 7p
Availability: NHTSA

HS-810 240

**REMARKS BEFORE THE FIRST ANNUAL
WISCONSIN HIGHWAY SAFETY COORDINATOR'S
ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, APPLETON,
WISCONSIN, OCTOBER 26, 1972**

Wisconsin's highway safety program is described as a microcosm of the national program. State programs include special emphasis on enforcement, the Wisconsin Alcohol Safety Action Project, and emergency medical services. The NHTSA program is reviewed with emphasis on alcohol in relation to highway safety, selective traffic law enforcement, identification of problem drivers, and traffic engineering services in the implementation of highway safety standards.

by C. H. Hartman
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 16p
Availability: NHTSA

HS-810 245

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF ROAD SAFETY

The programs of NATO's Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society for promoting international cooperation in the study of environmental problems are outlined. The U. S. is responsible for coordinating the road safety efforts which are comprised of the following projects: alcohol and highway safety (Canada), vehicle inspection (Germany), identification and correction of accident prone locations (France), pedestrian safety (Belgium), emergency medical services (Italy), accident investigation (Netherlands), and experimental safety vehicles (U. S.). Each of the projects is briefly described.

by R. Brenner
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 17p
Presented at the Institute of Traffic Engineers meeting, San Gabriel, Calif., 18 Oct 1972.

HS-810 246

**YOUTH AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: THE ANSWERS
ARE BLOWIN' IN THE WIND**

Young people are urged to become involved in highway safety action programs. Seat belt usage and alcohol countermeasures are areas in which involved youth could make significant contributions.

by C. H. Hartman
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 10p
Presented at Traffic Representatives of Arizona Governor's Youth Council Conference, Phoenix, 14 Nov 1972.

HS-810 247

**REMARKS AT THE SYMPOSIUM ON EFFECTIVE
HIGHWAY SAFETY ADJUDICATION DENVER,
COLORADO, NOVEMBER 15, 1972**

The NHTSA with the assistance of state and local officials is in the process of identifying and defining a program for driver control. Other problem areas are identified: violation of traffic laws is universal by the society as a whole; committing a violation does not seem to change a driver's belief that he is a good driver; the enforcement effort is generally low; most traffic penalties are light; the states have not enacted state-wide traffic laws which can be duplicated by municipalities; many offenses do not result in physical apprehension; generally, the level of fine imposition is low; conviction reporting to the state licensing agencies is inadequate; when a driver's license is suspended, 56% of the drivers continue to drive.

by C. H. Hartman
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 12p
The drinking driver problem is discussed.

HS-810 248

BEYOND TOMORROW

The three priority programs of NHTSA are alcohol countermeasures, crash survivability, and restraint systems. The capabilities and usage of seat belts are discussed. Other advances in the field of occupant protection are mentioned. Educational campaigns underway to promote the use of seat belts and to discourage drinking and driving are outlined.

by C. H. Hartman
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 22p
Presented at Governor's Council of Arizona Women for Hwy. Safety, 1st annual conference, Phoenix, 16 Nov 1972
Availability: NHTSA

HS-820 013

**MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY DEFECT RECALL
CAMPAIGNS FROM SEPTEMBER 9, 1966 TO
DECEMBER 31, 1967: GENERAL MOTORS
CORPORATION 66-0033A TO 67-0014. (DETAILED
REPORTS)**

Representative copies of notices and other communications to dealers of General Motors Corporation and their customers regarding possible defects in trucks sold to them. (For summary report see HS-820 002) been modified to meet federal safety standards. Alcohol was a factor in accident causation nearly half the time. The program is meant to create an interdisciplinary research team of university personnel indoctrinated in medico-engineering.

HS-820 056

National Hwy. Safety Bureau
Contract FH-11-6769
1968 ; 111p

HS-820 056

**HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM PRIORITIES
SEMINAR, FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, JULY 18-
20, 1969. PROCEEDING VOL. 2: ALCOHOL AND
HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES**

Results of a study of potential alcohol countermeasures are summarized. Their effectiveness is difficult to evaluate since some are completely untried and others have had only limited implementation. The available information on the nature of the drinking-driving problem is reviewed, the weaknesses of the present enforcement systems analyzed, and an action program for the National Highway Safety Bureau recommended, including demonstration projects, manpower development programs, and countermeasures research.

National Hwy. Safety Bureau
1969 ; 80p

HS-820 075

**HIGHWAY SAFETY LITERATURE ANNUAL
CUMULATION 1969. HUMAN FACTORS
BIBLIOGRAPHY, ISSUES 69-1 THROUGH 69-50
(JANUARY-DECEMBER 1969)**

This publication, one of five volumes, contains all the 1969 Highway Safety Literature citations in the field of human factors. The field is subdivided into the following groups: alcohol; anthropomorphic data; cyclists; driver behavior; driver education; driver licensing; drugs other than alcohol; environmental effects; impaired drivers; pedestrians; and vision. Each entry is displayed in every field/group considered appropriate for its subject matter.

National Hwy. Safety Bureau
1970 ; 144p

HS-820 089

**TESTIMONY ON HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS
FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE HOUSE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, JUNE 10 AND 11, 1970**

The National Highway Safety Bureau's efforts in carrying out the Highway Safety Act of 1966 are outlined, together with future plans. The two top priority action programs are alcohol countermeasures and vehicle crash survivability. Highway safety accomplishments of the last year are reviewed, including state programs, research on new standards, accident prevention, and the interface between man and the vehicle and traffic system.

HSL sb-06

by Douglas W. Toms
National Hwy. Safety Bureau
1970 ; 26p

HS-820 090

**ALCOHOL SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES
PROGRAM GUARD' FINAL REPORT**

Established facts on the relationship of excessive drinking to highway fatalities and injuries are reviewed. The National Highway Safety Bureau has developed a four-step program of research, development, and field demonstration of countermeasures; public education and manpower development efforts; comprehensive alcohol safety action program projects at the local level; and assistance to the states under the Highway Safety Act.

by Bernard Mazelsky
National Hwy. Safety Bureau
FH-11-6878
1970 ; 138p

HS-820 162

**FORUM ON TRAFFIC SAFETY ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES FOR WOMEN'S NATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS, WASHINGTON, 11-13 JAN 1971. A
REPORT**

The purpose of this forum was to develop understanding and to seek further solutions to the problem of alcohol involvement in highway crashes. The objectives were to acquaint the participants with the role of the problem drinking driver in traffic crashes, to explain the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Traffic Safety Alcohol Countermeasures Program, to study methods of implementing those countermeasures, and to mobilize support for this program at the national, state, and community levels.

National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1971 ; 38p22 refs

HS-820 223

**SAFETY '71. A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF
THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY
ADMINISTRATION AND THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY
ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE HIGHWAY SAFETY
ACT OF 1966 AND THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND
MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966**

Despite the pessimistic aspect of the record, there is a positive side to the highway safety picture. The role of NHTSA and FHWA in reversing the trend of human and material destruction are discussed. NHTSA has identified the principal priority programs, and 72% of its contract research budget has been channeled to their support. They are: crash survivability, alcohol countermeasures program, and experimental safety vehicles.

National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 73p
Availability: GPO \$1.50

HS-820 235

**SPECIAL ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION STUDIES:
THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL/DRUG INVOLVEMENT**

A total of 50 accidents involving a fatality during an 8-month period in the Boston area were investigated. A Human Factors Index (HFI) was determined via interviews, records, and questionnaires on each driver designated to be at-fault in the accident. A hypothetical modal operator is described based upon the entire sample. Results discussed include: 42% of the focal operators were under the influence of alcohol at the time of the crash; 60% of the focal operators indicated chronic risk taking behaviors; 62% of the alcohol involved operators were considered to be problem drinkers. Implications pointed to new areas of possible identification criteria for the Boston Alcohol Safety Action Project. A proposed two-year continuation of the study is described.

by R. S. Sterling-Smith; J. C. Fell
Boston Univ.,
1972 ; 28P

Presented at the American Assoc. for Automotive Medicine
Annual Conference (16th), Chapel Hill, 19 Oct 1972.
Availability: NTIS

HS-820 239

**ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN
CONFORMITY WITH THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT
OF 1966**

State and local achievements in implementing safety program standards dealing with motor vehicle inspection, motor vehicle registration, motorcycle safety, driver education, driver licensing, traffic law uniformity, traffic courts, alcohol in relation to highway safety, traffic records systems, emergency medical services, pedestrian safety, police traffic services, and debris hazard control and cleanup are described. Two new standards were issued in mid-1972 covering pupil transportation safety and accident investigation and reporting. NHTSA's achievements are outlined and evidence that alcohol is involved in 50% of all highway fatalities is presented.

National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1973 ; 89p
Availability: NTIS

HS-820 245

**FACTORS RELATED TO ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT
IN CRASHES**

Driver/pedestrian, vehicle, and environmental factors which have been shown to be related to alcohol involvement in accidents are listed. Only a brief statement accompanies each factor and only one or two references typical of the studies available in each instance have been indicated. A brief review of alcohol countermeasure programs and their effectiveness in the U. S., Great Britain, Sweden, Austria, and Czechoslovakia is included.

by R. B. Voas
National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration
1972 ; 38p
Availability: NTIS

HS-820 284

**EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES. CRASH INJURY
MANAGEMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW
ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. COURSE GUIDE**

A course is prepared for highway patrolling law enforcement officers who may arrive first at a traffic accident. The scope includes officer roles and responsibilities at the scene, legal aspects of rendering emergency medical care, life threatening emergencies, pulmonary and cardiopulmonary resuscitation, control of bleeding, prevention of shock; characteristics of injuries, fractures, dislocations, and burns; existing illnesses or conditions important in a crash, such as childbirth, diabetes, alcohol, or drug abuse; patient examination, access to victims with simple tools, moving injured persons; and equipment and supplies. This volume of a three volume set is a general guide to the course.

by A. M. Clevlen
Dunlap and Associates, Inc., Darien, Conn.
Rept. No. PB-226 931 ; 1973 ; 27p 7refs
Instructor's Lesson Plans is HS-820 283; Student Study Guide is HS-820 282.
Availability: GPO

HS-820 307

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM STANDARDS

Highway safety program standards are reprinted with indicated additions promulgated by DOT, replacing the Highway Safety Program Standards publication issued in June 1969. Standards are reported for periodic motor vehicle inspection; motor vehicle registration; motorcycle safety; driver education; driver licensing; codes and laws; traffic courts; alcohol in relation to highway safety; identification and surveillance of accident locations; traffic records; emergency medical services; highway design, construction, and maintenance; traffic engineering services; pedestrian safety; police traffic services; debris hazard control and cleanup; pupil transportation safety; accident investigation and reporting; and vehicle in use inspection standards.

Federal Hwy. Administration, Washington, D. C.; National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D. C.
1974 ; 35p
Availability: GPO

HS-840 012

**EVALUATION OF THE ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL
DRIVER EDUCATION PROGRAM**

The purpose of this study was to collect opinion data from a random, but representative sample of senior students who have had the driver education course in Illinois. The scope of the study involved administering a fixed response questionnaire to 2,515 subjects, 1,395 males and 1,120 females, in 37 schools. The data analyses consisted of frequency counts and percentages of responses on each item. Conclusions drawn included: the students' overall impression of the course was favorable; the students rate the laboratory phase of driver education higher than the classroom phase; the students felt that the course fell short of meeting their needs in the areas of practice driving time, man-made laws, mechanical operation of the car, emergency driving procedures, laws of nature, defensive driving, insurance and financial responsibility, and alcohol

and drugs in relation to driving; there are variations from school to school in student opinions toward driver education.

Illinois Univ.

1969 ; 116p

Prepared for Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Safety Education Unit, Springfield, Ill.

HS-840 017

**AN EVALUATION INVESTIGATION CONCERNED
WITH TEACHING SELECTED CONCEPTS RELATED
TO ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT AND
TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT**

The purpose of this investigation was to identify and evaluate selected concepts related to alcohol and driving. Further at-

tempt was made to ascertain what methods of instruction were most effective in the teaching of the identified alcohol concepts. Two methods of instruction were evaluated: traditional and multi-media instructional methods. Results were tested by an analysis of co-variance. Both methods seemed to be of equal value in identifying knowledge concepts and the attitudes of the students were not affected to any significant degree by either method of instruction. In the problem situation test there was a significant gain in knowledge on the part of those taught by the multi-media approach while the group taught by the traditional approach gained very little, if anything, from the experience.

by J. T. Jenkins

Southern Illinois Univ.

1970 ; 106p

Prepared for Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Safety Education Unit, Springfield, Ill. Doctoral dissertation.
1970.

INDEX to ABSTRACTS

KWOC Title Index

- AAA**
AAA SPECIAL SURVEY ON ALCOHOL TESTING AND PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS
HS-008 967
- ABC**
THE ABC S OF ALCOHOLISM
HS-004 032
- ABILITY**
DRIVING ABILITY AND REACTION TIMES FOLLOWING INTRAVENOUS ANAESTHESIA
HS-003 717
MEDICAL CONDITIONS AND DRIVING ABILITY
HS-004 279
SELF-EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE AND THE ABILITY TO DISCRIMINATE BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS (BAC)
HS-016 834
SPOTTING THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: NEW DEVICE MEASURES UNSTEADINESS OF HIS EYES. THIS MAY BE BETTER GAUGE OF IMPAIRED DRIVING ABILITY THAN BLOOD ALCOHOL
HS-007 280
THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT: THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING, REFLECTORIZATION AND DRIVER INTOXICATION
HS-002 004
THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT: THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING, REFLECTORIZATION AND DRIVER INTOXICATION
HS-006 306
THE EFFECTS OF 0.10 PER CENT BLOOD ALCOHOL ON DRIVING ABILITY
HS-001 511
THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING ABILITY
HS-700 191
- ABUSE**
ALCOHOL ABUSE AND THE BATON ROUGE APPROACH
HS-008 962
ALCOHOL ABUSE AND TRAFFIC SAFETY: A STUDY OF FATALITIES, DWI OFFENDERS, ALCOHOLICS, AND COURT-RELATED TREATMENT APPROACHES
HS-800 409
ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE VERMONT SYMPOSIUM. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM. FORUM DISCUSSION
HS-015 158
DRUG ABUSE, ALCOHOL AND MARIHUANA PROBLEMS. ERRORS, COSTS AND CONCEPTS
HS-015 116
PUBLIC AWARENESS OF A NIAAA ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD DRINKING AND ALCOHOL ABUSE. PHASE 2.
HS-016 481
- SOCIAL REHABILITATION PERSPECTIVES: A COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOL ABUSE IN DRIVERS
HS-008 830
THE RELATIONSHIP OF ALCOHOL ABUSE TO HIGHWAY SAFETY
HS-810 165
- ACCESS**
HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. AIRPORT TRANSPORT BUS-AUTOMOBILE COLLISION, DULLES AIRPORT ACCESS ROAD, JUNE 9, 1970
HS-009 919
- ACCIDENTAL**
COMPARATIVE PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF ACCIDENTAL AND SUICIDAL DEATH
HS-003 956
FACT AND FICTION ABOUT ACCIDENTAL INJURY
HS-006 289
- ACCIDENTS.**
BLOOD ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS
HS-009 411
BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRIVERS NOT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS
HS-010 272
THE DRINKING DRIVER ON THE DRIVING DRINKER? ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM AND OTHER FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-010 270
THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-010 446
- ACCOMMODATE**
EXPANSION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL PROGRAMS TO ACCOMMODATE HIGHWAY SAFETY MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS. VOL. 3
HS-800 557
- ACCOMPLISHMENTS**
ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN CONFORMITY WITH THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966
HS-820 239
- ACCUMULATION**
ALCOHOL ACCUMULATION IN HUMANS AFTER PROLONGED DRINKING
HS-001 265
- ACCURACY**
UBER DIE GENAUIGKEIT DES ALKOHOLNACHWEISES IN HARNEN NACH DEM VANADINSCHWEFELSAURE-VERFAHREN (ON THE ACCURACY OF THE EVIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN URINE AFTER THE VANADIUM-SULFURIC ACID TREATMENT)
HS-016 075
- ACCUSED**
DEFENSE OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF DRIVING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL
HS-006 115

ACHIEVEMENT

ALCOHOLISM AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DIFFERENTIATION: EFFECT OF ACHIEVEMENT OF SOBRIETY ON FIELD DEPENDENCE

HS-006 618

ACID

UBER DIE GENAUIGKEIT DES ALKOHOLNACHWEISES IN HARNEN NACH DEM VANADINSCHWEFELSAURE-VERFAHREN (ON THE ACCURACY OF THE EVIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN URINE AFTER THE VANADIUM-SULFURIC ACID TREATMENT)

HS-016 075

ACQUISITION

BLOOD ALCOHOL IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS: MEASUREMENT AND INTERPRETATION FOR MEDICOLEGAL PURPOSES. 1. EFFECT OF TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN INCIDENT AND SAMPLE ACQUISITION

HS-015 120

EYE MOVEMENT ANALYSIS OF VISUAL INFORMATION ACQUISITION IN DRIVING: AN OVERVIEW

HS-014 335

VISUAL ACQUISITION OF INFORMATION IN DRIVING THROUGH EYE-MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES: AN OVERVIEW

HS-012 602

ACTION

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT EVALUATION MANUAL FINAL REPORT

HS-800 463

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1973. PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF FIRST TWO YEARS OF OPERATIONS FOR 29 PROJECTS FUNDED IN FY 1970 AND 1971

HS-801 155

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 1: DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ASAP PROGRAM

HS-801 192

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 2: ASAP PROGRAM EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND OVERALL PROGRAM IMPACT

HS-801 193

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 3: EVALUATION OF THE ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 194

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 4: EVALUATION OF THE JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 195

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 5: EVALUATION OF THE PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION AND PROBATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 196

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 6: EVALUATION OF THE REHABILITATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 197

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 7: EVALUATION OF THE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 198

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS. PROGRESS REPORT

HS-810 183

ALLSTATE CAMPAIGN RESULTS IN GRASS ROOTS ACTION ON THE DRUNK DRIVER MENACE

HS-009 410

ANALYSIS OF THE NASSAU COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT DRIVER REHABILITATION COUNTERMEASURE

HS-801 078

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM POLICE COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 048

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM JUDICIAL, REFERRAL AND DIAGNOSTIC ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 049

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM TREATMENT COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 050

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM CRASH CRITERIA MEASURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 051

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE II: LEGAL AUTHORITY

HS-800 318

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE 6: STAFFING

HS-800 412

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE 8. FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

HS-800 483

DENVER ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER

HS-011 298

FACTORS INFLUENCING ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT POLICE OFFICER'S DWI ARRESTS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 151

HANDBOOK FOR DIRECTORS OF ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP'S). FINAL REPORT

HS-800 544

MECKLENBURG ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT. TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT MEASURES. ANALYTICAL STUDY

HS-801 071

May 15, 1976

- NEW HOPE--NEW POSSIBILITIES. A REPORT TO THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES ON THE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP)
HS-800 741
- ON THE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION COUNTERMEASURE OF ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS. ANNUAL REPORT
HS-801 632
- PROCEEDINGS OF MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP FOR ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT LEADERS, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA, JUNE 13-18, 1971
HS-800 604
- RACE AND SOCIAL STATUS DISCRIMINATION AND POLICE ACTION IN ALCOHOL-AFFECTED COLLISIONS
HS-011 882
- REMARKS AT KICK-OFF CEREMONIES OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT, CONCORD, APRIL 14, 1972
HS-810 199
- REMARKS BEFORE THE KICK-OFF LUNCHEON OF THE OKLAHOMA CITY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT.
HS-810 192
- STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF "ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAMS"
HS-015 135
- THE JOINT ACTION OF ALCOHOL MEPROBAMATE. THE JOINT ACTION OF ALCOHOL AND AMPHETAMINES.
HS-015 156
- WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM EVALUATION SUMMARY; FINAL REPORT
HS-801 140
- ACTIONS**
CHANGING ATTITUDES IN DRINKING DRIVER ENFORCEMENT AS REFLECTED BY THE ACTIONS OF RESEARCHERS, COURTS, PROSECUTORS AND SOCIETY
HS-003 124
- ACTIVITY**
ALCOHOL INFLUENCES ON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEUROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY
HS-013 870
- ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEUROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY
HS-015 150
- AN ANALYSIS OF ASAP PATROL ACTIVITY IN COLUMBUS, GEORGIA DURING 1972. ANALYTIC STUDY 3
HS-801 072
- AN ANALYSIS OF PROBLEM DRINKER DIAGNOSIS AND REFERRAL ACTIVITY. ANALYTIC STUDY NO. 5
HS-801 077
- ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM POLICE COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 048
- ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM JUDICIAL, REFERRAL AND DIAGNOSTIC ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 049
- ACUITY**
THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN TRANQUILIZERS AND ALCOHOL UPON KINETIC VISUAL ACUITY
HS-012 864
- ACUTE**
ACUTE TOLERANCE TO BEHAVIORAL IMPAIRMENT BY ALCOHOL IN MODERATE AND HEAVY DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 160
- ADDICTION**
PREVENTION AND TREATMENT BUREAU ON ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION: ALCOHOLISM AND ROAD TRAFFIC
HS-007 310
- ADDICTS**
THE PROBLEM OF NORMAL DRINKING IN RECOVERED ALCOHOL ADDICTS
HS-001 529
- ADDRESS**
ADDRESS
HS-008 944
- ADDRESS
HS-009 008
- THE PROBLEM OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN AND THE CHALLENGE TO MEDICINE. SUMMARY ADDRESS
HS-012 431
- ADELAIDE**
FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ADELAIDE
HS-002 054
- ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ADELAIDE AND BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA-EXCERPTS FROM A REPORT IN PREPARATION
HS-008 194
- THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF ACCIDENTS IN METROPOLITAN ADELAIDE
HS-015 989
- ADJUDICATION**
PROTOTYPE HIGHWAY SAFETY AND TRAFFIC OFFENSE ADJUDICATION TRAINING PROGRAM. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 000
- REMARKS AT THE SYMPOSIUM ON EFFECTIVE HIGHWAY SAFETY ADJUDICATION0 DENVER, COLORADO, NOVEMBER 15, 1972
HS-810 247
- ADMINISTERED**
PROGRESS OF STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS UNDER SAFETY STANDARDS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU
HS-810 134
- ADMINISTRATOR**
THE DRIVER LICENSE ADMINISTRATOR±DOCTOR, LAWYER, LICENSE CHIEF
HS-011 176

ADMINISTRATORS

SPEECH TO THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS
HS-810 236

ADMISSION

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS UPON ADMISSION TO A HOSPITAL CASUALTY DEPARTMENT
HS-010 819

ADMITTED

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ADULT PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL AFTER ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-006 915

ADOLESCENTS

MOTOR-CYCLE ACCIDENTS AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS SPECIALLY CONSIDERED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND INTERNAL DISEASES
HS-003 549

ADRENERGIC

EFFECT OF BETA-ADRENERGIC BLOCKADE AND ALCOHOL ON SIMULATED CAR DRIVING
HS-010 414

ADULT

A CONTROLLED INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT PEDESTRIANS FATALY INJURED BY MOTOR VEHICLES IN MANHATTAN
HS-007 006

ALCOHOL AND ADULT PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES
HS-014 538

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ADULT PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL AFTER ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-006 915

ADULTS

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. VOL. 1. ADULTS 18-55. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 400

MOTOR-CYCLE ACCIDENTS AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS SPECIALLY CONSIDERED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND INTERNAL DISEASES
HS-003 549

ADVANCE

THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL, AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS (ADVANCE REPORT)
HS-005 382

ADVANCES

ADVANCES IN TIRE CORD PROCESSES. PT. 1: REINFORCING MATERIALS
HS-012 648

ADVERTISEMENTS

A STUDY OF 25 PRINT ADVERTISEMENTS ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT
HS-016 052

ADVERTISING

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF A NIAAA ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD DRINKING AND ALCOHOL ABUSE. PHASE 2.
HS-016 481

ADVISERS

FUNCTIONS OF MEDICAL ADVISERS IN LICENSING DRIVERS
HS-004 486

ADVISORY

NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT 1973
HS-801 441

AFFECTED

RACE AND SOCIAL STATUS DISCRIMINATION AND POLICE ACTION IN ALCOHOL-AFFECTED COLLISIONS
HS-011 882

AGE

AGE EFFECTS AND AUTOPSY EVIDENCE OF DISEASE IN FATALY INJURED DRIVERS
HS-010 515

AGE, EXPOSURE, AND ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN NIGHT CRASHES
HS-015 314

ALCOHOL, AGE AND FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-015 121

DESIGN ISSUES OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT
HS-015 330

DRINKING AND DRIVING IN SYDNEY: A COMMUNITY SURVEY OF BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES. REPORT 1: AN OVERVIEW OF SEX AND AGE DIFFERENCES
HS-013 839

DRINKING INVOLVEMENT AND AGE OF YOUNG DRIVERS IN FATAL ACCIDENTS
HS-008 491

FATAL CRASHES AMONG MICHIGAN YOUTH FOLLOWING REDUCTION OF THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE. CORRESPONDENCE AND RESPONSE
HS-016 295

RESULTS OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT
HS-016 134

TEENAGE DRIVER FATALITIES FOLLOWING REDUCTION IN THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE
HS-016 939

THE EFFECT OF LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE ON YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 213

THE EFFECT OF THE 18-YEAR OLD DRINKING AGE ON AUTO ACCIDENTS
HS-015 459

THE LEGAL MINIMUM DRINKING AGE AND FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES
HS-014 809

THE OPTIMUM AGE FOR DRIVER LICENSING
HS-013 374

May 15, 1976

AGED

THE HIGH ACCIDENT RATE AMONG THE MIDDLE-AGED; A PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION,

HS-001 188

THE HIGH TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATE AMONG THE MIDDLE-AGED. A PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION. PART II

HS-005 014

AGENTS

THE OCCURRENCE OF SOME DRUGS AND TOXIC AGENTS ENCOUNTERED IN DRINKING DRIVER INVESTIGATIONS

HS-003 111

AGING

ALCOHOL AND AGING

HS-015 915~

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE AGING DRIVER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2-4, 1974

HS-015 911

PROFILE OF THE AGING DRIVER. WHO HE IS, WHEN, WHERE, HOW HE DRIVES

HS-012 662

AHEAD

DANGER: NIGHT DRIVING AHEAD

HS-009 611

AID

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. VISUAL AID LOG AND EVALUATION SCORING KEY FOR DETECTION CLUES OF DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-013 132

VOLPE "PICTURES" DOT'S THINKING ON FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

HS-008 892

VOLPE ASKS LAWYERS FOR AID IN CUTTING HIGHWAY FATALITIES

HS-008 439

AIDS

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. EVALUATION AIDS PACKET AND MEDIA LOG

HS-801 345

REFLECTIVE DEVICES AS AIDS TO NIGHT DRIVING

HS-006 282

AIR

REBREATHED AIR AS A REFERENCE FOR BREATH-ALCOHOL TESTERS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 333

AIRCRAFT

PATROLLING THE ROADS WITH AIRCRAFT

HS-006 995

AIRLIE

REMARKS AT THE FHWA HIGHWAY SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, AIRLIE HOUSE, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA

HS-810 093

AIRMANSHIP

RECENT FINDINGS ON THE IMPAIRMENT OF AIRMANSHIP BY ALCOHOL

HS-000 324

AIRPORT

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. AIRPORT TRANSPORT BUS-AUTOMOBILE COLLISION, DULLES AIRPORT ACCESS ROAD, JUNE 9, 1970

HS-009 919

ALBERTA

THE ALBERTA IMPAIRED DRIVER'S PROJECT--(I.D.P.); A COUNTERMEASURE TO COPE WITH THE DRINKING DRIVER

HS-016 952

THE DRINKING DRIVER AND MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ALBERTA 1961-65

HS-000 726

ALCOHOL

A COMPARISON OF THE DRIVING RECORDS AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THREE ALCOHOL-INVOLVED POPULATIONS AND A RANDOM SAMPLE OF DRIVERS

HS-012 074

A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE LITERATURE ON "ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT" IN HIGHWAY DEATHS

HS-016 979

A CRITICAL TRACKING TASK AS AN ALCOHOL INTERLOCK SYSTEM

HS-012 927

A DEMONSTRATION OF THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON VISION

HS-005 688

A NOTE ON AUTOMOBILE-TRAM (STREETCAR) FATAL ACCIDENTS AND ALCOHOL IN THE CITY OF MELBOURNE

HS-008 548

A PRACTICAL EXPERIMENT ON THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILL

HS-000 697

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON ALCOHOL-INVOLVED CRASHES IN WASHTENAW COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-010 469

A REVIEW OF ALCOHOL IN RELATION TO ROAD SAFETY

HS-016 869

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF ALCOHOL IN PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS RESULTING IN DEATH AND INJURY. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 413

A STRATEGIC STUDY FOR COMMUNICATION PROGRAMS ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. HIGH SCHOOL STUDY. A PRELIMINARY REPORT

HS-801 417

A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN TRANQUILIZERS AND SMALL AMOUNTS OF ALCOHOL UPON DRIVING PERFORMANCE

HS-014 685

A STUDY ON ARRESTS AND DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-DRUGS AND DRIVING CASES IN NEW YORK STATE

HS-012 111

- A STUDY: ROLES OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND ORGANIC FACTORS IN FATAL SINGLE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
HS-005 353
- A SURVEY OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT FROM SELECTED CALIFORNIA COUNTIES, 1962-1968
HS-007 801
- A SURVEY OF POST-MORTEM BLOOD-ALCOHOLS FROM 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966. ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966
HS-005 493
- A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE ON THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN BICYCLE/MOTOR-VEHICLE CRASHES. INTERIM REPORT
HS-801 418
- A THREE YEAR COMPARISON OF ALCOHOL RELATED DRIVING BEHAVIOR IN WASHTENAW COUNTY, MICHIGAN
HS-014 181
- AAA SPECIAL SURVEY ON ALCOHOL TESTING AND PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS
HS-008 967
- ACCIDENT VULNERABILITY AND BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF DRIVERS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
HS-003 367
- ACCIDENT VULNERABILITY AND BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF DRIVERS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
HS-006 068
- ACCIDENTS, ALCOHOL AND SINGLE CAUSE EXPLANATIONS. LESSONS FROM THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY
HS-003 372
- ACUTE TOLERANCE TO BEHAVIORAL IMPAIRMENT BY ALCOHOL IN MODERATE AND HEAVY DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 160
- AGE, EXPOSURE, AND ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN NIGHT CRASHES
HS-015 314
- ALCOHOL ABUSE AND THE BATON ROUGE APPROACH
HS-008 962
- ALCOHOL ABUSE AND TRAFFIC SAFETY: A STUDY OF FATALITIES, DWI OFFENDERS, ALCOHOLICS, AND COURT-RELATED TREATMENT APPROACHES
HS-800 409
- ALCOHOL ACCUMULATION IN HUMANS AFTER PROLONGED DRINKING
HS-001 265
- ALCOHOL AND ACCIDENTS
HS-800 445
- ALCOHOL AND ADULT PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES
HS-014 538
- ALCOHOL AND AGING
HS-015 915
- ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM FOR JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL, VOL.1
HS-800 709
- ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL, VOL. 1
HS-800 705
- ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE
HS-800 706
- ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY LEVEL VOL.1
HS-800 707
- ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY LEVEL. VOL. 2, A TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE
HS-800 708
- ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE
HS-800 710
- ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOLISM
HS-014 278
- ALCOHOL AND AUTO ACCIDENTS IN EUROPE
HS-013 037
- ALCOHOL AND DRIVING
HS-003 694
- ALCOHOL AND DRIVING
HS-004 196
- ALCOHOL AND DRIVING
HS-004 251
- ALCOHOL AND DRIVING
HS-810 137
- ALCOHOL AND DRIVING: THE BREATHALYSER BOGEY
HS-005 685
- ALCOHOL AND DRIVING: A CURRICULUM FOR DRIVER EDUCATORS
HS-800 656
- ALCOHOL AND DRIVING: AN OVERVIEW
HS-010 980
- ALCOHOL AND DRUG IMPAIRMENT OF THE DRIVER
HS-012 928
- ALCOHOL AND DRUGS
HS-016 667
- ALCOHOL AND HEALTH. SECOND SPECIAL REPORT TO THE U. S. CONGRESS, JUNE 1974, FROM THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. NEW KNOWLEDGE
HS-016 540
- ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS
HS-004 586
- ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS-A SUMMARY OF PRESENT KNOWLEDGE
HS-005 226
- ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS: A SUMMARY OF KNOWLEDGE
HS-002 489
- ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS: PROCEEDINGS OF THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC, LONDON.
HS-000 259

May 15, 1976

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY FATALITIES	HS-002 946	ALCOHOL AND THE BRITISH DRIVER	HS-005 971
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY CURRICULUM WORKSHOPS FOR K-12 KEY PERSONNEL. FINAL REPORT	HS-801 149	ALCOHOL AND THE DRINKING DRIVER	HS-810 187
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A REPORT TO THE CONGRESS FROM THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION	HS-001 135	ALCOHOL AND THE DRIVER	HS-003 977
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A REVIEW IN QUEST OF REMEDIES (L'ALCOOL ET LA SECURITE ROUTIERE)	HS-801 134	ALCOHOL AND THE DRIVING TASK. DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION RESEARCH DIGEST	HS-011 427
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY	HS-008 877	ALCOHOL AND THE HOLOCAUST ON OUR ROADS	HS-010 734
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. NORTH CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHWAY SAFETY, CHAPEL HILL, N. C., FALL, 1970, VOL. 3	HS-012 596	ALCOHOL AND THE IMPAIRED DRIVER: A MANUAL ON THE MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS OF CHEMICAL TESTS FOR INTOXICATION	HS-005 900
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING BEHAVIOR: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND A RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGY	HS-015 823	ALCOHOL AND THE LAW	HS-004 252
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: BEHAVIORAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS. FINAL REPORT	HS-800 599	ALCOHOL AND THE MOTORIST: PRACTICAL AND LEGAL PROBLEMS OF CHEMICAL TESTING	HS-005 684
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: BEHAVIORAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS. SUMMARY REPORT	HS-800 600	ALCOHOL AND THE YOUNG DRIVER	HS-013 357
ALCOHOL AND PROBLEMS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY. THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH	HS-005 977	ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	HS-800 037
ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS	HS-000 951	ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: CAN THE GORDIAN KNOT BE BROKEN	HS-001 033
ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS	HS-003 634	ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY	HS-006 685
ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS	HS-003 924	ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY	HS-700 040
ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS	HS-005 634	ALCOHOL AS A FACTOR IN VICTORIAN ROAD COLLISIONS	HS-006 912
ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS	HS-010 269	ALCOHOL BREATH TESTS: GROSS ERRORS IN CURRENT METHODS OF MEASURING ALVEOLAR GAS CONCENTRATIONS	HS-010 529
ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS: SOME RECENT DEVELOPMENTS	HS-003 856	ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE VERMONT SYMPOSIUM. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM. FORUM DISCUSSION	HS-015 158
ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY. COUNTERMEASURES AND RESEARCH. A CRITICAL SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE. 2ND EDITION	HS-006 456	ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. A STATUS REPORT	HS-012 623
ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY. LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF MOTORISTS' RESPONSIBILITY	HS-004 197	ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES: SOLID ROCK AND SHIFTING SANDS	HS-013 025
ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	HS-004 134	ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES	HS-810 170
ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	HS-006 914	ALCOHOL DRIVERS TEST	HS-006 999
ALCOHOL AND SUDDEN DEATH-IMPORTANCE OF TESTING SEVERAL BODY FLUIDS	HS-005 355	ALCOHOL EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOLS	HS-007 703
		ALCOHOL ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURES INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL	HS-800 596
		ALCOHOL ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURES MANUAL	HS-800 595

ALCOHOL EXPERIMENTS ON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR. A REVIEW OF THE 1972-1973 LITERATURE. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW	HS-201 266	ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEUROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY	HS-015 150
ALCOHOL HELD BIG FACTOR IN CALIFORNIA'S JULY 4 CRASHES	HS-003 447	ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON SENSORY MOTOR FUNCTION, VISUAL PERCEPTION, AND ATTENTION	HS-015 151
ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR ALCOHOL REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT PERSONNEL	HS-801 116	ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS	HS-005 683
ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS	HS-801 114	ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN TWENTY-SEVEN CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1964	HS-007 669
ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR LOCAL OFFICIALS	HS-801 115	ALCOHOL LABELED CAUSE IN 25,000 AUTO DEATHS	HS-004 033
ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR STATE OFFICIALS	HS-801 117	ALCOHOL LEVEL AND DRIVING PERFORMANCE. FINAL REPORT	HS-011 103
ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR THE JUDICIARY	HS-801 118	ALCOHOL OR CO FOUND IN HALF OF DRIVER DEAD	HS-007 175
ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT DETECTION BY THE PHYSTESETER--EVALUATION PROGRAM SUMMARY	HS-012 929	ALCOHOL PROBLEMS AND TRANSPORTATION SAFETY: THE NEED FOR COORDINATED EFFORTS. SPECIAL STUDY	HS-006 343
ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT IN HIGHWAY FATALITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1972	HS-016 046	ALCOHOL PROBLEMS. A REPORT TO THE NATION	HS-003 635
ALCOHOL IN BLOOD AND URINE	HS-004 097	ALCOHOL PUBLIC EDUCATION LITERATURE-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT	HS-801 184
ALCOHOL IN BLOOD AND URINE	HS-004 096	ALCOHOL RELATED AUTOMOBILE CRASH PROBLEMS	HS-008 606
ALCOHOL IN RELATION TO HIGHWAY SAFETY	HS-009 701	ALCOHOL RELATED FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENT STUDY, MICHIGAN, JANUARY-JUNE 1974	HS-016 168
ALCOHOL IN RELATION TO HIGHWAY SAFETY	HS-011 171	ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT EVALUATION MANUAL FINAL REPORT	HS-800 463
ALCOHOL IN THE DRIVER	HS-003 695	ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1973. PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF FIRST TWO YEARS OF OPERATIONS FOR 29 PROJECTS FUNDED IN FY 1970 AND 1971	HS-801 155
ALCOHOL IN THE NIGHT: A SUMMARY	HS-011 357	ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 1: DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ASAP PROGRAM	HS-801 192
ALCOHOL IN THE SINGLE VEHICLE FATAL ACCIDENT	HS-700 084	ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 2: ASAP PROGRAM EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND OVERALL PROGRAM IMPACT	HS-801 193
ALCOHOL IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. THE EFFECT ON AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COSTS, COURT CASE LOADS, AND UNDERWRITING SELECTION	HS-006 231	ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 2: ASAP PROGRAM EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND OVERALL PROGRAM IMPACT	HS-801 193
ALCOHOL INFLUENCES ON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEUROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY	HS-013 870		
ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING PERFORMANCE	HS-013 869		
ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING PERFORMANCE	HS-015 153		

May 15, 1976

ANALYSIS. CH. 3: EVALUATION OF THE ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 194

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 4: EVALUATION OF THE JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 195

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 5: EVALUATION OF THE PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION AND PROBATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 196

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 6: EVALUATION OF THE REHABILITATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 197

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 7: EVALUATION OF THE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 198

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS. PROGRESS REPORT

HS-810 183

ALCOHOL SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM

HS-810 210

ALCOHOL SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM GUARD' FINAL REPORT

HS-820 090

ALCOHOL SAFETY STUDY: THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY OF VIOLENT DEATH IN A METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY. A COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES AND OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. FINAL REPORT 1968

HS-800 084

ALCOHOL STILL HEADS THE LIST

HS-007 320

ALCOHOL-RELATED HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS. A HOSPITAL SURVEY

HS-010 735

ALCOHOL-TRAFFIC LEGISLATION. A REPORT OF PROGRESS

HS-009 323

ALCOHOL/DRUG LITERATURE RELATED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT. FINAL REPORT. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW

HS-801 246

ALCOHOL, AGE AND FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-015 121

ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM, ALCOHOLEMIA AND DRIVERS

HS-012 421

ALCOHOL, AUTOMOBILES, AND THE LAW

HS-004 253

ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND DRIVING SEMINARS FOR POLICE AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

HS-007 704

ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND YOUNG DRIVERS

HS-801 291

ALCOHOL, DRUGS, AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 096

ALCOHOL, SLEEP DEPRIVATION, AND DRIVING SPEED EFFECTS UPON CONTROL USE DURING DRIVING

HS-014 851

ALCOHOL: KILLER AT THE WHEEL

HS-000 683

ALKOHOLFARTEN AUF DEM VW-SIMULATOR (ALCOHOL TEST DRIVES ON THE VW-SIMULATOR)

HS-016 071

AN ANALYSIS OF ALCOHOL SAFETY SCHOOLS (PHOENIX DRIVING-WHILE-INTOXICATED COURSE). 1972 ANALYTIC STUDY 6

HS-801 079

AN ANALYSIS OF THE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ARRESTS. ANNUAL REPORT NO. 1, PT. 4. (MISSOURI)

HS-801 075

AN EVALUATION INVESTIGATION CONCERNED WITH TEACHING SELECTED CONCEPTS RELATED TO ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT AND TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT

HS-840 017

AN EVALUATION OF SOME QUALITATIVE BREATH SCREENING TESTS FOR ALCOHOL

HS-011 297

AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF SIGN BRIGHTNESS ON THE SIGN READING BEHAVIOR OF ALCOHOL IMPAIRED DRIVERS

HS-016 248

AN INTERNATIONAL STUDY OF ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY--INTERIM REPORT

HS-012 533

AN INVESTIGATION OF SERIAL CHOICE REACTION TIME AS THE BASIS FOR AN ALCOHOL INTERLOCK

HS-012 849

ANALYSING FOR ALCOHOL

HS-010 903

ANALYSIS AND REPORTING OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF MICHIGAN TRAFFIC FATALITIES

HS-013 625

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 435

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 436

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES; PHASE 1: HIGH RISK DRIVER STUDY PLAN. REPORT

HS-801 433

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT ON PHASE 1

HS-801 434

ANALYSIS OF THE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ARRESTS. (OHIO)

HS-801 074

ANALYSIS OF THE NASSAU COUNTY ALCOHOL
SAFETY ACTION PROJECT DRIVER REHABILITA-
TION COUNTERMEASURE

HS-801 078

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL
SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM POLICE COUNTERMEA-
SURE ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 048

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL
SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM JUDICIAL, REFERRAL
AND DIAGNOSTIC ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 049

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW, COUNTY ALCOHOL
SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM TREATMENT COUNTER-
MEASURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 050

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL
SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM CRASH CRITERIA MEA-
SURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 051

APPLICATION OF BASELINE DATA FOR PUBLIC
EDUCATION ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY
SAFETY

HS-014 856

ARE WE OVER-EMPHASIZING THE ALCOHOL FAC-
TOR IN TRAFFIC CRASHES?

HS-016 357

AUSWIRKUNGEN DER ALKOHOLAUFFALLIGKEIT
AUF DIE KRAFTFAHRSPEZIFISCHEN
LEISTUNGSQUALITÄTEN (EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL
PRONENESS)

HS-012 488

BACKGROUND RESEARCH FOR THE DEVELOP-
MENT OF PROGRAMMING FOR THE CONVICTED AL-
COHOL IMPAIRED DRIVER

HS-017 000

BEHAVIOR OF ALCOHOL IN THE BODY. EFFECT OF
ALCOHOL ON BEHAVIOR

HS-004 967

BLOOD ALCOHOL AND DRIVING

HS-004 636

BLOOD ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS

HS-009 411

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN DRIVERS
BREATHALYSED BY POLICE IN SIX AUSTRALIAN
STATES

HS-013 353

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS UPON ADMIS-
SION TO A HOSPITAL CASUALTY DEPARTMENT

HS-010 819

BLOOD ALCOHOL IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS: MEA-
SUREMENT AND INTERPRETATION FOR
MEDICOLEGAL PURPOSES. 1. EFFECT OF TIME IN-
TERVAL BETWEEN INCIDENT AND SAMPLE
ACQUISITION

HS-015 120

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ADULT PATIENTS
ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL AFTER ROAD TRAFFIC
ACCIDENTS

HS-006 915

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRIVERS NOT IN-
VOLVED IN ACCIDENTS.

HS-010 272

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRIVERS NOT IN-
VOLVED IN ACCIDENTS AND THE LOGNORMAL
DISTRIBUTION

HS-010 384

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRUNK DRIVERS,
DRUNK AND DISORDERLY SUBJECTS AND
MODERATE SOCIAL DRINKERS

HS-003 859

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT
FATALITIES OCCURING IN GT. BRITAIN DURING
DECEMBER, 1964 AND JANUARY, 1965

HS-000 945

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN VEHICULAR AND
PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES IN ILLINOIS

HS-003 101

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING FOR MOTOR VEHICLE
DEATHS. WISCONSIN. 1970

HS-008 965

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING FOR MOTOR VEHICLE
DEATHS, WISCONSIN, 1969

HS-008 879

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING PROGRAM FOR MOTOR
VEHICLE DEATHS REPORTED IN WISCONSIN 1968

HS-007 846

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING PROGRAM IN FLORIDA

HS-011 487

BLOOD ALCOHOL: A UNIQUE COURT CASE

HS-700 161

BLOOD AND URINE ALCOHOL TESTING IN THE
PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

HS-011 486

BLOOD-ALCOHOL LEVELS AND THE DRIVER

HS-004 382

BLOOD-ALCOHOL PROFICIENCY TEST PROGRAM.
INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 332

CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN
FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. DADE COUNTY
FLORIDA, 1956-1968

HS-009 130

CHARACTERISTICS OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT
IN MICHIGAN FATALITIES 1966-1969

HS-010 581

CHEMICAL TESTING FOR ALCOHOL IN ROAD AC-
CIDENTS

HS-011 488

CHROMATOGRAPHIC BREATH ALCOHOL TEST PRO-
GRAM IN IOWA

HS-011 429

COLLECTION OF BASELINE DATA ON EFFECT OF
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-015 586

COLLECTION OF BASELINE DATA ON EFFECT OF
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-015 587

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES ON ALCOHOL
AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. VOL. 1. ADULTS 18-55.
FINAL REPORT

HS-801 400

May 15, 1976

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. VOL. 2. HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 401

COMMUNITY ISSUES: ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC PROBLEMS...WHAT LIES AHEAD?

HS-008 824

CONCENTRATIONS OF ALCOHOL IN SAMPLES OF BLOOD AND URINE TAKEN AT THE SAME TIME

HS-003 926

CONCEPTS AND STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE IN THE TECHNIQUE OF ALCOHOL ANALYSIS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

HS-003 130

CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS OF CONVICTED DWI OFFENDERS SELECTED TO RECEIVE SPECIAL SANCTIONS--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 231

CORRELATION BETWEEN THE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL AND FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN PUERTO RICO

HS-012 419

DAYLIGHT RUNNING LIGHTS REDUCE ACCIDENTS ALCOHOL IN PHYSIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

HS-005 965

DEFENSE OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF DRIVING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

HS-006 115

DENVER ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER

HS-011 298

DETERRENT TO DRINKING AND DRIVING IN ALCOHOL MISUSERS

HS-001 386

DIE ALKOHOLBEGUTACHTUNG BEI TRAUMATISIERTEN UND NARKOTISIERTEN (THE EVALUATION OF BLOOD ALCOHOL IN TRAUMATIZED AND ANESTHETIZED INDIVIDUALS)

HS-016 069

DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE UNTER BESONDERER BERUECKSICHTIGUNG "ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUNDESLANDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL-RELATED" ACCIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND IN THE FEDERAL TERRI

HS-016 074

DIE FAHRT UNTER ALKOHOLEINFLUSS ALS ORDNUNGSWIDRIGKEIT UND ALS VERGEHEN (DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AS A TRAFFIC VIOLATION AND AS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE)

HS-016 072

DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON AUDITORY VIGILANCE AND DIVIDED-ATTENTION TASKS

HS-002 080

DIFFUSION OF STOMACH ALCOHOL AND HEART BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION AT AUTOPSY

HS-004 135

DISTRIBUTION OF ALCOHOL IN THE BODY

HS-003 775

DOES ALCOHOL EDUCATION BELONG IN A DRIVER EDUCATION PROGRAM?

HS-005 633

DOES DRINK MEAN DRUNK? LOOKING AT BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

HS-010 902

DOT'S ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM

HS-810 148

DRINKING DRIVERS AND DRIVING DRINKERS THE NEED FOR MULTIPLE APPROACHES TO ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL

HS-001 383

DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR OTHER DRUGS

HS-016 009

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS: TRAFFIC LAW OFFENSES

HS-000 061

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 4. THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

HS-004 034

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 6: THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

HS-004 035

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 7. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

HS-004 098

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 7. THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND, CALIFORNIA.

HS-004 099

DRUG ABUSE, ALCOHOL AND MARIHUANA PROBLEMS. ERRORS, COSTS AND CONCEPTS

HS-015 116

DRUG INTERACTION ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING: HYPNOTICS AND ALCOHOL

HS-015 124

EFFECT OF BETA-ADRENERGIC BLOCKADE AND ALCOHOL ON SIMULATED CAR DRIVING

HS-010 414

EFFECT OF BLOOD-ALCOHOL LEVEL ON DRIVER PROFICIENCY

HS-014 724

EFFECT OF D-AMPHETAMINE AND ALCOHOL ON ATTENTIVE MOTOR PERFORMANCE IN HUMAN SUBJECTS

HS-001 263

EFFECT OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL ON psychomotor SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING

HS-015 165

EFFECT OF LOW BLOOD-ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN SIMULATED DAY AND NIGHT DRIVING

HS-002 934

EFFECT OF SMALL DOSES OF ALCOHOL ON A SKILL RESEMBLING DRIVING

HS-001 984

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND D-AMPHETAMINE
UPON MOOD AND VOLITION

HS-016 208

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND SUBTASK REQUIRE-
MENT UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING BEHAVIOR

HS-012 366

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL IN COMBINATION WITH
DRUGS

HS-005 278

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON A CRITICAL TRACKING
TASK

HS-016 833

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON CHOICE REACTION
TIME

HS-015 650

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON COMPLEX PER-
FORMANCE

HS-008 880

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING PER-
FORMANCE: SEX DIFFERENCES

HS-014 344

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILLS. FINAL
REPORT

HS-016 893

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON PERIPHERAL VISION AS
A FUNCTION OF ATTENTION

HS-015 241

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILL
AND DECISION-MAKING IN A DRIVING TASK

HS-014 844

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL
PROCESSES. A CRITICAL REVIEW WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL.

HS-006 288

EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM AND CODEINE, ALONE
AND IN COMBINATION WITH ALCOHOL, ON SIMU-
LATED DRIVING

HS-015 639

EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE,
THIORIDAZINE, HALOPERIDOLE, FLUPENTHIXOLE
AND ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RE-
LATED TO DRIVING

HS-015 123

EFFECTS OF MODERATE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS
ON AUTOMOBILE PASSING BEHAVIOR

HS-008 602

EFFECTS OF MODERATE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS
ON DRIVER ALERTNESS

HS-012 096

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON
SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AU-
TOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK

HS-014 555

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON
SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AU-
TOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK

HS-014 556

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON TWO
PSYCHOMOTOR TASKS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AU-
TOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK

HS-014 552

EMPIRICAL DEVELOPMENT OF A SURROGATE
MEASURE OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN OFFI-
CIAL ACCIDENT DATA

HS-015 313

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL IN
DRIVER CRASHES AND CITATIONS

HS-013 868

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL IN
DRIVER CRASHES AND CITATIONS

HS-015 154

ERFOLGE, ENTTAUSCHUNGEN UND VORAUSSET-
ZUNGEN DES KAMPFES GEGEN ALKOHOLBE-
DINGTE VERKEHRSGEFAHREN (SUCCESS, DISAP-
POINTMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS IN THE CAM-
PAIGN AGAINST ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC AC-
CIDENTS)

HS-016 070

ESTIMATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BLOOD AL-
COHOL LIMITS

HS-008 419

ETHANOL, OTHER CHEMICALS AND THEIR POTEN-
TIAL COMBINATION WHICH MAY INFLUENCE AU-
TOMOBILE DRIVING PERFORMANCE--ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL
REPORT

HS-801 658

EXAMINATION OF ALCOHOL INTOXICATION IN
CASES OF SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS, 2. A
MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL EXAMINA-
TION AND BLOOD ALCOHOL

HS-015 784

EXPERIENCE EN FRANCE CONCERNANT DES
CHAUFFEURS SOUS L'INFLUENCE DE L'ALCOOL
ET DES DROGUES (EXPERIENCE IN FRANCE CON-
CERNING DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF
ALCOHOL AND DRUGS)

HS-015 595

EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF SECOND-
GENERATION ALCOHOL SAFETY-INTERLOCK
SYSTEMS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-800 967

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ALCOHOL IN-
FLUENCES UPON ATTENTION AS A CRUCIAL FAC-
TOR IN HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-016 995

FACTORS INFLUENCING ALCOHOL SAFETY AC-
TION PROJECT POLICE OFFICER'S DWI ARRESTS.
FINAL REPORT

HS-801 151

FACTORS RELATED TO ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT
IN CRASHES

HS-820 245

FORUM ON TRAFFIC SAFETY ALCOHOL COUNTER-
MEASURES FOR WOMEN'S NATIONAL ORGANIZA-
TIONS, WASHINGTON, 11-13 JAN 1971. A REPORT

HS-820 162

GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING AND DEVELOPING
STATE AND COMMUNITY ALCOHOL SAFETY PRO-
GRAMS

HS-800 995

HANDBOOK FOR DIRECTORS OF ALCOHOL SAFETY
ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP'S). FINAL REPORT

HS-800 544

May 15, 1976

HANDBOOK FOR THE ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM

HS-801 054

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM MANUAL. VOL. 8. ALCOHOL IN RELATION TO HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-801 514

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM PRIORITIES SEMINAR, FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, JULY 18-20, 1969. PROCEEDINGS, VOL. 2: ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES

HS-820 056

HOW MUCH IS TOO MUCH? A STUDY OF "PROBLEM CONSUMPTION" AS RELATED TO ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-012 686

IDENTIFICATION OF COUNTERMEASURES FOR THE YOUTH CRASH PROBLEM RELATED TO ALCOHOL. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 344

IMPROVED METHODS OF MEASURING BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

HS-810 171

INFLUENCE OF INSULIN ON THE RATE OF ETHYL ALCOHOL OXIDATION IN BLOOD

HS-003 777

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING BEHAVIOR IN AN INSTRUMENTED CAR

HS-013 482

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULATION DURING SIMULATED PASSING

HS-014 841

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULATION DURING SIMULATED PASSING

HS-016 993

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON DRIVING IN AN INSTRUMENTED CAR. ANNUAL REPORT

HS-800 625

INTERACTION BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND DRUGS, AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO DRIVING

HS-015 593

INTERACTION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS AND TRAFFIC SAFETY

HS-015 592

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY FOR ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES WORKSHOP. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 220

INTERORGANIZATIONAL IMPEDIMENTS TO THE REDUCTION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC MORTALITY

HS-008 833

LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 2-INSTRUMENT SCREENING EXPERIMENTS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 926

LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 3-INSTRUMENT PERFORMANCE AT HIGH BAL. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 927

LABORATORY STUDIES OF THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON SOME VARIABLES RELATED TO DRIVING

HS-013 871

LEGAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG INVOLVEMENT IN HIGHWAY SAFETY--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 656

MEASUREMENT OF ATTENTIVE MOTOR PERFORMANCE AFTER ALCOHOL

HS-002 875

MEASURING DEVICES AND METHODS FOR DETERMINING BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION

HS-014 135

MECKLENBURG ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT. TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT MEASURES. ANALYTICAL STUDY

HS-801 071

MIND-ALTERING DRUGS AND DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR: ALCOHOL

HS-003 293

MINNESOTA ALCOHOL PROGRAMS FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY, 1972: AN OVERVIEW WITH STATISTICS

HS-014 227

MOTIVATIONAL AND COGNITIVE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

HS-015 152

MOTIVATIONAL AND COGNITIVE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

HS-013 872

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: HUMAN CAUSES AND INJURIES SUSTAINED. AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF 35 [ALCOHOL RELATED] ACCIDENTS

HS-016 785

MOTOR-CYCLE ACCIDENTS AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS SPECIALLY CONSIDERED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND INTERNAL DISEASES

HS-003 549

NEW HOPE--NEW POSSIBILITIES. A REPORT TO THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES ON THE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP)

HS-800 741

NEW JERSEY ALCOHOL DETERMINATION PROGRAM IN FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS THREE-YEAR STUDY--1961 THROUGH 1963. REPORT OF FINDINGS

HS-014 137

NHTSA PLANS FOR TESTING A NEW ALCOHOL SCREENING DEVICE.

HS-810 230

OFFICIAL BOOZE PARTY TESTS ALCOHOL TESTING. BLUEPRINT FOR SAFETY

HS-007 255

ON THE LEVEL: WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT ALCOHOL AND ACCIDENTS

HS-006 517

ON THE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION COUNTERMEASURE OF ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS. ANNUAL REPORT

HS-801 632

OVEREMPHASIS ON ALCOHOL MAY BE COSTING LIVES. REV. ED.

HS-013 829

PANEL DISCUSSION ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES IN CONTROLLING EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOUR

HS-015 596

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. COURSE GUIDE

HS-013 134

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL

HS-013 135

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. STUDENT MANUAL

HS-013 136

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. TECHNICAL REPORT

HS-013 133

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. VISUAL AID LOG AND EVALUATION SCORING KEY FOR DETECTION CLUES OF DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-013 132

POLICE RECORDS AND ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL

HS-003 371

POST-MORTEM BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT VICTIMS

HS-013 352

PROBABILITY OF ARREST WHILE DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

HS-016 832

PROCEEDINGS OF MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP FOR ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT LEADERS, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA, JUNE 13-18, 1971

HS-800 604

PROPOSED ALCOHOL RELATED AUTO CRASH CONTROL PROGRAM

HS-008 600

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF A NIAAA ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD DRINKING AND ALCOHOL ABUSE. PHASE 2.

HS-016 481

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY, ANN ARBOR, NOVEMBER 16-18, 1971. PROCEEDINGS

HS-012 465

RACE AND SOCIAL STATUS DISCRIMINATION AND POLICE ACTION IN ALCOHOL-AFFECTED COLLISIONS

HS-011 882

RANDOM TESTS AND HOSPITAL TESTS FOR BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

HS-013 389

REBREATHED AIR AS A REFERENCE FOR BREATH-ALCOHOL TESTERS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 333

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC SITUATION

HS-014 179

RECENT FINDINGS ON THE IMPAIRMENT OF AIRMANSHIP BY ALCOHOL

HS-000 324

RECENTLY-PUBLISHED ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR DETERMINING ALCOHOL IN BODY MATERIALS. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE

HS-801 242

REDI: TO ATTACK ALCOHOL RELATED HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-810 177

REHABILITATION OF THE DRUNKEN DRIVER. A CORRECTIVE COURSE IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FOR PERSONS CONVICTED OF DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

HS-015 451

RELATION OF ALCOHOL TO ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-003 779

REMARKS AT KICK-OFF CEREMONIES OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT, CONCORD, APRIL 14, 1972

HS-810 199

REMARKS AT SYMPOSIUM ON ALCOHOL, DRUGS, AND DRIVING

HS-810 205

REMARKS BEFORE THE KICK-OFF LUNCHEON OF THE OKLAHOMA CITY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT

HS-810 192

RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND THEIR IMPORTANCE AS A CAUSE OF ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-003 066

RESEARCH RESULTS ON DRIVERS BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN FRANCE (QUELQUES RESULTATS DE RECHERCHES MENEES EN FRANCE A PROPOS DE L'IMPREGNATION ETHYLIQUE DES CONDUCTEURS)

HS-015 594

RESPONSIBILITY, BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS, AND ALCOHOLISM

HS-005 023

RESPONSIBILITY, BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS, AND ALCOHOLISM

HS-006 184

RESULTS OF THE FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL QUALIFICATION TESTING OF DEVICES TO MEASURE BREATH ALCOHOL. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 355

REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF LEGISLATIVE AND ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE USE OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

HS-015 588

SELF-EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE AND THE ABILITY TO DISCRIMINATE BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS (BAC)

HS-016 834

SEMANTIC GYMNASTICS IN ALCOHOL-HIGHWAY CRASH RESEARCH AND PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS

HS-012 867

May 15, 1976

SOCIAL REHABILITATION PERSPECTIVES: A COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOL ABUSE IN DRIVERS

HS-008 830

SOLID-STATE BREATH ALCOHOL VEHICLE INTER-LOCK SYSTEM

HS-012 926

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFECTS OF THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AND ITS RELATION TO ROAD TRAFFIC

HS-700 078

SOME PROBLEMS OF BARBITURATE AND ALCOHOL INTOXICATION

HS-003 929

SPOTTING THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: NEW DEVICE MEASURES UNSTEADINESS OF HIS EYES. THIS MAY BE BETTER GAUGE OF IMPAIRED DRIVING ABILITY THAN BLOOD ALCOHOL

HS-007 280

STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF "ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAMS"

HS-015 135

STATUS OF THE NHTSA ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM

HS-810 186

STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS IN THE STUDY OF ROAD TRAFFIC AND ALCOHOL

HS-003 289

SUGGESTIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-003 290

SUGGESTIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-006 738

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED PURSUANT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF K-12 ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY CURRICULUM MATERIALS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 726

SURVEY OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN CANADA 1972

HS-014 753

SYMPOSIUM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-004 258

SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL, METHAPYRILINE, AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ON DRIVERS' EYE MOVEMENTS AND TRACKING ERRORS IN SIMULATED DANGEROUS SITUATIONS

HS-013 117

THE ALCOHOL CRASH STORY: NEWS MEDIA GUIDE

HS-016 731

THE ALCOHOL PROBLEM

HS-013 402

THE ALCOHOL SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM: A PANACEA OR PANDORA'S BOX

HS-010 098

THE ATTACK ON ALCOHOL RELATED HIGHWAY DEATHS: PROGRESS REPORT

HS-810 179

THE BLOOD ALCOHOL DISTRIBUTION IN DRIVERS NOT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS

HS-010 904

THE COMBINED EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND AMITRIPTYLINE ON SKILLS SIMILAR TO MOTOR-CAR DRIVING

HS-010 736

THE COMBINED EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND COMMON PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS: FIELD STUDIES WITH AN INSTRUMENTED AUTOMOBILE

HS-016 287

THE DRINKING DRIVER ON THE DRIVING DRINKER? ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM AND OTHER FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-010 270

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND FATIGUE ON DECISION PROCESSES AND THE PRECISION OF MOVEMENTS

HS-007 440

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND NOISE ON COMPONENTS OF A TRACKING AND MONITORING TASK

HS-700 099

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON SENSORY PHENOMENA AND COGNITIVE AND MOTOR TASKS

HS-011 170

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DECISION-MAKING WITH RESPECT TO TRAFFIC SIGNAL

HS-006 290

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING EFFICIENCY

HS-004 036

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILLS

HS-006 057

THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN TRANQUILIZERS AND ALCOHOL UPON KINETIC VISUAL ACUITY

HS-012 864

THE EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA AND ALCOHOL ON SIMULATED DRIVING PERFORMANCE

HS-005 443

THE EFFECTS OF SMALL DOSES OF ALCOHOL ON A SIMULATED DRIVING TASK

HS-009 776

THE EFFECTS OF 0.10 PER CENT BLOOD ALCOHOL ON DRIVING ABILITY

HS-001 511

THE FACTS ABOUT DRINKING AND ACCIDENTS. BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR USE IN ALCOHOL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

HS-007 342

THE INCIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN THE BLOOD OF SOME FATALLY INJURED ROAD USERS

HS-000 940

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA ON A MANUAL TRACKING TASK

HS-012 831

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING ABILITY

HS-700 191

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON THE DETECTION OF LIGHT SIGNALS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE VISUAL FIELD

HS-012 172

THE INFLUENCE OF SENSORY PATTERN AND ALCOHOL ON VEHICULAR VELOCITY SENSING

HS-013 775

THE JOINT ACTION OF ALCOHOL MEPROBAMATE. THE JOINT ACTION OF ALCOHOL AND AMPHETAMINES.

HS-015 156

THE LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN DRIVERS

HS-011 883

THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU'S PROPOSED ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURE PROGRAM

HS-810 166

THE OPERATIONAL MEANING OF REPORTED ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN OFFICIAL STATE ACCIDENT DATA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

HS-015 312

THE PHARMACOLOGY OF ALCOHOL AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO DRINKING AND DRIVING

HS-003 374

THE PHARMACOLOGY OF DRIVING AND THE LAW WITH SPECIAL 2 REFERENCE TO ALCOHOL

HS-004 760

THE POLICE SURGEON LOOKS AT ALCOHOL

HS-003 861

THE PRESENCE OF ALCOHOL IN THE GENERAL DRIVING POPULATION

HS-013 354

THE PROBLEM OF NORMAL DRINKING IN RECOVERED ALCOHOL ADDICTS

HS-001 529

THE RATE OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT INVOLVEMENT ASSOCIATED WITH PATTERNS OF ALCOHOL USE

HS-007 970

THE RELATION OF ALCOHOL TO ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-012 445

THE RELATIONSHIP OF ALCOHOL ABUSE TO HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-810 165

THE RISK TAKEN IN DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

HS-700 192

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN COLLISIONS INVOLVING TRUCKS AND THE FATALLY INJURED

HS-010 583

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL COLLISIONS INVOLVING TRUCKS

HS-008 607

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL COLLISIONS WITH TRAINS

HS-005 686

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TMRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ILLINOIS-1964

HS-006 793

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC "ACCIDENTS"

HS-005 962

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND MEASURES NEEDED TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM

HS-000 387

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ILLINOIS - 1963

HS-006 792

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN IOWA MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

HS-004 199

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-010 446

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN TRAFFIC FATALITIES IN MARYLAND

HS-004 137

THE ROLES OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND ORGANIC FACTORS IN SINGLE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

HS-000 998

THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS

HS-002 145

THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL, AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS (ADVANCE REPORT)

HS-005 382

THE SIGNIFICANCE AND THE MEASURING OF BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

HS-010 445

THE STABILITY OF ORDINARY BLOOD ALCOHOL SAMPLES HELD VARIOUS PERIODS OF TIME UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS.

HS-004 102

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU PROGRAM IN ALCOHOL SAFETY RESEARCH

HS-810 180

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL IN THE U. S. A.: SECOND-STAGE ASPECTS OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM

HS-010 530

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL IN THE U.S.A.: SECOND-STAGE ASPECTS OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM

HS-003 366

TRAFFIC PERCEPTION UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

HS-011 880

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. LEADER'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY

HS-801 537

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. PARTICIPANT'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY

HS-801 538

TRENDS IN BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION LEVELS OF NIGHT DRIVERS

HS-016 654

May 15, 1976

UBER DIE GENAUIGKEIT DES ALKOHOL-
NACHWEISES IN HARNEN NACH DEM VANADIN-
SCHWEFELSAURE-VERFAHREN (ON THE ACCURA-
CY OF THE EVIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN URINE
AFTER THE VANADIUM-SULFURIC ACID TREAT-
MENT)

HS-016 075

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTAL-
KOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENT-
NAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM
LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-
PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE
VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE
TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF
DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-
PER MILLE-LAW" WENT INTO EFF000

HS-016 078

VIOLENT DEATHS AND ALCOHOL INTOXICATION

HS-700 493

WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION
PROGRAM EVALUATION SUMMARY; FINAL REPORT

HS-801 140

WASHTENAW COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OF-
FICERS, 1971 SURVEY ON ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC
SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH
MARGINALS

HS-801 065

WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT ALCOHOL AND THE
DRIVER?

HS-006 018

WHY WE'RE MISSING THE BOAT ON ALCOHOL
EDUCATION

HS-005 963

WYOMING'S ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT REFERRAL
PROGRAM: A REPORT

HS-004 762

YOUTH, ALCOHOL, AND COLLISION INVOLVE-
MENT

HS-013 288

ALCOHOL/DRUG

ALCOHOL/DRUG LITERATURE RELATED TO LAW
ENFORCEMENT. FINAL REPORT. ALCOHOL COUN-
TERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW

HS-801 246

SPECIAL ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION STUDIES: THE
ROLE OF ALCOHOL/DRUG INVOLVEMENT

HS-012 858

SPECIAL ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION STUDIES: THE
ROLE OF ALCOHOL/DRUG INVOLVEMENT

HS-820 235

ALCOHOLEMIA

ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM, ALCOHOLEMIA AND
DRIVERS

HS-012 421

ALCOHOLIC

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AND THE ALCOHOLIC
PERSONALITY: AN UNRECOGNIZED DILEMMA

HS-014 170

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AS AN EXPRESSION OF
PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN AN ALCOHOLIC POPULA-
TION

HS-003 858

CAN WE CURE THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER

HS-009 939

CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS, AL-
COHOLIC AND OTHERWISE

HS-016 929

DIFFERENTIAL RISK AMONG ALCOHOLIC
DRIVERS

HS-010 528

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND CON-
GENERS ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS IN OLD AND
YOUNG SUBJECTS

HS-010 978

HIGHWAY SAFETY CHIEF URGES SOCIETY TO GET
TOUGH WITH ALCOHOLIC DRIVER

HS-010 330

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN ALCOHOL-
IC TREATMENT CENTER IN A COMMUNITY
GENERAL HOSPITAL

HS-008 605

THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER: CAN WE COPE WITH A
MENACE?

HS-007 577

THE CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC AS A MOTOR VEHICLE
OPERATOR

HS-003 019

THE DEADLY ALCOHOLIC

HS-003 285

TRAFFIC DEATHS GO UP AGAIN. ROLE OF THE AL-
COHOLIC DRIVER. OUR PRESENT CONTROL
METHODS

HS-005 680

TRAFFIC DEATHS GO UP AGAIN, ROLE OF THE AL-
COHOLIC DRIVER: OUR PRESENT CONTROL
METHODS

HS-002 457

USE AND MISUSE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AS
FACTOR IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

HS-003 638

VIOLENT DEATHS AND ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION

HS-004 104

ALCOHOLICALLY

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY: THE DRIVER
(ALCOHOLICALLY IMPAIRED)

HS-000 884

THE PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL PERCEPTION OF THE
LAWS DEALING WITH THE ALCOHOLICALLY IM-
PAIRED DRIVER

HS-012 598

ALCOHOLICS

ALCOHOL ABUSE AND TRAFFIC SAFETY: A STUDY
OF FATALITIES, DWI OFFENDERS, ALCOHOLICS,
AND COURT-RELATED TREATMENT APPROACHES

HS-800 409

ALCOHOLICS AND ACCIDENTS

HS-005 678

ALCOHOLICS AT FAULT IN FATAL ACCIDENTS
AND HOSPITALIZED ALCOHOLICS; A COMPARISON

HS-007 065

ALCOHOLICS, DRINKING AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-700 085

- ARE ALCOHOLICS' ACCIDENTS DUE SOLELY TO
HEAVY DRINKING?
HS-006 970
- DRIVING HISTORIES OF ALCOHOLICS IN A TREAT-
MENT UNIT
HS-010 584
- ENFORCED CLINIC TREATMENT OF PAROLED
CRIMINAL ALCOHOLICS, A PILOT EVALUATION
HS-002 081
- PERSONALITY AND DRINKING HISTORY VARIA-
BLES ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH ACCIDENT RATES
AMONG ALCOHOLICS
HS-002 393
- PERSONALITY AND TEMPERAMENT DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN ALCOHOLICS WITH HIGH AND LOW
RECORDS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLA-
TIONS
HS-016 696
- PHYSIOLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT AND PERSONALITY
FACTORORS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS OF ALCOHOL-
ICS
HS-006 182
- ALCOHOLISM**
- A SCREENING PROGRAM TO DETECT ALCOHOLISM
IN TRAFFIC OFFENDERS
HS-001 385
- A STRATEGY TO MEASURE THE PREVALENCE OF
LATE SYMPTOMATIC ALCOHOLISM
HS-013 626
- ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOLISM
HS-014 278
- ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE VER-
MONT SYMPOSIUM. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND
RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL IN-
STITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM.
FORUM DISCUSSION
HS-015 158
- ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM, ALCOHOLEMIA AND
DRIVERS
HS-012 421
- ALCOHOLISM
HS-004 254
- ALCOHOLISM AND DRIVING
HS-013 319
- ALCOHOLISM AND PROBLEM DRINKING
HS-014 218
- ALCOHOLISM AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DIF-
FERENTIATION: EFFECT OF ACHIEVEMENT OF
SOBRIETY ON FIELD DEPENDENCE
HS-006 618
- ALCOHOLISM AND ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-015 274
- ALCOHOLISM AND THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-010 333
- ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC DEATHS
HS-003 857
- ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC FATALITIES STUDY IN
FUTILITY
HS-003 774
- ALCOHOLISM IN "IMPAIRED" AND DRUNKEN DRIV-
ING
HS-003 636
- ALCOHOLISM IN A PROBLEM DRIVER GROUP: A
FIELD TRIAL OF THE MICHIGAN ALCOHOLISM
SCREENING TEST (MAST)
HS-011 489
- ALCOHOLISM SHOULD BE A REPORTABLE DIS-
EASE. A PANEL DISCUSSION. INTRODUCTORY RE-
MARKS
HS-008 603
- ALCOHOLISM, MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE DRUNK
DRIVER
HS-003 145
- ALCOHOLISM: NEW VICTIMS, NEW TREATMENT
HS-015 481
- DRINKING DRIVERS IN AN ALCOHOLISM PROGRAM
HS-016 245
- EUROPEAN INSTITUTE ON THE PREVENTION AND
TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM (11TH), JUNE 14-25,
1965, OSLO, NORWAY. SELECTED PAPERS
HS-700 080
- GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN THE PROBLEM OF AL-
COHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES: SOME CON-
SIDERATIONS FOR AN IMPROVED COMMUNITY
RESPONSE
HS-008 828
- IMPAIRED DRIVING AND ALCOHOLISM: PER-
SONALITY OR PHARMACOLOGIC EFFECT?
HS-006 971
- LEVELS AND ALCOHOLISM
HS-001 384
- PREVENTION AND TREATMENT BUREAU ON AL-
COHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION: ALCOHOLISM
AND ROAD TRAFFIC
HS-007 310
- PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY
RESPONSE TO ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY
CRASHES. A WORKING CONFERENCE HELD
NOVEMBER 18 AND 19, 1969 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF
MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR
HS-008 821
- RECURRENT DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (AN
EARLY AND REGULAR FEATURE IN ALCOHOLISM)
HS-003 287
- RESPONSIBILITY, BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS, AND
ALCOHOLISM
HS-005 023
- RESPONSIBILITY, BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS, AND
ALCOHOLISM
HS-006 184
- THE ABC S OF ALCOHOLISM
HS-004 032
- THE DRINKING DRIVER ON THE DRIVING
DRINKER? ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM AND OTHER
FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-010 270
- THE ROLE OF ALCOHOLISM IN MOTOR VEHICLE
ACCIDENTS
HS-003 288
- THE ROLE OF THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY IN THE
PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY
CRASHES
HS-008 832

May 15, 1976

- THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM: A STUDY OF PROGRAMS AND PROBLEMS**
HS-007 064
- THE 1971 SURVEY OF WASHTENAW COUNTY PHYSICIANS CONCERNING ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS**
HS-801 064
- ALCOHOL**
ALCOHOL
HS-010 025
- ALCOHOLS**
A SURVEY OF POST-MORTEM BLOOD-ALCOHOLS FROM 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966. ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966
HS-005 493
- ALCOHOLS AND HYDROCARBONS AS MOTOR FUELS**
HS-002 588
- ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A REVIEW IN QUEST OF REMEDIES (L'ALCOOL ET LA SECURITE ROUTIERE)**
HS-801 134
- EXPERIENCE EN FRANCE CONCERNANT DES CHAUFFEURS SOUS L'INFLUENCE DE L'ALCOOL ET DES DROGUES (EXPERIENCE IN FRANCE CONCERNING DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS)**
HS-015 595
- ALCOOLIQUE**
DETECTION AND SANCTIONS OF THE STATE OF INTOXICATION IN DRIVERS (DETECTION ET SANCTIONS DE L'ETAT ALCOOLIQUE DES CONDUCTEURS)
HS-009 042
- ALERTNESS**
EFFECTS OF MODERATE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS ON DRIVER ALERTNESS
HS-012 096
- ALIENATION**
EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN DRINKING, HOSTILITY, AND ALIENATION ON DRIVING OF YOUNG MEN
HS-017 005
- ALIVE**
BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE A STUDY OF 371 FATAL ACCIDENTS IN FLORIDA. MAY 30TH-SEPT. 2ND, 1968
HS-009 017
- HOW TO BRING MORE BACK ALIVE**
HS-010 185
- PORTRAIT OF A COUNTY: THE SEARCH FOR AN ANSWER TO HELP "BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE " IN GENESSEE COUNTY, MICHIGAN**
HS-003 147
- PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. 1969. THE DRINKING DRIVER. THE PROBLEM DRIVER. THE YOUNG DRIVER. BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE**
HS-008 940
- ALKAEN**
SUOMEN TIELIIKENNEONNETTOMUODET VUONNA 1967 LISANA ERAITA TIETOJA VUODESTA 1948 ALKAEN (ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN FINLAND 1967 WITH SOME ADDITIONAL FIGURES STARTING FROM THE YEAR 1948)
HS-008 157
- ALKOHOLAFFINER**
DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE UNTER BESONDERER BERUECKSICHTIGUNG "ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUNDESLANDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL-RELATED" ACCIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND IN THE FEDERATION)
HS-016 074
- ALKOHOLAUFFALLIGKEIT**
AUSWIRKUNGEN DER ALKOHOLAUFFALLIGKEIT AUF DIE KRAFTFAHRSPESZIFISCHEN LEISTUNGSQUALITATEN (EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL PRONENESS)
HS-012 488
- ALKOHOLBEDINGTE**
ERFOLGE, ENTTAUSCHUNGEN UND VORAUSSETZUNGEN DES KAMPFES GEGEN ALKOHOLBEDINGTE VERKEHRSGEFAHREN (SUCCESS, DISAPPOINTMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS)
HS-016 070
- ALKOHOLBEGUTACHTUNG**
DIE ALKOHOLBEGUTACHTUNG BEI TRAUMATISIERTEN UND NARKOTISIERTEN (THE EVALUATION OF BLOOD ALCOHOL IN TRAUMATIZED AND ANESTHETIZED INDIVIDUALS)
HS-016 069
- ALKOHOLEINFLUSS**
DIE FAHRT UNTER ALKOHOLEINFLUSS ALS ORDNUNGSWIDRIGKEIT UND ALS VERGEHEN (DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AS A TRAFFIC VIOLATION AND AS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE)
HS-016 072
- ALKOHOLFahrTEN**
ALKOHOLFahrTEN AUF DEM VW-SIMULATOR (ALCOHOL TEST DRIVES ON THE VW-SIMULATOR)
HS-016 071
- ALKOHOLISIERTEN**
THE ROLE OF THE DRINKING DRIVER IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. (THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY.) (DIE ROLLE DES ALKOHOLISIERTEN FAHRERS BEI VERKEHRsunFALLen. (GRAND RAPIDS STUDIE))
HS-016 059
- ALKOHOLNACHWEISES**
UBER DIE GENAUIGKEIT DES ALKOHOLNACHWEISES IN HARNEN NACH DEM VANADINSCHWEFELSAURE-VERFAHREN (ON THE ACCURACY OF THE EVIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN URINE)

AFTER THE VANADIUM-SULFURIC ACID TREATMENT)

HS-016 075

ALKOHOLUNFALLE

DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE UNTER BESONDERER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG "ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUNDESLÄNDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL-RELATED" ACCIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND IN THE FEDERATION OF GERMANY)

HS-016 074

ALLOCATION

MAKING BETTER USE OF EXISTING FACILITIES THROUGH HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS. MANPOWER ALLOCATION AND COUNTERMEASURE EVALUATION

HS-015 166

ALLSTATE

ALLSTATE CAMPAIGN RESULTS IN GRASS ROOTS ACTION ON THE DRUNK DRIVER MENACE.

HS-009 410

ALTERING

MIND-ALTERING DRUGS AND DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR: ALCOHOL

HS-003 293

ALTERNATIVES

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 4. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 611

ALVEOLAR

ALCOHOL BREATH TESTS: GROSS ERRORS IN CURRENT METHODS OF MEASURING ALVEOLAR GAS CONCENTRATIONS.

HS-010 529

AMBULANCE

A PROPOSED PROGRAM TO CONTROL THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER TECHNICIAN-AMBULANCE: CONCEPTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

HS-810 181

AMERICA

AMERICA TESTS THE BRITISH DRUNK-DRIVING LAW

HS-008 819

CURRENT RESEARCH IN ROAD SAFETY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HS-700 030

AMERICA

YOUTH AND THE AUTOMOBILE IN AMERICA

HS-010 394

AMERICAN

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE CONFERENCE (16TH) PROCEEDINGS, CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 19-21, 1972

HS-012 850

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE PROCEEDINGS OF FIFTEENTH CONFERENCE

HS-011 284

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 18TH CONFERENCE

HS-016 222

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. TRANS-AMERICAN VAN SERVICE, INC. ACCIDENT OF JUNE 16, 1969, GREELEY, COLO.

HS-009 292

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, OCTOBER 16 AND 17, 1969, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

HS-008 596

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 14TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, 19-20 NOVEMBER 1970

HS-010 504

PROCEEDINGS OF 17TH CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, NOVEMBER 14-17, 1973

HS-014 519

THE DRINKING DRIVER--AMERICAN DILEMMA

HS-810 168

VEHICLE VIOLENCE: AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY

HS-011 172

VIOLENCE BY VEHICLE: AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY

HS-810 164

AMITRIPTYLINE

THE COMBINED EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND AMITRIPTYLINE ON SKILLS SIMILAR TO MOTOR-CAR DRIVING

HS-010 736

AMOUNTS

A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN TRANQUILIZERS AND SMALL AMOUNTS OF ALCOHOL UPON DRIVING PERFORMANCE

HS-014 685

AMPHETAMINE

DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE, ETHANOL AND DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE-X ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS STRESSED WITH DELAYED AUDITOR FEEDBACK (DAF)

HS-001 262

EFFECT OF D-AMPHETAMINE AND ALCOHOL ON ATTENTIVE MOTOR PERFORMANCE IN HUMAN SUBJECTS

HS-001 263

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND D-AMPHETAMINE UPON MOOD AND VOLITION

HS-016 208

AMPHETAMINES

THE JOINT ACTION OF ALCOHOL MEPROBAMATE. THE JOINT ACTION OF ALCOHOL AND AMPHETAMINES.

HS-015 156

May 15, 1976

ANAESTHESIA

DRIVING ABILITY AND REACTION TIMES FOLLOWING INTRAVENOUS ANAESTHESIA

HS-003 717

THE USE OF ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY TO MEASURE RECOVERY TIME AFTER INTRAVENOUS ANAESTHESIA

HS-005 280

ANALOGUE

ANALOGUE 1000

HS-006 045

ANALYSING

ANALYSING FOR ALCOHOL

HS-010 903

ANALYST

BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM. DRIVER IMPROVEMENT ANALYST. STUDENT STUDY GUIDE

HS-800 899

ANALYSTS

SYSTEMS ANALYSTS: NEW FOES OF ACCIDENTS

HS-006 785

ANALYTIC

AN ANALYSIS OF ALCOHOL SAFETY SCHOOLS (PHOENIX DRIVING-WHILE-INTOXICATED COURSE). 1972 ANALYTIC STUDY 6

HS-801 079

AN ANALYSIS OF ASAP PATROL ACTIVITY IN COLUMBUS, GEORGIA DURING 1972. ANALYTIC STUDY 3

HS-801 072

AN ANALYSIS OF DRINKING DRIVER DIAGNOSIS, REFERRAL, AND TREATMENT. ANALYTIC STUDY NO. 5

HS-801 076

AN ANALYSIS OF PROBLEM DRINKER DIAGNOSIS AND REFERRAL ACTIVITY. ANALYTIC STUDY NO. 5

HS-801 077

AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT. ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (OREGON)

HS-801 069

AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT. ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (WASHINGTON)

HS-801 070

ASAP EVALUATION PROGRESS SEMINAR, SEPTEMBER 11-14, 1973, WASHINGTON, D. C. SELECTED PROJECT EVALUATION ANALYTIC STUDIES

HS-801 068

ASAP PATROL ACTIVITIES. OKLAHOMA CITY ASAP. ANALYTIC STUDY

HS-801 073

ANALYTICAL

MECKLENBURG ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT. TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT MEASURES. ANALYTICAL STUDY

HS-801 071

RECENTLY-PUBLISHED ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR DETERMINING ALCOHOL IN BODY MATERIALS. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE

HS-801 242

ANESTHETIZED

DIE ALKOHOLBEGUTACHTUNG BEI TRAUMATISIERTEN UND NARKOTISIERTEN (THE EVALUATION OF BLOOD ALCOHOL IN TRAUMATIZED AND ANESTHETIZED INDIVIDUALS)

HS-016 069

ANNOTATIONS

TASK FORCE REPORT: DRUNKENNESS, ANNOTATIONS, CONSULTANTS PAPERS, AND RELATED MATERIALS

HS-003 291

ANSWER

PORTRAIT OF A COUNTY: THE SEARCH FOR AN ANSWER TO HELP "BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE " IN GENESSEE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-003 147

ANSWERS

YOUTH AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: THE ANSWERS ARE BLOWIN' IN THE WIND

HS-810 246

ANXIETY

DELAYED AUDIO FEEDBACK (DAF) FOR INDUCTION OF ANXIETY

HS-003 364

APPLETON

REMARKS BEFORE THE FIRST ANNUAL WISCONSIN HIGHWAY SAFETY COORDINATOR'S ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, APPLETON, WISCONSIN, OCTOBER 26, 1972

HS-810 240

APPREHENSION

DEVELOPMENT OF COURSE AND MATERIALS FOR TRAINING IN DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT; DETECTION, APPREHENSION AND TESTIMONY. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 289

ARCHIVE

A COMPUTER ARCHIVE OF ASAP ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SURVEYS, 1970-1974. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 502

ARIZONA

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY ANNUAL REPORT 1970

HS-010 017

REHABILITATION OF THE DRUNKEN DRIVER. A CORRECTIVE COURSE IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FOR PERSONS CONVICTED OF DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

HS-015 451

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: ARIZONA (PHOENIX)

HS-801 676

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5A. APPENDIX A: ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, INDIANA

HS-801 695

ARKANSAS

LAWS OF ARKANSAS AND SELECTED STATES REGARDING THE OPERATION OF A MOTOR VEHICLE WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR

HS-002 237

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: ARKANSAS (PULASKI COUNTY)

HS-801 677

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5A. APPENDIX A: ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, INDIANA

HS-801 695

ARREST

PRE-ARREST BREATH TESTS

HS-008 963

PROBABILITY OF ARREST WHILE DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

HS-016 832

ARRESTED

HEAVY DRINKERS ARRESTED FOR "DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE"

HS-009 408

THE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED

HS-003 370

ARRESTEES

COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND DRIVING--A STUDY OF DRUG USAGE AND DRIVING HISTORIES AMONG ARRESTEES IN SIX METROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE U.S.

HS-012 868

ARRESTS

A STUDY ON ARRESTS AND DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-DRUGS AND DRIVING CASES IN NEW YORK STATE

HS-012 111

AN ANALYSIS OF THE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ARRESTS. ANNUAL REPORT NO. 1, PT. 4. (MISSOURI)

HS-801 075

ANALYSIS OF THE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ARRESTS. (OHIO)

HS-801 074

FACTORS INFLUENCING ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT POLICE OFFICER'S DWI ARRESTS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 151

ARTICULATED

ROAD ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ARTICULATED VEHICLES (SEMI-TRAILERS) IN QUEENSLAND (1965-1967)

HS-010 379

ARZNEIMITTEL

DIE UNTERSUCHUNG KRAFTFAHRWESENTLICHER LEISTUNGSMINDERUNGEN DURCH ARZNEIMITTEL (THE INVESTIGATION OF SUBSTANTIAL TRAFFIC

PERFORMANCE DIMINUTION WHILE UNDER INFLUENCE OF DRUGS)

HS-016 076

ASAP

A COMPUTER ARCHIVE OF ASAP ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SURVEYS, 1970-1974. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 502

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 1: DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ASAP PROGRAM

HS-801 192

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 2: ASAP PROGRAM EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND OVERALL PROGRAM IMPACT

HS-801 193

AN ANALYSIS OF ASAP PATROL ACTIVITY IN COLUMBUS, GEORGIA DURING 1972. ANALYTIC STUDY 3

HS-801 072

ASAP EVALUATION PROGRESS SEMINAR, SEPTEMBER 11-14, 1973, WASHINGTON, D. C. SELECTED PROJECT EVALUATION ANALYTIC STUDIES

HS-801 068

ASAP PATROL ACTIVITIES. OKLAHOMA CITY ASAP. ANALYTIC STUDY

HS-801 073

ASAP TRAFFIC COURT JUDGE TRAINING. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 903

ASAP--A VENTURE INTO THE DRINKING DRIVING PROBLEM

HS-013 890

HANDBOOK FOR DIRECTORS OF ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP'S). FINAL REPORT

HS-800 544

HAS ASAP FAILED?

HS-016 200

METHODS EMPLOYED BY ASAP ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURES TO RECORD THE BEHAVIOR OF DRINKING DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT [VOL. 1]

HS-801 636

NEW HOPE--NEW POSSIBILITIES. A REPORT TO THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES ON THE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP)

HS-800 741

ONE MODEL FOR THE EVALUATION OF ASAP REHABILITATION EFFORT

HS-801 244

REMARKS DELIVERED TO OPENING OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA ASAP, NOVEMBER 30, 1971

HS-810 237

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: VERMONT

HS-801 670

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: UTAH (SALT LAKE COUNTY)

HS-801 671

May 15, 1976

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MASSACHUSETTS (BOSTON)

HS-801 672

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MINNESOTA (HENNEPIN COUNTY)

HS-801 673

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: LOUISIANA (NEW ORLEANS)

HS-801 674

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: INDIANA (INDIANAPOLIS)

HS-801 675

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: ARIZONA (PHOENIX)

HS-801 676

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: ARKANSAS (PULASKI COUNTY)

HS-801 677

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: CALIFORNIA (LOS ANGELES COUNTY)

HS-801 678

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: FLORIDA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY)

HS-801 679

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: GEORGIA (COLUMBUS)

HS-801 680

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: VIRGINIA (FAIRFAX COUNTY)

HS-801 681

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: TEXAS (SAN ANTONIO)

HS-801 682

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MISSOURI (KANSAS CITY)

HS-801 683

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: NEBRASKA (LINCOLN)

HS-801 684

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: NEW HAMPSHIRE

HS-801 685

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: OHIO (CINCINNATI)

HS-801 686

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: OKLAHOMA (OKLAHOMA CITY)

HS-801 687

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: SOUTH CAROLINA (RICHLAND COUNTY)

HS-801 688

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: SOUTH DAKOTA

HS-801 689

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MAINE (CUMBERLAND)

HS-801 690

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MARYLAND (BALTIMORE)

HS-801 691

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5A. APPENDIX A:
ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA,
GEORGIA, INDIANA

HS-801 695

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5B. APPENDIX A:
LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MAS-
SACHUSETTS, MINNESOTA

HS-801 696

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5C. APPENDIX A:
MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, OHIO

HS-801 697

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5D. APPENDIX A:
OKLAHOMA, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA,
TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA

HS-801 698

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3, PATROL DEPLOY-
MENT AND STRATEGIES

HS-801 693

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 4, OVERALL EN-
FORCEMENT

HS-801 694

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2, SOBRIETY TEST-
ING REPORT

HS-801 692

ASPIRIN

COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF
CHLORMEZANONE WITH ASPIRIN AND PLACEBO
ON PERFORMANCE UNDER DELAYED AUDITORY
FEEDBACK (DAF)

HS-001 266

ASSESSMENT

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE LIMITED DRIVING
LICENSE AMENDMENT TO THE NORTH CAROLINA
STATUTES RELATING TO DRUNK DRIVING

HS-012 054

ASSIST

COMMUNITY DEMONSTRATION PLAN TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 635

GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY PROGRAMS TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 634

RESULTS OF THE SANTA MONICA PROTOTYPE PROGRAM TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 636

ASSOCIATED

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POLICE EVALUATION OF DRINKING IN FATAL HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-009 775

PERSONALITY AND DRINKING HISTORY VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH ACCIDENT RATES AMONG ALCOHOLICS

HS-002 393

SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967

HS-010 381

THE RATE OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT INVOLVEMENT ASSOCIATED WITH PATTERNS OF ALCOHOL USE

HS-007 970

ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE CONFERENCE (16TH) PROCEEDINGS, CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 19-21, 1972

HS-012 850

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE PROCEEDINGS OF FIFTEENTH CONFERENCE

HS-011 284

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 18TH CONFERENCE

HS-016 222

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, OCTOBER 16 AND 17, 1969, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

HS-008 596

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 14TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, 19-20 NOVEMBER 1970

HS-010 504

PROCEEDINGS OF 17TH CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, NOVEMBER 14-17, 1973

HS-014 519

REMARKS BEFORE THE FIRST ANNUAL WISCONSIN HIGHWAY SAFETY COORDINATOR'S ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, APPLETON, WISCONSIN, OCTOBER 26, 1972

HS-810 240

THE MEDICO-LEGAL INVESTIGATION OF THE DRINKING DRIVER; REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

HS-001 981

ASSUMPTIONS

ERFOLGE, ENTTAUSCHUNGEN UND VORAUSSETZUNGEN DES KAMPFES GEGEN ALKOHOLBEDINGTE VERKEHRSGEFAHREN (SUCCESS, DISAPPOINTMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS)

HS-016 070

ATTACK

REDI: TO ATTACK ALCOHOL RELATED HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-810 177

THE ATTACK ON ALCOHOL RELATED HIGHWAY DEATHS: PROGRESS REPORT

HS-810 179

ATTENTION

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON SENSORY MOTOR FUNCTION, VISUAL PERCEPTION, AND ATTENTION

HS-015 151

DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON AUDITORY VIGILANCE AND DIVIDED-ATTENTION TASKS

HS-002 080

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON PERIPHERAL VISION AS A FUNCTION OF ATTENTION

HS-015 241

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON ATTENTION AS A CRUCIAL FACTOR IN HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-016 995

ATTENTIVE

EFFECT OF D-AMPHETAMINE AND ALCOHOL ON ATTENTIVE MOTOR PERFORMANCE IN HUMAN SUBJECTS

HS-001 263

MEASUREMENT OF ATTENTIVE MOTOR PERFORMANCE AFTER ALCOHOL

HS-002 875

ATTITUDE

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DRIVER ATTITUDE SCALE AND THE MCGUIRE SAFE DRIVER SCALE

HS-003 836

TRAFFIC SAFETY ATTITUDE SURVEY

HS-007 748

ATTITUDES

ATTITUDES TOWARD DRINKING AND DRIVING IN NEW ZEALAND

HS-016 977

CHANGING ATTITUDES IN DRINKING DRIVER ENFORCEMENT AS REFLECTED BY THE ACTIONS OF RESEARCHERS, COURTS, PROSECUTORS AND SOCIETY

HS-003 124

DRINKING AND DRIVING IN SYDNEY: A COMMUNITY SURVEY OF BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES. RE-

May 15, 1976

- PORT 1: AN OVERVIEW OF SEX AND AGE DIFFERENCES
HS-013 839
- PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL ASPECTS AND ATTITUDES OF AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS
HS-004 122
- PUBLIC AWARENESS OF A NIAAA ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD DRINKING AND ALCOHOL ABUSE. PHASE 2.
HS-016 481
- THE PERCEPTION OF DWI LAWS: A STUDY OF THE GENERAL AWARENESS AND THE ATTITUDES OF PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL GROUPS TOWARDS THE DRINKING DRIVING LAWS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 614
- ATTITUDINAL**
IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONALITY, ATTITUDINAL, AND BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-010 099
- ATTORNEY**
WASHTENAW COUNTY ATTORNEY, 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS
HS-801 090
- ATTRIBUTED**
FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HAD BEEN DRINKING IN ILLINOIS-1962
HS-006 791
- AUDIO**
DELAYED AUDIO FEEDBACK (DAF) FOR INDUCTION OF ANXIETY
HS-003 364
- AUDIOFEEDBACK**
MEPROBAMATE, ETHANOL, OR MEPROBAMATE-ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS UNDER DELAYED AUDIOFEEDBACK (DAF)
HS-001 264
- AUDITOR**
DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE, ETHANOL AND DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE-X ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS STRESSED WITH DELAYED AUDITOR FEEDBACK (DAF)
HS-001 262
- AUDITORY**
COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF CHLORMEZANONE WITH ASPIRIN AND PLACEBO ON PERFORMANCE UNDER DELAYED AUDITORY FEEDBACK (DAF)
HS-001 266
- DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON AUDITORY VIGILANCE AND DIVIDED-ATTENTION TASKS
HS-002 080
- AUSTRALIA**
CASUALTY ACCIDENTS INVOLVING BICYCLES±STATE OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA 1965 AND 1967
HS-005 863
- ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ADELAIDE AND BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA-EXCERPTS FROM A REPORT IN PREPARATION
HS-008 194
- AUSTRALIAN**
BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN DRIVERS BREATHALYSED BY POLICE IN SIX AUSTRALIAN STATES
HS-013 353
- AUSWIRKUNGEN**
AUSWIRKUNGEN DER ALKOHOLAUFFALLIGKEIT AUF DIE KRAFTFAHRSPESZIFISCHEN LEISTUNGSQUALITATEN (EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL PRONENESS)
HS-012 488
- AUTHORITY**
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE II: LEGAL AUTHORITY
HS-800 318
- AUTO**
ALCOHOL AND AUTO ACCIDENTS IN EUROPE
HS-013 037
- ALCOHOL LABELED CAUSE IN 25,000 AUTO DEATHS
HS-004 033
- PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. A STUDY OF MICHIGAN'S 1967 AUTO INJURIES AND FATALITIES
HS-009 223
- PROPOSED ALCOHOL RELATED AUTO CRASH CONTROL PROGRAM
HS-008 600
- THE EFFECT OF THE 18-YEAR OLD DRINKING AGE ON AUTO ACCIDENTS
HS-015 459
- AUTOMOBILE**
A DEFINITION STUDY FOR A PROGRAM OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCH FOR THE AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE INDUSTRY
HS-006 992
- A NOTE ON AUTOMOBILE-TRAM (STREETCAR) FATAL ACCIDENTS AND ALCOHOL IN THE CITY OF MELBOURNE
HS-008 548
- A REAL WORLD PERSPECTIVE ON AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS INVOLVING SMALL-CHILD PASSENGERS
HS-016 339
- A SURVEY OF SUDDEN, UNEXPECTED DEATHS IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS
HS-012 413
- ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE? DESTRUCTION BY AUTOMOBILE
HS-013 906
- ALCOHOL IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. THE EFFECT ON AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COSTS, COURT CASE LOADS, AND UNDERWRITING SELECTION
HS-006 231
- ALCOHOL RELATED AUTOMOBILE CRASH PROBLEMS
HS-008 606

- AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
HS-004 399
- AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AND THE ALCOHOLIC PERSONALITY: AN UNRECOGNIZED DILEMMA
HS-014 170
- AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AS AN EXPRESSION OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN AN ALCOHOLIC POPULATION
HS-003 858
- AUTOMOBILE DEATH SYNDROME
HS-008 837
- AUTOMOBILE-ACCIDENT INJURIES AND ACCIDENT PATHOLOGY
HS-800 434
- AUTOMOBILES-HIGHWAYS-DEATHS AN ANALYSIS OF OUR AUTOMOBILE CULTURE IN RELATION TO DEATH AND INJURY ON THE HIGHWAY
HS-005 731
- BLOOD ALCOHOL IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS: MEASUREMENT AND INTERPRETATION FOR MEDICOLEGAL PURPOSES. 1. EFFECT OF TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN INCIDENT AND SAMPLE ACQUISITION
HS-015 120
- CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. DADE COUNTY FLORIDA, 1956-1968
HS-009 130
- CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
HS-003 355
- CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
HS-008 266
- EFFECT OF INGESTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL
HS-016 209
- EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES. A CRITICAL REVIEW WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL.
HS-006 288
- EFFECTS OF MODERATE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS ON AUTOMOBILE PASSING BEHAVIOR
HS-008 602
- EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK
HS-014 555
- EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK
HS-014 556
- EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON TWO PSYCHOMOTOR TASKS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK
HS-014 552
- ETHANOL, OTHER CHEMICALS AND THEIR POTENTIAL COMBINATION WHICH MAY INFLUENCE AUTOMOBILE DRIVING PERFORMANCE--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 658
- HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. AIRPORT TRANSPORT BUS-AUTOMOBILE COLLISION, DULLES AIRPORT ACCESS ROAD, JUNE 9, 1970
HS-009 919
- HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS OF AUTOMOBILE SAFETY
HS-700 201
- INVESTIGATION OF 31 FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 262
- MANSLAUGHTER: AUTOMOBILE OWNER WHO PERMITTED INTOXICATED PERSON TO DRIVE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR FATAL COLLISION
HS-006 392
- MARIHUANA AND AUTOMOBILE CRASHES
HS-008 984
- PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL ASPECTS AND ATTITUDES OF AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS
HS-004 122
- PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS OF AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
HS-005 282
- PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE FAULT SYSTEM AS COMPARED WITH THE NO-FAULT SYSTEM OF AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
HS-007 423
- PSYCHOLOGY AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING. 1. MAN DRIVES AS HE LIVES - PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-007 031
- REMARKS BEFORE THE 14TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, AUTOMOBILE WHOLESALERS OF NEW ENGLAND, CAPE COD, MASS., SEPTEMBER 23 1972
HS-810 233
- SIMULATOR APPLICATIONS TO DETERMINE EFFECTS OF DISTURBANCES ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING CHARACTERISTICS
HS-017 021
- SUDDEN NATURAL DEATH AMONG AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS
HS-006 102
- THE AUTOMOBILE--MEDICOLEGAL HAZARD
HS-700 511
- THE COMBINED EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND COMMON PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS: FIELD STUDIES WITH AN INSTRUMENTED AUTOMOBILE
HS-016 287
- THE EFFECTS OF AUTOMOBILE SAFETY REGULATION
HS-016 511
- THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES
HS-800 439
- THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING ABILITY
HS-700 191
- THE PHYSICIAN AND AUTOMOBILE SAFETY
HS-003 743
- YOUTH AND THE AUTOMOBILE IN AMERICA
HS-010 394

May 15, 1976

AUTOMOBILE

STANDARDS, SAFETY AND THE AUTOMOBILE
HS-010 347

AUTOMOBILES

ALCOHOL, AUTOMOBILES, AND THE LAW
HS-004 253

AUTOMOBILES-HIGHWAYS-DEATHS AN ANALYSIS
OF OUR AUTOMOBILE 2 CULTURE IN RELATION TO
DEATH AND INJURY ON THE HIGHWAY
HS-005 731

FEDERAL SAFETY SPECIFICATIONS FOR AUTOMO-
BILES, TRUCKS, AND BUSES
HS-009 965

AUTOPSY

AGE EFFECTS AND AUTOPSY EVIDENCE OF DIS-
EASE IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS
HS-010 515

DIFFUSION OF STOMACH ALCOHOL AND HEART
BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION AT AUTOPSY
HS-004 135

PSYCHOLOGICAL AUTOPSY
HS-800 337

AVAILABLE

BREATH/ALCOHOL TESTS; CURRENTLY AVAILA-
BLE DEVICES FOR QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT
AND FIELD COLLECTION
HS-013 840

AWARENESS

AWARENESS OF THE BREATHALIZER LEGISLA-
TION
HS-016 472

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF A NIAAA ADVERTISING
CAMPAIGN AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD
DRINKING AND ALCOHOL ABUSE. PHASE 2.
HS-016 481

RECENT CASES INDICATE COURTS' AWARENESS
OF TRAFFIC PROBLEM. PART 1
HS-005 649

THE PERCEPTION OF DWI LAWS: A STUDY OF THE
GENERAL AWARENESS AND THE ATTITUDES OF
PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL GROUPS TOWARDS THE
DRINKING DRIVING LAWS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 614

BAC

SELF-EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE AND THE
ABILITY TO DISCRIMINATE BLOOD ALCOHOL CON-
CENTRATIONS (BAC)
HS-016 834

VALUE AND DEFICIENCIES OF STUDIES ON BAC'S
AMONG DEAD AND INJURED
HS-015 584

BACK

BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE A STUDY OF 371 FATAL
ACCIDENTS IN FLORIDA. MAY 30TH-SEPT. 2ND, 1968
HS-009 017

HOW TO BRING MORE BACK ALIVE
HS-010 185

PORTRAIT OF A COUNTY: THE SEARCH FOR AN
ANSWER TO HELP "BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE " IN
GENESSEE COUNTY, MICHIGAN
HS-003 147

PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. 1969. THE DRINKING
DRIVER. THE PROBLEM DRIVER. THE YOUNG
DRIVER. BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE
HS-008 940

BACKGROUND

BACKGROUND RESEARCH FOR THE DEVELOP-
MENT OF PROGRAMMING FOR THE CONVICTED AL-
COHOL IMPAIRED DRIVER
HS-017 000

THE FACTS ABOUT DRINKING AND ACCIDENTS.
BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR USE IN ALCOHOL
EDUCATION PROGRAMS
HS-007 342

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CHILDREN IN
HELSINKI IN 1965 AND THE SOCIAL BACKGROUND
OF THE CHILDREN INCLUDED
HS-005 421

BAD

PORTRAIT OF A BAD DRIVER
HS-009 945

BAIRDFORD

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
FREEPORT TRANSPORT, INC.--ACCIDENT--FEBRUAR-
Y 1, 1968--BAIRDFORD, PENNSYLVANIA
HS-005 998

BAKERSFIELD

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. WIL-
LIAM VOLKER AND COMPANY AND KERRVILLE
BUS COMPANY. ACCIDENT--MARCH 7, 1973--BAKER-
SFIELD, TEXAS. NINE KILLED
HS-013 820

BALTIMORE

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MARYLAND (BALTIMORE)
HS-801 691

BARBITURATE

SOME PROBLEMS OF BARBITURATE AND ALCOHOL
INTOXICATION
HS-003 929

BASELINE

APPLICATION OF BASELINE DATA FOR PUBLIC
EDUCATION ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY
SAFETY
HS-014 856

COLLECTION OF BASELINE DATA ON EFFECT OF
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-015 586

COLLECTION OF BASELINE DATA ON EFFECT OF
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-015 587

BATON

ALCOHOL ABUSE AND THE BATON ROUGE AP-
PROACH
HS-008 962

- BEACH**
REMARKS BEFORE THE 49TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF PILOT INTERNATIONAL, MIAMI BEACH, JULY 21, 1970
HS-810 222
- BEAT**
THE BEAT OF LIFE
HS-810 194
- BECOME**
IN MANY STATES, IT'S HARDER TO BECOME LEGALLY DRUNK THAN IT IS TO BECOME DEAD DRUNK.
HS-008 490
- BEEN**
FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HAD BEEN DRINKING IN ILLINOIS-1962
HS-006 791
- BEGINNING**
BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RELEVANT TO PREPARATION OF THE BEGINNING DRIVER: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH
HS-015 118
- BEHAVIOR**
A THREE YEAR COMPARISON OF ALCOHOL RELATED DRIVING BEHAVIOR IN WASHTENAW COUNTY, MICHIGAN
HS-014 181
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING BEHAVIOR: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND A RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGY
HS-015 823
ALCOHOL EXPERIMENTS ON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR. A REVIEW OF THE 1972-1973 LITERATURE. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW
HS-201 266
ALCOHOL INFLUENCES ON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEUROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY
HS-013 870
ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEUROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY
HS-015 150
AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF SIGN BRIGHTNESS ON THE SIGN READING BEHAVIOR OF ALCOHOL IMPAIRED DRIVERS
HS-016 248
BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION AS A COUNTERMEASURE FOR THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-012 565
BEHAVIOR OF ALCOHOL IN THE BODY. EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON BEHAVIOR
HS-004 967
COUNTERMEASURES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN FACTORS IN RELATION TO PEDESTRIAN BEHAVIOR, REGULATIONS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
HS-015 125
DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND LEGAL SANCTIONS. A STUDY OF DETERRENCE
HS-005 979
DRIVER PERSONALITY AND BEHAVIOR CHARACTERISTICS
HS-001 989
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND SUBTASK REQUIREMENT UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING BEHAVIOR
HS-012 366
EFFECTS OF MODERATE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS ON AUTOMOBILE PASSING BEHAVIOR
HS-008 602
HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT DRINKING AND DRIVING BEHAVIOR
HS-014 358
INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING BEHAVIOR IN AN INSTRUMENTED CAR
HS-013 482
METHODS EMPLOYED BY ASAP ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURES TO RECORD THE BEHAVIOR OF DRINKING DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT [VOL. 1]
HS-801 636
MIND-ALTERING DRUGS AND DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR: ALCOHOL
HS-003 293
RESEARCH INTO DRIVER BEHAVIOUR [BEHAVIOR]
HS-016 991
RESEARCH INTO PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION, REHABILITATION AND DRIVER BEHAVIOR
HS-810 229
RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND THEIR IMPORTANCE AS A CAUSE OF ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-003 066
THE EFFECT OF REHABILITATION ON THE DRIVING BEHAVIOR OF PROBLEM DRINKERS
HS-014 550
THE EFFECT OF REHABILITATION ON THE DRIVING BEHAVIOR OF PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 110
- BEHAVIORAL**
ACUTE TOLERANCE TO BEHAVIORAL IMPAIRMENT BY ALCOHOL IN MODERATE AND HEAVY DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 160
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: BEHAVIORAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 599
BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RELEVANT TO PREPARATION OF THE BEGINNING DRIVER: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH
HS-015 118
PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS OF AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
HS-005 282

May 15, 1976

BEHAVIORIAL

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: BEHAVIORIAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS. SUMMARY REPORT

HS-800 600

BEHAVIOUR

DRINKING AND DRIVING IN SYDNEY: A COMMUNITY SURVEY OF BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES. REPORT 1: AN OVERVIEW OF SEX AND AGE DIFFERENCES

HS-013 839

PANEL DISCUSSION ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES IN CONTROLLING EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOUR

HS-015 596

RESEARCH INTO DRIVER BEHAVIOUR [BEHAVIOR]

HS-016 991

THE CRIMINAL ON THE ROAD: A SOCIOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTION TO RESEARCH ON HUMAN BEHAVIOUR IN THE ROAD TRAFFIC SITUATION

HS-010 475

THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT [MASS COMMUNICATION SAFETY] CAMPAIGN COMPONENTS UPON BEHAVIOUR CHANGE IN ROAD USERS

HS-016 992

BELONG

DOES ALCOHOL EDUCATION BELONG IN A DRIVER EDUCATION PROGRAM?

HS-005 633

BELTS

SEAT BELTS SAVE LIVES

HS-005 782

BERUCKSICHTIGUNG

DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE UNTER BESONDERER BERUCKSICHTIGUNG "ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUNDESLANDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL-RELATED" ACCIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND IN THE FEDE:

HS-016 074

BESONDERER

DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE UNTER BESONDERER BERUCKSICHTIGUNG "ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUNDESLANDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL-RELATED" ACCIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND IN THE FEDERAL

HS-016 074

BETA

EFFECT OF BETA-ADRENERGIC BLOCKADE AND ALCOHOL ON SIMULATED CAR DRIVING.

HS-010 414

BEVERAGE

REMARKS BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LICENSED BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES, INC. NEW YORK CITY, JANUARY 26, 1972

HS-810 189

BEVERAGES

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND CONGENERS ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS IN OLD AND YOUNG SUBJECTS

HS-010 978

USE AND MISUSE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AS FACTOR IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

HS-003 638

BEXAR

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. VOL. 1, SUMMARY OF IN-DEPTH INVESTIGATIONS IN BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 180

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A LITERATURE REVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH AND PRACTICE IN PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

HS-010 112

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

HS-008 877

HIGHWAY SAFETY LITERATURE ANNUAL CUMULATION 1969. HUMAN FACTORS BIBLIOGRAPHY, ISSUES 69-1 THROUGH 69-50 (JANUARY-DECEMBER 1969)

HS-820 075

HUMAN VARIABLES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS; A DIGEST OF RESEARCH AND SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

HS-000 282

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: MEDICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY 1955-67

HS-005 261

BICYCLE

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE ACCIDENTS

HS-015 490

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE SAFETY STUDY. HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1973 (SEC. 214)

HS-801 383

BICYCLE/MOTOR

A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE ON THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN BICYCLE/MOTOR-VEHICLE CRASHES. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 418

BICYCLES

CASUALTY ACCIDENTS INVOLVING BICYCLES STATE OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA 1965 AND 1967

HS-005 863

BIOGRAPHICAL

IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONALITY, ATTITUDINAL, AND BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-010 099

NONFATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN RELATION TO BIOGRAPHICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS FACTORS

HS-013 295

PSYCHOLOGICAL-BIOGRAPHICAL CORRELATES OF PROBLEM DRIVERS AND DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-012 418

BIOLOGICAL

THE IDENTIFICATION, QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEPROBAMATE AND GLUTETHIMIDE IN BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL

HS-007 382

BIS

DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE UNTER BESONDERER BERUECKSICHTIGUNG "ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUNDESLANDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL-RELATED" ACCIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND IN THE FEDERAL TERRITORY

HS-016 074

BLACK

THE TRAFFIC SAFETY STORY. A BLACK-AND-WHITE PAPER

HS-011 866

BLOCKADE

EFFECT OF BETA-ADRENERGIC BLOCKADE AND ALCOHOL ON SIMULATED CAR DRIVING

HS-010 414

BLOOD

A SURVEY OF POST-MORTEM BLOOD-ALCOHOLS FROM 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966. ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966

HS-005 493

ACCIDENT VULNERABILITY AND BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF DRIVERS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

HS-003 367

ACCIDENT VULNERABILITY AND BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF DRIVERS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

HS-006 068

ALCOHOL IN BLOOD AND URINE

HS-004 097

ALCOHOL IN BLOOD AND URINE

HS-004 096

ANALYSIS AND REPORTING OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF MICHIGAN TRAFFIC FATALITIES

HS-013 625

BLOOD ALCOHOL AND DRIVING

HS-004 636

BLOOD ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS

HS-009 411

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN DRIVERS BREATHALYSED BY POLICE IN SIX AUSTRALIAN STATES

HS-013 353

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS UPON ADMISSION TO A HOSPITAL CASUALTY DEPARTMENT

HS-010 819

BLOOD ALCOHOL IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS: MEASUREMENT AND INTERPRETATION FOR MEDICOLEGAL PURPOSES. 1. EFFECT OF TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN INCIDENT AND SAMPLE ACQUISITION

HS-015 120

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ADULT PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL AFTER ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-006 915

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRIVERS NOT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS

HS-010 272

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRIVERS NOT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS AND THE LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTION

HS-010 384

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRUNK DRIVERS, DRUNK AND DISORDERLY SUBJECTS AND MODERATE SOCIAL DRINKERS

HS-003 859

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT FATALITIES OCCURRING IN GT. BRITAIN DURING DECEMBER, 1964 AND JANUARY, 1965

HS-000 945

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES IN ILLINOIS

HS-003 101

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS. WISCONSIN. 1970

HS-008 965

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS, WISCONSIN, 1969

HS-008 879

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING PROGRAM FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS REPORTED IN WISCONSIN 1968

HS-007 846

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING PROGRAM IN FLORIDA

HS-011 487

BLOOD ALCOHOL: A UNIQUE COURT CASE

HS-700 161

BLOOD AND URINE ALCOHOL TESTING IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

HS-011 436

BLOOD-ALCOHOL LEVELS AND THE DRIVER

HS-004 382

BLOOD-ALCOHOL PROFICIENCY TEST PROGRAM. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 332

CONCENTRATIONS OF ALCOHOL IN SAMPLES OF BLOOD AND URINE TAKEN AT THE SAME TIME

HS-003 926

CORRELATION BETWEEN THE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL AND FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN PUERTO RICO

HS-012 419

DIE ALKOHOLBEGUTACHTUNG BEI TRAUMATISIERTEN UND NARKOTISIERTEN (THE

May 15, 1976

EVALUATION OF BLOOD ALCOHOL IN TRAUMATIZED AND ANESTHETIZED INDIVIDUALS)

HS-016 069

DIFFUSION OF STOMACH ALCOHOL AND HEART BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION AT AUTOPSY

HS-004 135

DOES DRINK MEAN DRUNK? LOOKING AT BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

HS-010 902

EFFECT OF BLOOD-ALCOHOL LEVEL ON DRIVER PROFICIENCY

HS-014 724

EFFECT OF LOW BLOOD-ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN SIMULATED DAY AND NIGHT DRIVING

HS-002 934

EFFECTS OF MODERATE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS ON AUTOMOBILE PASSING BEHAVIOR

HS-008 602

EFFECTS OF MODERATE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS ON DRIVER ALERTNESS

HS-012 096

ESTIMATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BLOOD ALCOHOL LIMITS

HS-008 419

EXAMINATION OF ALCOHOL INTOXICATION IN CASES OF SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS, 2. A MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL EXAMINATION AND BLOOD ALCOHOL

HS-015 784

IMPROVED METHODS OF MEASURING BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

HS-810 171

INFLUENCE OF INSULIN ON THE RATE OF ETHYL ALCOHOL OXIDATION IN BLOOD

HS-003 777

MEASURING DEVICES AND METHODS FOR DETERMINING BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION

HS-014 135

POST-MORTEM BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT VICTIMS

HS-013 352

RANDOM TESTS AND HOSPITAL TESTS FOR BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

HS-013 389

RESEARCH RESULTS ON DRIVERS BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN FRANCE (QUELQUES RESULTATS DE RECHERCHES MENEES EN FRANCE A PROPOS DE L'IMPREGNATION ETHYLIQUE DES CONDUCTEURS)

HS-015 594

RESPONSIBILITY, BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS, AND ALCOHOLISM

HS-005 023

RESPONSIBILITY, BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS, AND ALCOHOLISM

HS-006 184

SELF-EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE AND THE ABILITY TO DISCRIMINATE BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS (BAC)

HS-016 834

SPOTTING THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: NEW DEVICE MEASURES UNSTEADINESS OF HIS EYES. THIS MAY BE BETTER GAUGE OF IMPAIRED DRIVING ABILITY THAN BLOOD ALCOHOL

HS-007 280

THE BLOOD ALCOHOL DISTRIBUTION IN DRIVERS NOT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS

HS-010 904

THE EFFECTS OF 0.10 PER CENT BLOOD ALCOHOL ON DRIVING ABILITY

HS-001 511

THE INCIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN THE BLOOD OF SOME FATALY INJURED ROAD USERS

HS-000 940

THE LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN DRIVERS

HS-011 883

THE SIGNIFICANCE AND THE MEASURING OF BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

HS-010 445

THE STABILITY OF ORDINARY BLOOD ALCOHOL SAMPLES HELD VARIOUS PERIODS OF TIME UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS.

HS-004 102

TRENDS IN BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION LEVELS OF NIGHT DRIVERS

HS-016 654

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-LAW" WENT INTO EFFECT)

HS-016 078

BLOWIN

YOUTH AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: THE ANSWERS ARE BLOWIN' IN THE WIND

HS-810 246

BLUEPRINT

OFFICIAL BOOZE PARTY TESTS ALCOHOL TESTING. BLUEPRINT FOR SAFETY

HS-007 255

BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-LAW"

HS-016 078

BLUTENTNAHME

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE

VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-LAW" WENT INTO	HS-016 078	A LAWYER'S VIEW ON COMPULSORY BREATH ANALYSIS	HS-007 317
BMCS		ALCOHOL BREATH TESTS: GROSS ERRORS IN CURRENT METHODS OF MEASURING ALVEOLAR GAS CONCENTRATIONS	HS-010 529
REVISED BMCS REGS POINT UP DRIVER IMPORTANCE	HS-009 948	AN EVALUATION OF SOME QUALITATIVE BREATH SCREENING TESTS FOR ALCOHOL	HS-011 297
BOAT		BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM FOR BREATH EXAMINER SPECIALISTS. STUDENT STUDY GUIDE	HS-800 538
WHY WE'RE MISSING THE BOAT ON ALCOHOL EDUCATION	HS-005 963	BREATH MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTATION IN THE U. S.	HS-016 255
BODY		BREATH MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTATION IN THE U.S.	HS-801 621
ALCOHOL AND SUDDEN DEATH-IMPORTANCE OF TESTING SEVERAL BODY FLUIDS	HS-005 355	BREATH TESTING: THE BREATH OF LIFE	HS-006 854
BEHAVIOR OF ALCOHOL IN THE BODY. EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON BEHAVIOR	HS-004 967	CHROMATOGRAPHIC BREATH ALCOHOL TEST PROGRAM IN IOWA	HS-011 429
DISTRIBUTION OF ALCOHOL IN THE BODY	HS-003 775	EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA. FINAL REPORT	HS-801 161
RECENTLY-PUBLISHED ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR DETERMINING ALCOHOL IN BODY MATERIALS. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE	HS-801 242	OBSERVATIONS OF TAVERN PATRONS BEFORE AND AFTER THE COMPULSORY BREATH TEST LAW IN CANADA	HS-012 467
BOGEY		PRE-ARREST BREATH TESTS	HS-008 963
ALCOHOL AND DRIVING: THE BREATHALYSER BOGEY	HS-005 685	REBREATHED AIR AS A REFERENCE FOR BREATH-ALCOHOL TESTERS. INTERIM REPORT	HS-801 333
BOOZE		RESULTS OF THE FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL QUALIFICATION TESTING OF DEVICES TO MEASURE BREATH ALCOHOL. INTERIM REPORT	HS-801 355
OFFICIAL BOOZE PARTY TESTS ALCOHOL TESTING. BLUEPRINT FOR SAFETY	HS-007 255	ROADSIDE BREATH TESTER USE	HS-015 263
BOSTON		SOLID-STATE BREATH ALCOHOL VEHICLE INTERLOCK SYSTEM	HS-012 926
REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: MASSACHUSETTS (BOSTON)	HS-801 672	THE CASE FOR QUICKIE BREATH TESTS	HS-007 528
BOTTLEM		BREATH/ALCOHOL	
IN THE SHADOW OF THE BOTTLE	HS-009 507	BREATH/ALCOHOL TESTS: CURRENTLY AVAILABLE DEVICES FOR QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT AND FIELD COLLECTION	HS-013 840
BOXM		BREATHALIZER	
THE ALCOHOL SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM: A PANACEA OR PANDORA'S BOX	HS-010 098	AWARENESS OF THE BREATHALIZER LEGISLATION	HS-016 472
BRAKE			
INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULATION DURING SIMULATED PASSING	HS-014 841		
INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULATION DURING SIMULATED PASSING	HS-016 993		
BREATH			
A JUDGE'S VIEW OF COMPULSORY BREATH TESTS	HS-007 316		

May 15, 1976

BREATHALYSED

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN DRIVERS
BREATHALYSED BY POLICE IN SIX AUSTRALIAN
STATES

HS-013 353

CHARACTERISTICS OF BREATHALYSED DRIVERS

HS-013 355

BREATHALYSER

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING: THE BREATHALYSER
BOGEY

HS-005 685

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BREATHALYSER
LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFICIENCY

HS-013 386

THE BREATHALYSER WHAT NEXT?

HS-008 519

BREATHALYZED

A COMPARISON OF BREATHALYZED DRIVERS
WITH THE GENERAL DRIVING POPULATION

HS-014 323

BREATHALYZER

BREATHALYZER TRAINING MANUAL

HS-005 899

THE BREATHALYZER

HS-007 319

THE BREATHALYZER AND ITS APPLICATIONS

HS-007 029

BREATHTESTING

A COMPUTER ARCHIVE OF ASAP ROADSIDE
BREATHTESTING SURVEYS, 1970-1974. INTERIM RE-
PORT

HS-801 502

U. S. NATIONAL ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SUR-
VEY 1973: PROCEDURES AND RESULTS. INTERIM
REPORT

HS-801 241

1973 U. S. NATIONAL ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING
SURVEY

HS-015 552

BRIDGE

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. TWO-CAR COLLI-
SION, SOUTHERN APPROACH TO GOLDEN GATE
BRIDGE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JULY 11,
1970

HS-009 824

BRIEF

ACCIDENT AND VIOLATION REDUCTION THROUGH
BRIEF DRIVER IMPROVEMENT INTERVIEWS

HS-006 296

BRIGHTNESS

AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF SIGN
BRIGHTNESS ON THE SIGN READING BEHAVIOR OF
ALCOHOL IMPAIRED DRIVERS

HS-016 248

BRISBANE

FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN BRISBANE FROM
1935 TO 1964

HS-006 551

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ADELAIDE AND
BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA-EXCERPTS FROM A REPORT
IN PREPARATION

HS-008 194

TRAFFIC CRASHES IN BRISBANE. AN ENGINEER-
ING, MEDICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

HS-011 931

BRITAIN

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT
FATALITIES OCCURING IN GT. BRITAIN DURING
DECEMBER, 1964 AND JANUARY, 1965

HS-000 945

BRITAIN'S DRINKING-DRIVING EXPERIENCE

HS-015 062

GREAT BRITAIN CRACKS DOWN ON DRINKING
DRIVERS: A REPORT ON THE NEW ROAD SAFETY
ACT

HS-001 978

BRITISH

ALCOHOL AND THE BRITISH DRIVER

HS-005 971

AMERICA TESTS THE BRITISH DRUNK-DRIVING
LAW

HS-008 819

THE MEDICO-LEGAL INVESTIGATION OF THE
DRINKING DRIVER; REPORT OF A SPECIAL COM-
MITTEE TO THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

HS-001 981

TRAFFIC LAW AND ROAD SAFETY RESEARCH IN
THE UNITED KINGDOM--BRITISH COUNTERMEA-
SURES

HS-013 368

BROKEN

ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: CAN THE
GORDIAN KNOT BE BROKEN

HS-001 033

BUCK

SAFETY. THE BUCK STOPS HERE

HS-012 446

BUNDESLANDERN

DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE
UNTER BESONDERER BERUICKSICHTIGUNG
"ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUN-
DESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUN-
DESLANDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOP-
MENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL
CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL-RELATED" AC-
CIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
GERMANY AND IN THE FEDERAL

HS-016 074

BUNDESREPUBLIK

DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE
UNTER BESONDERER BERUICKSICHTIGUNG
"ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUN-
DESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUN-
DESLANDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOP-
MENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL
CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL-RELATED" AC-
CIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
GERMANY AND IN THE FEDERA

HS-016 074

BUS

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. AIRPORT TRANSPORT BUS-AUTOMOBILE COLLISION, DULLES AIRPORT ACCESS ROAD, JUNE 9, 1970

HS-009 919

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT--BUS/STATION WAGON COLLISION, FOLLOWED BY BUS OVERTURN, U.S. ROUTE 66, NEAR MARSHFIELD, MISSOURI, OCTOBER 10, 1971

HS-012 888

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. WILLIAM VOLKER AND COMPANY AND KERRVILLE BUS COMPANY. ACCIDENT--MARCH 7, 1973--BAKERFIELD, TEXAS. NINE KILLED

HS-013 820

BUS/STATION

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT--BUS/STATION WAGON COLLISION, FOLLOWED BY BUS OVERTURN, U.S. ROUTE 66, NEAR MARSHFIELD, MISSOURI, OCTOBER 10, 1971

HS-012 888

BUSES

FEDERAL SAFETY SPECIFICATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS, AND BUSES

HS-009 965

CALENDAR

FATAL PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS IN WEST VIRGINIA, CALENDAR YEAR 1970

HS-010 981

CALIFORNIA

A SURVEY OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT FROM SELECTED CALIFORNIA COUNTIES, 1962-1968

HS-007 801

A SURVEY OF POST-MORTEM BLOOD-ALCOHOLS FROM 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966. ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966

HS-005 493

ALCOHOL HELD BIG FACTOR IN CALIFORNIA'S JULY 4 CRASHES

HS-003 447

ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN TWENTY-SEVEN CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1964

HS-007 669

CALIFORNIA PROBES SINGLE-CAR ACCIDENT FATALITIES

HS-011 473

CALIFORNIA STUDY FINDS HIGH INCIDENCE OF NATURAL CAUSES IN DRIVER FATALITIES

HS-007 539

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 7. THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND, CALIFORNIA.

HS-004 099

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. TWO-CAR COLLISION, SOUTHERN APPROACH TO GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JULY 11, 1970

HS-009 824

OPINION POLL OF CALIFORNIA LICENSED DRIVERS

HS-004 832

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: CALIFORNIA (LOS ANGELES COUNTY)

HS-801 678

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5A. APPENDIX A: ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, INDIANA

HS-801 695

CALL

DOES DRUNK DRIVING CALL FOR A TOUGH REMEDY?

HS-011 881

CAMPAIGN

ALLSTATE CAMPAIGN RESULTS IN GRASS ROOTS ACTION ON THE DRUNK DRIVER MENACE

HS-009 410

ERFOLGE, ENTTAUSCHUNGEN UND VORAUSSETZUNGEN DES KAMPFES GEGEN ALKOHOLBEDINGTE VERKEHRSGEFAHREN (SUCCESS, DISAPPOINTMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS)

HS-016 070

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF A NIAAA ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD DRINKING AND ALCOHOL ABUSE. PHASE 2.

HS-016 481

THE DRINKING AND DRIVING CAMPAIGN. DECEMBER 10-31, 1973

HS-016 176

THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT [MASS COMMUNICATION SAFETY] CAMPAIGN COMPONENTS UPON BEHAVIOUR CHANGE IN ROAD USERS

HS-016 992

THE 1967 DRINK AND DRIVING CAMPAIGN: A SURVEY AMONG DRIVERS

HS-006 342

CAMPAIGNS

EFFECTS OF SAFETY COMMUNICATION CAMPAIGNS: A REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH EVIDENCE

HS-007 857

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY DEFECT RECALL CAMPAIGNS FROM SEPTEMBER 9, 1966 TO DECEMBER 31, 1967: GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION 66-0033A TO 67-0014. (DETAILED REPORTS)

HS-820 013

CANADA

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 7. THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND, CALIFORNIA.

HS-004 099

OBSERVATIONS OF TAVERN PATRONS BEFORE AND AFTER THE COMPULSORY BREATH TEST LAW IN CANADA

HS-012 467

May 15, 1976

- SURVEY OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN CANADA 1972
HS-014 753
- CANADIAN**
CANADIAN HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS. 13TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, QUEBEC CITY, MAY 8-10, 1967
HS-007 307
- WHITHER TRAFFIC INJURY RESEARCH ON THE CANADIAN SCENE? A GOOD QUESTION
HS-700 477
- CANBERRA**
A REPORT OF DISCUSSIONS. A COMPANION TO PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL ROAD SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, CANBERRA, MARCH 14-16, 1972
HS-013 336
- PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL ROAD SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, CANBERRA, MARCH 14-16, 1972
HS-013 337
- CAPE**
REMARKS BEFORE THE 14TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, AUTOMOBILE WHOLESALERS OF NEW ENGLAND, CAPE COD, MASS., SEPTEMBER 23 1972
HS-810 233
- CAR**
CALIFORNIA PROBES SINGLE-CAR ACCIDENT FATALITIES
HS-011 473
- CAUSES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS. PT. I
HS-009 386
- DRUGS AND DISEASES AFFECTING MOTOR CAR DRIVING
HS-700 265
- EFFECT OF BETA-ADRENERGIC BLOCKADE AND ALCOHOL ON SIMULATED CAR DRIVING
HS-010 414
- HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. TWO-CAR COLLISION, SOUTHERN APPROACH TO GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JULY 11, 1970
HS-009 824
- INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING BEHAVIOR IN AN INSTRUMENTED CAR
HS-013 482
- INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON DRIVING IN AN INSTRUMENTED CAR. ANNUAL REPORT
HS-800 625
- SYMPOSIUM ON CAR CRASH INVESTIGATIONS AND THEIR USEFULNESS--MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW
HS-015 602
- THE COMBINED EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND AMITRIPTYLINE ON SKILLS SIMILAR TO MOTOR-CAR DRIVING
HS-010 736
- THE PHYSICIAN AND THE MOTOR CAR
HS-004 257
- THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS
HS-002 145
- THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL, AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS (ADVANCE REPORT)
HS-005 382
- TWO DEFINITIVE FACTORS IN TRAFFIC DEATHS AND INJURIES: THE DRINKING DRIVER AND CAR DESIGN
HS-014 175
- WORST KILLER: THE ONE-CAR CRASH
HS-003 599
- YOU CAN'T DRIVE THE CAR WITHOUT THE COMBINATION
HS-008 444
- CARBON**
CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. DADE COUNTY FLORIDA, 1956-1968
HS-009 130
- CARBON MONOXIDE, SMOKING, AND FATAL HIGHWAY CRASHES
HS-011 306
- DRUGS AND CARBON MONOXIDE IN FATAL ACCIDENTS
HS-003 958
- THE INVESTIGATION OF VEHICULAR CARBON MONOXIDE FATALITIES
HS-008 815
- THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS
HS-002 145
- THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL, AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS (ADVANCE REPORT)
HS-005 382
- CARE**
DRUGS, DRUNKEN DRIVING, THE DELIVERY OF MEDICAL CARE, THE HIGH COST OF HOSPITALIZATION
HS-010 742
- TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. LEADER'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY
HS-801 537
- TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. PARTICIPANT'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY
HS-801 538
- CAROLINA**
A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF TIME OF DAY TO MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA (1966-1968)
HS-006 329
- ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. NORTH CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHWAY SAFETY, CHAPEL HILL, N. C., FALL, 1970, VOL. 3
HS-012 596

**ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT IN HIGHWAY FATALITIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1972**

HS-016 046

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE
MEDICINE CONFERENCE (16TH) PROCEEDINGS,
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 19-21,
1972**

HS-012 850

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE LIMITED DRIVING
LICENSE AMENDMENT TO THE NORTH CAROLINA
STATUTES RELATING TO DRUNK DRIVING**

HS-012 054

**HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS: HOW DO WE KNOW
THEY WORK? NORTH CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM ON
HIGHWAY SAFETY, RALEIGH, SPRING, 1974. VOL. 10**

HS-016 648

**REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: SOUTH CAROLINA (RICHLAND COUNTY)**

HS-801 688

**REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5D. APPENDIX A:
OKLAHOMA, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA,
TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA**

HS-801 698

CAROLINAM**THE FEDERAL-STATE HIGHWAY SAFETY PARTNER-
SHIP IN NORTH CAROLINA**

HS-010 284

CARRIER**MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT EVALUATION
(MEDICAL ASPECTS)**

HS-014 543

**MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
FREEPORT TRANSPORT, INC.--ACCIDENT--FEBRUAR-
Y 1, 1968--BAIRD FORD, PENNSYLVANIA**

HS-005 998

**MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
GROSS & SONS TRANSPORT COMPANY-ACCIDENT
OF JANUARY 24, 1969-JEROME, IDAHO**

HS-006 008

**MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. MID-
CONTINENT FREIGHT LINES, INC.-ACCIDENT-OC-
TOBER 20, 1968-KANSAS CITY, MO.**

HS-006 006

**MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
O'NAN TRANSFER COMPANY ACCIDENT--SEP-
TEMBER 28, 1972--JONESBORO, TENNESSEE**

HS-013 102

**MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT CO., INC. ACCIDENT,
MARCH 8, 1973, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA**

HS-013 937

**MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
TRANS-AMERICAN VAN SERVICE, INC. ACCIDENT
OF JUNE 16, 1969, GREELEY, COLO.**

HS-009 292

**MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. WIL-
LIAM VOLKER AND COMPANY AND KERRVILLE
BUS COMPANY. ACCIDENT--MARCH 7, 1973--BAKER-
SFIELD, TEXAS. NINE KILLED**

HS-013 820

CARS**THE GOVERNMENT AND SAFER CARS: VIEWS OF
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

HS-012 452

CARTERSVILLE**MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT CO., INC. ACCIDENT,
MARCH 8, 1973, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA**

HS-013 937

CASE**A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE
DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL RE-
PORT. VOL. 4. CASE STUDIES.**

HS-800 503

**ALCOHOL IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. THE EFFECT
ON AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COSTS, COURT CASE
LOADS, AND UNDERWRITING SELECTION**

HS-006 231

BLOOD ALCOHOL: A UNIQUE COURT CASE

HS-700 161

**HIGHWAY SAFETY FOUNDATION INDEPTH AC-
CIDENT INVESTIGATION PROGRAM; CASE STUDY
REPORT 14-1970**

HS-700 358

THE CASE FOR QUICKIE BREATH TESTS

HS-007 528

THE TRIAL OF A "DRUNK-DRIVING" CASE

HS-005 964

CASES**A STUDY ON ARRESTS AND DISPOSITION OF AL-
COHOL-DRUGS AND DRIVING CASES IN NEW YORK
STATE**

HS-012 111

**DRUGS IN DRINKING DRIVERS: A STUDY OF 2,500
CASES**

HS-007 145

**ELEMENTS, ISSUES, AND DEFENSES INVOLVED IN
TRAFFIC CASES**

HS-016 006

**EXAMINATION OF ALCOHOL INTOXICATION IN
CASES OF SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS. 2. A
MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL EXAMINA-
TION AND BLOOD ALCOHOL**

HS-015 784

**FATAL MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENTS OF MILITARY
PERSONNEL: A STUDY OF 223 CASES**

HS-014 149

PROSECUTION OF TRAFFIC CASES

HS-016 015

**RECENT CASES INDICATE COURTS' AWARENESS
OF TRAFFIC PROBLEM. PART 1**

HS-005 649

**SOME EXPERIENCES WITH CASES OF DRIVING
UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING
LIQUOR IN VICTORIA: AN ESSAY ON DRUNK DRIV-
ING**

HS-006 913

May 15, 1976

CASES

THE REAL PROBLEMS IN DRUNK DRIVING CASES

HS-009 706

CASUALTIES

A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM OF ROAD CASUALTIES IN THE UNITED STATES

HS-016 311

CASUALTY

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS UPON ADMISSION TO A HOSPITAL CASUALTY DEPARTMENT

HS-010 819

CASUALTY ACCIDENTS INVOLVING BICYCLES STATE OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA 1965 AND 1967

HS-005 863

CAUSAL

A MOTOR ACCIDENT CAUSAL SYSTEM; THE HUMAN ELEMENT. TECHNICAL REPORT

HS-801 214

CAUSATION

THE NETWORK OF ACCIDENT CAUSATION

HS-010 404

CAUSE

ACCIDENT CAUSE ANALYSIS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 716

ACCIDENTS, ALCOHOL AND SINGLE CAUSE EXPLANATIONS. LESSONS FROM THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY

HS-003 372

ALCOHOL LABELED CAUSE IN 25,000 AUTO DEATHS

HS-004 033

RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND THEIR IMPORTANCE AS A CAUSE OF ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-003 066

CAUSES

A COMPUTER STUDY INTO THE CAUSES OF 1965-1966 TRAFFIC DEATHS IN JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

HS-007 518

ALCOHOL SAFETY STUDY: THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY OF VIOLENT DEATH IN A METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY. A COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES AND OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. FINAL REPORT 1968

HS-800 084

CALIFORNIA STUDY FINDS HIGH INCIDENCE OF NATURAL CAUSES IN DRIVER FATALITIES

HS-007 539

CAUSES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS. PT. 1

HS-009 386

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS

HS-003 355

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS

HS-008 266

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: HUMAN CAUSES AND INJURIES SUSTAINED. AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF 35 [ALCOHOL RELATED] ACCIDENTS

HS-016 785

CAUSING

RESEARCH PRIORITIES INTO FACTORS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. (SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE)

HS-015 612

CENT

THE EFFECTS OF 0.10 PER CENT BLOOD ALCOHOL ON DRIVING ABILITY

HS-001 511

CEREMONIES

REMARKS AT KICK-OFF CEREMONIES OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT, CONCORD, APRIL 14, 1972

HS-810 199

CHALLENGE

A CHALLENGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

HS-009 704

CUTTING THE HIGHWAY DEATH TOLL. SAFETY CHALLENGE OF 1971

HS-009 852

THE CHALLENGE OF THE SEVENTIES

HS-810 115

THE PROBLEM OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN AND THE CHALLENGE TO MEDICINE. SUMMARY ADDRESS

HS-012 431

CHALLENGES

CHALLENGES TO HUMANITARIAN-LEGAL APPROACHES FOR ELIMINATING THE HAZARDS OF PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-008 829

CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER: SCIENCE CHALLENGES LEGAL CREATIVITY

HS-003 167

CHAPEL

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. NORTH CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHWAY SAFETY, CHAPEL HILL, N. C., FALL, 1970, VOL. 3

HS-012 596

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE CONFERENCE (16TH) PROCEEDINGS, CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 19-21, 1972

HS-012 850

CHAPTER

ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967, CHAPTER 30

HS-001 412

CHARACTERISTICS

A COMPARISON OF THE DRIVING RECORDS AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THREE ALCOHOL-INVOLVED POPULATIONS AND A RANDOM SAMPLE OF DRIVERS

HS-012 074

A CONTROLLED INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT PEDESTRIANS FATALY INJURED BY MOTOR VEHICLES IN MANHATTAN

HS-007 006

ACCIDENT VULNERABILITY AND BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF DRIVERS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

HS-003 367

ACCIDENT VULNERABILITY AND BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF DRIVERS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

HS-006 068

AN EVALUATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS INVOLVING MOTORCYCLES±SEVERITY, CHARACTERISTICS, EFFECTS OF SAFETY REGULATIONS

HS-011 149

CAUSES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS. PT. 1

HS-009 386

CHARACTERISTICS OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN-MICHIGAN FATALITIES 1966-1969

HS-010 581

CHARACTERISTICS OF BREATHALYSED DRIVERS

HS-013 355

CHARACTERISTICS OF CONVICTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS

HS-013 835

CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS, ALCOHOLIC AND OTHERWISE

HS-016 929

DRIVER PERSONALITY AND BEHAVIOR CHARACTERISTICS

HS-001 989

IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONALITY, ATTITUDINAL, AND BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-010 099

PERSONALITY AND OTHER PERSON-CENTRED CHARACTERISTICS

HS-016 668

SIMULATOR APPLICATIONS TO DETERMINE EFFECTS OF DISTURBANCES ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING CHARACTERISTICS

HS-017 021

THE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED

HS-003 370

CHARTS

MICHIGANIAN CHARTS NEW COURSE FOR FEDERAL SAFETY. PT. 2

HS-009 834

CHAUFFEURS

EXPERIENCE EN FRANCE CONCERNANT DES CHAUFFEURS SOUS L'INFLUENCE DE L'ALCOOL ET DES DROGUES (EXPERIENCE IN FRANCE CONCERNING DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS)

HS-015 595

CHEMICAL

ALCOHOL AND THE IMPAIRED DRIVER: A MANUAL ON THE MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS OF CHEMICAL TESTS FOR INTOXICATION

HS-005 900

ALCOHOL AND THE MOTORIST: PRACTICAL AND LEGAL PROBLEMS OF CHEMICAL TESTING

HS-005 634

CHEMICAL TESTING FOR ALCOHOL IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-011 488

THE DRINKING DRIVER AND CHEMICAL TESTS

HS-001 014

CHEMICALS

ETHANOL, OTHER CHEMICALS AND THEIR POTENTIAL COMBINATION WHICH MAY INFLUENCE AUTOMOBILE DRIVING PERFORMANCE--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 658

CHICAGO

REMARKS AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF KEMPER INSURANCE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 14, 1972

HS-810 231

THE DRINKING DRIVER: CHICAGO'S QUEST FOR A NEW ETHIC

HS-009 938

CHIEF

HIGHWAY SAFETY CHIEF URGES SOCIETY TO GET TOUGH WITH ALCOHOLIC DRIVER

HS-010 330

THE DRIVER LICENSE ADMINISTRATOR DOCTOR, LAWYER, LICENSE CHIEF

HS-011 176

CHILD

A REAL WORLD PERSPECTIVE ON AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS INVOLVING SMALL-CHILD PASSENGERS

HS-016 339

CHILDREN

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CHILDREN IN HELSINKI IN 1965 AND THE SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF THE CHILDREN INCLUDED

HS-005 421

CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE

COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, DIAZEPAM, AND PLACEBO ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE

HS-001 267

EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, THIORIDAZINE, HALOPERIDOLE, FLUPENTHIXOLE AND ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING

HS-015 123

SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL, METHAPYRILINE, AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ON DRIVERS' EYE MOVEMENTS AND TRACKING ERRORS IN SIMULATED DANGEROUS SITUATIONS

HS-013 117

May 15, 1976

CHLORMEZANONE

COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF CHLORMEZANONE WITH ASPIRIN AND PLACEBO ON PERFORMANCE UNDER DELAYED AUDITORY FEEDBACK (DAF)

HS-001 266

CHOICE

AN INVESTIGATION OF SERIAL CHOICE REACTION TIME AS THE BASIS FOR AN ALCOHOL INTERLOCK

HS-012 849

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON CHOICE REACTION TIME

HS-015 650

THE PROBLEM DRINKER AND DRIVING: QUESTIONS OF STRATEGY IN COUNTERMEASURE CHOICE AND DEVELOPMENT

HS-008 823

CHP

CHP FINDS KEY TO CUTTING...THE DRUNK DEATH TOLL

HS-012 895

CHRISTMAS

ROAD ACCIDENTS IN DECEMBER 1964 AND JANUARY 1965 (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR)

HS-001 646

CHROMATOGRAPHIC

CHROMATOGRAPHIC BREATH ALCOHOL TEST PROGRAM IN IOWA

HS-011 429

CHRONIC

DRIVING RECORDS OF PERSONS WITH SELECTED CHRONIC DISEASES

HS-004 972

THE CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC AS A MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR

HS-003 019

CINCINNATI

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: OHIO (CINCINNATI)

HS-801 686

CITATIONS

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL IN DRIVER CRASHES AND CITATIONS

HS-013 868

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL IN DRIVER CRASHES AND CITATIONS

HS-015 154

CITY

A NOTE ON AUTOMOBILE-TRAM (STREETCAR) FATAL ACCIDENTS AND ALCOHOL IN THE CITY OF MELBOURNE

HS-008 548

ASAP PATROL ACTIVITIES. OKLAHOMA CITY ASAP. ANALYTIC STUDY

HS-801 073

CANADIAN HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS. 13TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, QUEBEC CITY, MAY 8-10, 1967

HS-007 307

DRINKING DRIVERS IN AN EASTERN ONTARIO CITY

HS-004 198

INTOXICATION AND INNOCENCE IN A CITY'S FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-014 780

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. MID-CONTINENT FREIGHT LINES, INC.-ACCIDENT-OCTOBER 20, 1968-KANSAS CITY, MO.

HS-006 006

PROCEEDINGS OF 17TH CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, NOVEMBER 14-17, 1973

HS-014 519

REMARKS BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LICENSED BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES, INC. NEW YORK CITY, JANUARY 26, 1972

HS-810 189

REMARKS BEFORE THE KICK-OFF LUNCHEON OF THE OKLAHOMA CITY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT

HS-810 192

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: MISSOURI (KANSAS CITY)

HS-801 683

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: OKLAHOMA (OKLAHOMA CITY)

HS-801 687

CIVIL

DRUNKEN DRIVING-THE CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PURVEYOR OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR

HS-006 181

CIVILIAN

EASTERN REGION MILITARY-CIVILIAN TRAFFIC SAFETY CONFERENCE, JUNE 28-29, 1967, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

HS-015 346

CLASSIFICATION

DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE UNTER BESONDERER BERUECKSICHTIGUNG "ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUNDESLANDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL-RELATED" ACCIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND IN THE FEDERATION OF REPUBLICS)

HS-016 074

CLASSROOM

A CLASSROOM APPROACH TO DWI

HS-009 702

CLINIC

ENFORCED CLINIC TREATMENT OF PAROLED CRIMINAL ALCOHOLICS, A PILOT EVALUATION

HS-002 081

CLINICAL

A REVIEW OF CLINICAL METHODS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-013 390

CLINICAL EVALUATION OF INJURIES RELATED TO SNOWMOBILES

HS-012 852

EMT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION: A CLINICAL TRIAL

HS-014 535

EXAMINATION OF ALCOHOL INTOXICATION IN CASES OF SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS, 2. A MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL EXAMINATION AND BLOOD ALCOHOL

HS-015 784

CLOSED

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING PERFORMANCE

HS-013 869

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING PERFORMANCE

HS-015 153

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND SUBTASK REQUIREMENT UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING BEHAVIOR

HS-012 366

CLOTHING

THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT: THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING, REFLECTORIZATION AND DRIVER INTOXICATION

HS-002 004

THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT: THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING, REFLECTORIZATION AND DRIVER INTOXICATION

HS-006 306

CLUB

REMARKS BEFORE THE PILOT CLUB INTERNATIONAL'S SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN HIGHWAY SAFETY, WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 10, 1968

HS-810 116

CLUES

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. VISUAL AID LOG AND EVALUATION SCORING KEY FOR DETECTION CLUES OF DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-013 132

CODEBOOK

THE 1971 SURVEY OF WASHTENAW COUNTY PHYSICIANS CONCERNING ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 064

WASHTENAW AND JACKSON COUNTIES 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 066

WASHTENAW COUNTY ATTORNEY, 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 090

WASHTENAW COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, 1971 SURVEY ON ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 065

CODEINE

EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM AND CODEINE, ALONE AND IN COMBINATION WITH ALCOHOL, ON SIMULATED DRIVING

HS-015 639

COGNITIVE

MOTIVATIONAL AND COGNITIVE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

HS-015 152

MOTIVATIONAL AND COGNITIVE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

HS-013 872

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON SENSORY PHENOMENA AND COGNITIVE AND MOTOR TASKS

HS-011 170

COLLEGE

MARIHUANA AND DRIVING RISK AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

HS-016 044

COLLISION

ANALYSIS OF STUDIES COMPARING COLLISION-INVOLVED DRIVERS AND NON-INVOLVED DRIVERS

HS-010 979

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. AIRPORT TRANSPORT BUS-AUTOMOBILE COLLISION, DULLES AIRPORT ACCESS ROAD, JUNE 9, 1970

HS-009 919

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. TWO-CAR COLLISION, SOUTHERN APPROACH TO GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JULY 11, 1970

HS-009 824

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT--BUS/STATION WAGON COLLISION, FOLLOWED BY BUS OVERTURN, U.S. ROUTE 66, NEAR MARSHFIELD, MISSOURI, OCTOBER 10, 1971

HS-012 888

MANSLAUGHTER: AUTOMOBILE OWNER WHO PERMITTED INTOXICATED PERSON TO DRIVE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR FATAL COLLISION

HS-006 392

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S COLLISION DATA NEEDS

HS-800 331

YOUTH, ALCOHOL, AND COLLISION INVOLVEMENT

HS-013 288

COLLISIONS

A DECADE OF PEDESTRIANS AND THEIR TRAFFIC COLLISIONS (1963-1972)

HS-013 724

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF ALCOHOL IN PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS RESULTING IN DEATH AND INJURY. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 413

May 15, 1976

- ALCOHOL AS A FACTOR IN VICTORIAN ROAD COLLISIONS**
HS-006 912
- DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS**
HS-012 543
- DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS**
HS-012 859
- FACTORS IN URBAN VEHICLE PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS**
HS-015 203
- FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS: DRIVER NEGLIGENCE**
HS-015 163
- HIGHWAY TRAFFIC COLLISIONS. 1968 STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC COLLISIONS**
HS-007 368
- RACE AND SOCIAL STATUS DISCRIMINATION AND POLICE ACTION IN ALCOHOL-AFFECTED COLLISIONS**
HS-011 882
- THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN COLLISIONS INVOLVING TRUCKS AND THE FATALLY INJURED**
HS-010 583
- THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL COLLISIONS INVOLVING TRUCKS**
HS-008 607
- THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL COLLISIONS WITH TRAINS**
HS-005 686
- COLORADO**
REMARKS AT THE SYMPOSIUM ON EFFECTIVE HIGHWAY SAFETY ADJUDICATION DENVER, COLORADO, NOVEMBER 15, 1972
HS-810 247
- COLUMBUS**
AN ANALYSIS OF ASAP PATROL ACTIVITY IN COLUMBUS, GEORGIA DURING 1972. ANALYTIC STUDY 3
HS-801 072
- REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: GEORGIA (COLUMBUS)**
HS-801 680
- COMMENT**
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE. COMMENT AND CONTROVERSY
HS-008 202
- COMMERCIAL**
PHYSICAL CONDITION REPORT OF COMMERCIAL DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS FOR YEAR 1970
HS-012 190
- PHYSICAL CONDITION REPORT OF COMMERCIAL DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS FOR YEAR 1971**
HS-014 566
- COMMITTEE**
DEATH±OR LIFE. REPORT OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC SAFETY.
HS-010 026
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT 1973**
HS-801 441
- REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS**
HS-004 401
- STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S. SENATE**
HS-810 175
- STATEMENT BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, SUB-COMMITTEE ON ROADS, JULY 16, 1970**
HS-810 223
- STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 17, 1972**
HS-810 211
- STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S. SENATE, JUNE 15, 1972**
HS-810 212
- THE MEDICO-LEGAL INVESTIGATION OF THE DRINKING DRIVER; REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**
HS-001 981
- COMMUNICATION**
A STRATEGIC STUDY FOR COMMUNICATION PROGRAMS ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. HIGH SCHOOL STUDY. A PRELIMINARY REPORT
HS-801 417
- EFFECTS OF SAFETY COMMUNICATION CAMPAIGNS: A REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH EVIDENCE**
HS-007 857
- THE EFFECT OF COMMUNICATION ON DRINKING/DRIVING AND SAFETY: A REVIEW AND CRITIQUE OF THE EVIDENCE**
HS-003 070
- THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT [MASS COMMUNICATION SAFETY] CAMPAIGN COMPONENTS UPON BEHAVIOUR CHANGE IN ROAD USERS**
HS-016 992
- COMMUNICATIONS**
COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. VOL. 1. ADULTS 18-55. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 400
- COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. VOL. 2. HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH. FINAL REPORT**
HS-801 401
- COMMUNITIES**
NEW HOPE--NEW POSSIBILITIES. A REPORT TO THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES ON THE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP)
HS-800 741

COMMUNITY

ALCOHOL SAFETY STUDY: THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY OF VIOLENT DEATH IN A METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY. A COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES AND OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. FINAL REPORT 1968

HS-800 084

ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND DRIVING SEMINARS FOR POLICE AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

HS-007 704

AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERING EFFECTIVENESS IN STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS

HS-810 049

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE II: LEGAL AUTHORITY

HS-800 318

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE 6: STAFFING

HS-800 412

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE 8. FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

HS-800 483

COMMUNITY DEMONSTRATION PLAN TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 635

COMMUNITY ISSUES: ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC PROBLEMS...WHAT LIES AHEAD?

HS-008 824

DRINKING AND DRIVING IN SYDNEY: A COMMUNITY SURVEY OF BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES. REPORT 1: AN OVERVIEW OF SEX AND AGE DIFFERENCES

HS-013 839

GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN THE PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES: SOME CONSIDERATIONS FOR AN IMPROVED COMMUNITY RESPONSE

HS-008 828

GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY PROGRAMS TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 634

GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING AND DEVELOPING STATE AND COMMUNITY ALCOHOL SAFETY PROGRAMS

HS-800 995

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN ALCOHOLIC TREATMENT CENTER IN A COMMUNITY GENERAL HOSPITAL

HS-008 605

PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES. A WORKING CONFERENCE HELD NOVEMBER 18 AND 19, 1969 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR

HS-008 821

PROGRESS OF STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS UNDER SAFETY STANDARDS

ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU

HS-810 134

SOCIAL REHABILITATION PERSPECTIVES: A COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOL ABUSE IN DRIVERS

HS-008 830

SUCCESS STORY: THE COMMUNITY PROGRAM CONCEPT

HS-008 826

THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES AND A COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE

HS-014 781

COMPANION

A REPORT OF DISCUSSIONS. A COMPANION TO PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL ROAD SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, CANBERRA, MARCH 14-16, 1972

HS-013 336

COMPANY

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. GROSS & SONS TRANSPORT COMPANY-ACCIDENT OF JANUARY 24, 1969-JEROME, IDAHO

HS-006 008

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. O'NAN TRANSFER COMPANY ACCIDENT--SEPTEMBER 28, 1972--JONESBORO, TENNESSEE

HS-013 102

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. WILLIAM VOLKER AND COMPANY AND KERRVILLE BUS COMPANY. ACCIDENT--MARCH 7, 1973--BAKERFIELD, TEXAS. NINE KILLED

HS-013 820

COMPARATIVE

COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, DIAZEPAM, AND PLACEBO ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE

HS-001 267

COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF CHLORMEZANONE WITH ASPIRIN AND PLACEBO ON PERFORMANCE UNDER DELAYED AUDITORY FEEDBACK (DAF)

HS-001 266

COMPARATIVE PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF ACCIDENTAL AND SUICIDAL DEATH

HS-003 956

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BREATHALYSER LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFICIENCY

HS-013 386

SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF DRIVERS' LICENSES. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STATE LAWS. REVISED ED.

HS-008 769

THE OPERATIONAL MEANING OF REPORTED ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN OFFICIAL STATE ACCIDENT DATA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

HS-015 312

COMPARED

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE FAULT SYSTEM AS COMPARED WITH THE NO-FAULT SYSTEM OF AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

HS-007 423

May 15, 1976

COMPARING

ANALYSIS OF STUDIES COMPARING COLLISION-INVOLVED DRIVERS AND NON-INVOLVED DRIVERS
HS-010 979

COMPARISON

A COMPARISON OF BREATHALYZED DRIVERS WITH THE GENERAL DRIVING POPULATION
HS-014 323

A COMPARISON OF THE DRIVING RECORDS AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THREE ALCOHOL-INVOLVED POPULATIONS AND A RANDOM SAMPLE OF DRIVERS
HS-012 074

A THREE YEAR COMPARISON OF ALCOHOL RELATED DRIVING BEHAVIOR IN WASHTENAW COUNTY, MICHIGAN
HS-014 181

ALCOHOL SAFETY STUDY: THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY OF VIOLENT DEATH IN A METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY. A COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES AND OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. FINAL REPORT 1968
HS-800 084

ALCOHOLICS AT FAULT IN FATAL ACCIDENTS AND HOSPITALIZED ALCOHOLICS; A COMPARISON
HS-007 065

COMPLETED

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON COMPLETED SECTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM 1968-70
HS-011 085

COMPLEX

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON COMPLEX PERFORMANCE
HS-008 880

COMPLICATED

A DISASTROUSLY COMPLICATED OFFENCE: DRUNKEN DRIVING, ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967
HS-010 657

COMPONENTS

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND NOISE ON COMPONENTS OF A TRACKING AND MONITORING TASK
HS-700 099

THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT [MASS COMMUNICATION SAFETY] CAMPAIGN COMPONENTS UPON BEHAVIOUR CHANGE IN ROAD USERS
HS-016 992

COMPULSORY

A JUDGE'S VIEW OF COMPULSORY BREATH TESTS
HS-007 316

A LAWYER'S VIEW ON COMPULSORY BREATH ANALYSIS
HS-007 317

OBSERVATIONS OF TAVERN PATRONS BEFORE AND AFTER THE COMPULSORY BREATH TEST LAW IN CANADA
HS-012 467

COMPUTER

A COMPUTER ARCHIVE OF ASAP ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SURVEYS, 1970-1974. INTERIM REPORT
HS-801 502

A COMPUTER STUDY INTO THE CAUSES OF 1965-1966 TRAFFIC DEATHS IN JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
HS-007 518

CONCENTRATION

DIFFUSION OF STOMACH ALCOHOL AND HEART BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION AT AUTOPSY
HS-004 135

MEASURING DEVICES AND METHODS FOR DETERMINING BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION
HS-014 135

TRENDS IN BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION LEVELS OF NIGHT DRIVERS
HS-016 654

CONCENTRATIONS

ACCIDENT VULNERABILITY AND BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF DRIVERS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
HS-003 367

ACCIDENT VULNERABILITY AND BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF DRIVERS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
HS-006 068

ANALYSIS AND REPORTING OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF MICHIGAN TRAFFIC FATALITIES
HS-013 625

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN DRIVERS BREATHALYSED BY POLICE IN SIX AUSTRALIAN STATES
HS-013 353

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS UPON ADMISSION TO A HOSPITAL CASUALTY DEPARTMENT
HS-010 819

CONCENTRATIONS OF ALCOHOL IN SAMPLES OF BLOOD AND URINE TAKEN AT THE SAME TIME
HS-003 926

EFFECT OF LOW BLOOD-ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN SIMULATED DAY AND NIGHT DRIVING
HS-002 934

SELF-EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE AND THE ABILITY TO DISCRIMINATE BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS (BAC)
HS-016 834

THE LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN DRIVERS
HS-011 883

ALCOHOL BREATH TESTS: GROSS ERRORS IN CURRENT METHODS OF MEASURING ALVEOLAR GAS CONCENTRATIONS
HS-010 529

CONCEPT

SUCCESS STORY: THE COMMUNITY PROGRAM CONCEPT
HS-008 826

CONCEPTS

A PROPOSED PROGRAM TO CONTROL THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER TECHNICIAN-AMBULANCE: CONCEPTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
HS-810 181

AN EVALUATION INVESTIGATION CONCERNED WITH TEACHING SELECTED CONCEPTS RELATED TO ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT AND TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT

HS-840 017

CONCEPTS AND STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE IN THE TECHNIQUE OF ALCOHOL ANALYSIS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

HS-003 130

DRUG ABUSE, ALCOHOL AND MARIHUANA PROBLEMS. ERRORS, COSTS AND CONCEPTS

HS-015 116

CONCERNED

AN EVALUATION INVESTIGATION CONCERNED WITH TEACHING SELECTED CONCEPTS RELATED TO ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT AND TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT

HS-840 017

CONCORD

REMARKS AT KICK-OFF CEREMONIES OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT, CONCORD, APRIL 14, 1972

HS-810 199

CONDITION

PHYSICAL CONDITION REPORT OF COMMERCIAL DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS FOR YEAR 1970

HS-012 190

PHYSICAL CONDITION REPORT OF COMMERCIAL DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS FOR YEAR 1971

HS-014 566

CONFERENCE

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS: PROCEEDINGS OF THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC, LONDON.

HS-000 259

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE CONFERENCE (16TH) PROCEEDINGS, CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 19-21, 1972

HS-012 850

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE PROCEEDINGS OF FIFTEENTH CONFERENCE

HS-011 284

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 18TH CONFERENCE

HS-016 222

CANADIAN HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS. 13TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, QUEBEC CITY, MAY 8-10, 1967

HS-007 307

EASTERN REGION MILITARY-CIVILIAN TRAFFIC SAFETY CONFERENCE, JUNE 28-29, 1967, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

HS-015 346

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY FOR ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES WORKSHOP. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 220

INTERNATIONAL VEHICLE AND HIGHWAY SAFETY CONFERENCE, MAY 30--JUNE 2, 1972, WASHINGTON, D.C. PROCEEDINGS

HS-012 507

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CURRENT PROBLEMS IN LICENSURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 9-10, 1971

HS-012 181

PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES. A WORKING CONFERENCE HELD NOVEMBER 18 AND 19, 1969 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR

HS-008 821

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE AGING DRIVER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2-4, 1974

HS-015 911

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, OCTOBER 16 AND 17, 1969, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

HS-008 596

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 14TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, 19-20 NOVEMBER 1970

HS-010 504

PROCEEDINGS OF 17TH CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, NOVEMBER 14-17, 1973

HS-014 519

REMARKS BEFORE THE FIRST ANNUAL WISCONSIN HIGHWAY SAFETY COORDINATOR'S ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, APPLETON, WISCONSIN, OCTOBER 26, 1972

HS-810 240

REMARKS BEFORE THE PILOT CLUB INTERNATIONAL'S SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN HIGHWAY SAFETY, WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 10, 1968

HS-810 116

REMARKS BEFORE THE 49TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF PILOT INTERNATIONAL, MIAMI BEACH, JULY 21, 1970

HS-810 222

RESEARCH PRIORITIES INTO FACTORS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. (SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE)

HS-015 612

THINKING TWICE ABOUT HIGHWAY SAFETY. [WISCONSIN] GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENT

HS-016 680

CONFORMITY

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN CONFORMITY WITH THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966

HS-820 239

May 15, 1976

CONGENERERS

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND CONGENERERS ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS IN OLD AND YOUNG SUBJECTS

HS-010 978

CONGRESS

ALCOHOL AND HEALTH. SECOND SPECIAL REPORT TO THE U. S. CONGRESS, JUNE 1974, FROM THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. NEW KNOWLEDGE

HS-016 540

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A REPORT TO THE CONGRESS FROM THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

HS-001 135

TRIENNIAL CONGRESS ON MEDICAL AND RELATED ASPECTS OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS (3RD) PROCEEDINGS, NEW YORK, MAY 29-JUNE 4, 1969

HS-012 408

CONSENT

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED IMPLIED CONSENT STATUTE IN OHIO

HS-005 682

IMPLIED CONSENT LAWS

HS-009 508

KNOW THE LAW. INTERPRETATION OF IMPLIED CONSENT LAWS BY THE COURTS. PT. 4

HS-010 382

MARYLAND FIRST STATE WITH 'EXPRESS CONSENT'

HS-005 961

CONSTITUTIONAL

CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS OF CONVICTED DWI OFFENDERS SELECTED TO RECEIVE SPECIAL SANCTIONS--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 231

CONSULTANTS

TASK FORCE REPORT: DRUNKENNESS, ANNOTATIONS, CONSULTANTS PAPERS, AND RELATED MATERIALS

HS-003 291

CONTENT

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-LAW")

HS-016 078

CONTINENT

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. MID-CONTINENT FREIGHT LINES, INC.-ACCIDENT-OCTOBER 20, 1968-KANSAS CITY, MO.

HS-006 006

CONTRIBUTION

THE CRIMINAL ON THE ROAD: A SOCIOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTION TO RESEARCH ON HUMAN BEHAVIOUR IN THE ROAD TRAFFIC SITUATION

HS-010 475

CONTRIBUTIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PSYCHOLOGY TO THE STUDY OF DRINKING AND DRIVING

HS-003 373

CONTROL

A PROPOSED PROGRAM TO CONTROL THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER TECHNICIAN-AMBULANCE: CONCEPTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

HS-810 181

A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO THE CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER

HS-016 321

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 500

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND HIGHWAY SAFETY, A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

HS-800 501

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3. THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER, A LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

HS-800 502

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 4. CASE STUDIES.

HS-800 503

ALCOHOL, SLEEP DEPRIVATION, AND DRIVING SPEED EFFECTS UPON CONTROL USE DURING DRIVING

HS-014 851

AN OPTIMUM SYSTEM FOR TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT/DRIVER CONTROL. FINAL REPORT, VOL. 1

HS-013 514

CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER: SCIENCE CHALLENGES LEGAL CREATIVITY

HS-003 167

DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS. MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION PROGRAM

HS-004 676

ELEMENTS OF A COMBINED HEALTH-LEGAL APPROACH TO THE CONTROL OF THE PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVER

HS-008 827

HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS. MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967

HS-009 576

HUMAN FACTORS IN THE CONTROL OF ROAD VEHICLES

HS-005 868

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-
RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULA-
TION DURING SIMULATED PASSING

HS-014 841

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-
RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULA-
TION DURING SIMULATED PASSING

HS-016 993

MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMER-
GENCY HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967
HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR
SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS

HS-010 638

PROPOSED ALCOHOL RELATED AUTO CRASH CON-
TROL PROGRAM

HS-008 600

SAFETY PRIORITIES OF THE FUTURE--DRIVER CON-
TROL PROGRAM

HS-012 536

TRAFFIC DEATHS GO UP AGAIN. ROLE OF THE AL-
COHOLIC DRIVER. OUR PRESENT CONTROL
METHODS

HS-005 680

TRAFFIC DEATHS GO UP AGAIN, ROLE OF THE AL-
COHOLIC DRIVER: OUR PRESENT CONTROL
METHODS

HS-002 457

CONTROVERSY

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE. COMMENT AND
CONTROVERSY

HS-008 202

CONVENTION

REMARKS AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF
KEMPER INSURANCE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEP-
TEMBER 14, 1972

HS-810 231

REMARKS BEFORE THE 14TH ANNUAL CONVEN-
TION, AUTOMOBILE WHOLESALERS OF NEW EN-
GLAND, CAPE COD, MASS., SEPTEMBER 23 1972

HS-810 233

CONVICTED

A SURVEY OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR HAN-
DLING PROBLEM DRINKERS CONVICTED OF DRIV-
ING WHILE INTOXICATED. SUMMARY. FINAL RE-
PORT

HS-800 612

BACKGROUND RESEARCH FOR THE DEVELOP-
MENT OF PROGRAMMING FOR THE CONVICTED AL-
COHOL IMPAIRED DRIVER

HS-017 000

CHARACTERISTICS OF CONVICTED DRUNKEN
DRIVERS

HS-013 835

CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS OF CONVICTED
DWI OFFENDERS SELECTED TO RECEIVE SPECIAL
SANCTIONS--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES
LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 231

REHABILITATION OF THE DRUNKEN DRIVER. A
CORRECTIVE COURSE IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FOR

PERSONS CONVICTED OF DRIVING UNDER THE IN-
FLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

HS-015 451

CONVICTIONS

DRIVING CONVICTIONS OF A RANDOM SAMPLE OF
VICTORIAN DRIVERS

HS-014 324

OREGON STATE POLICE USE RECORDER FOR DWI
CONVICTIONS

HS-700 052

COORDINATED

ALCOHOL PROBLEMS AND TRANSPORTATION
SAFETY: THE NEED FOR COORDINATED EFFORTS.
SPECIAL STUDY

HS-006 343

COORDINATOR

REMARKS BEFORE THE FIRST ANNUAL WISCON-
SIN HIGHWAY SAFETY COORDINATOR'S ASSOCIA-
TION CONFERENCE, APPLETON, WISCONSIN, OC-
TOBER 26, 1972

HS-810 240

CORD

ADVANCES IN TIRE CORD PROCESSES. PT. 1: REIN-
FORCING MATERIALS

HS-012 648

CORPORATION

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY DEFECT RECALL CAM-
PAIGNS FROM SEPTEMBER 9, 1966 TO DECEMBER
31, 1967: GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION 66-0033A
TO 67-0014. (DETAILED REPORTS)

HS-820 013

CORRECTIVE

REHABILITATION OF THE DRUNKEN DRIVER. A
CORRECTIVE COURSE IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FOR
PERSONS CONVICTED OF DRIVING UNDER THE IN-
FLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

HS-015 451

CORRELATES

PSYCHOLOGICAL-BIOGRAPHICAL CORRELATES OF
PROBLEM DRIVERS AND DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-012 418

SOCIAL CORRELATES OF DRINKING AND DRIVING

HS-003 368

CORRELATION

CORRELATION BETWEEN THE BLOOD ALCOHOL
LEVEL AND FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN PUER-
TO RICO

HS-012 419

CORRESPONDENCE

FATAL CRASHES AMONG MICHIGAN YOUTH FOL-
LOWING REDUCTION OF THE LEGAL DRINKING
AGE. CORRESPONDENCE AND RESPONSE

HS-016 295

COST

DRUGS, DRUNKEN DRIVING, THE DELIVERY OF
MEDICAL CARE, THE HIGH COST OF HOSPITALIZA-
TION

HS-010 742

May 15, 1976

COSTING

OVEREMPHASIS ON ALCOHOL MAY BE COSTING LIVES. REV. ED.

HS-013 829

COSTS

ALCOHOL IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. THE EFFECT ON AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COSTS, COURT CASE LOADS, AND UNDERWRITING SELECTION

HS-006 231

DRUG ABUSE, ALCOHOL AND MARIHUANA PROBLEMS. ERRORS, COSTS AND CONCEPTS

HS-015 116

COULD

THE PART VISIBILITY COULD PLAY IN ROAD DESIGN

HS-000 880

COUNCIL

A REPORT ON THE ROAD ACCIDENT RESEARCH PROJECT TO THE SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. TRANSPORT SAFETY VOL. 2

HS-014 684

CANADIAN HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS. 13TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, QUEBEC CITY, MAY 8-10, 1967

HS-007 307

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL RELATIVE TO MASSACHUSETTS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966

HS-006 104

COUNTERMEASURE

A PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENT COUNTERMEASURE PROGRAM

HS-014 098

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 3: EVALUATION OF THE ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 194

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 4: EVALUATION OF THE JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 195

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 5: EVALUATION OF THE PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION AND PROBATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 196

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 6: EVALUATION OF THE REHABILITATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 197

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 7: EVALUATION OF THE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 198

ANALYSIS OF THE NASSAU COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT DRIVER REHABILITATION COUNTERMEASURE

HS-801 078

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM POLICE COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 048

BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION AS A COUNTERMEASURE FOR THE DRINKING DRIVER

HS-012 565

MAKING BETTER USE OF EXISTING FACILITIES THROUGH HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS. MANPOWER ALLOCATION AND COUNTERMEASURE EVALUATION

HS-015 166

ON THE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION COUNTERMEASURE OF ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS. ANNUAL REPORT

HS-801 632

THE ALBERTA IMPAIRED DRIVER'S PROJECT--(I.D.P.); A COUNTERMEASURE TO COPE WITH THE DRINKING DRIVER

HS-016 952

THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU'S PROPOSED ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURE PROGRAM

HS-810 166

THE PROBLEM DRINKER AND DRIVING: QUESTIONS OF STRATEGY IN COUNTERMEASURE CHOICE AND DEVELOPMENT

HS-008 823

COUNTERMEASURES

ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY. COUNTERMEASURES AND RESEARCH. A CRITICAL SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE. 2ND EDITION

HS-006 456

ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE VERMONT SYMPOSIUM. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM. FORUM DISCUSSION

HS-015 158

ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. A STATUS REPORT

HS-012 623

ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES: SOLID ROCK AND SHIFTING SANDS

HS-013 025

ALCOHOL ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURES INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL

HS-800 596

ALCOHOL ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURES MANUAL

HS-800 595

ALCOHOL EXPERIMENTS ON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR. A REVIEW OF THE 1972-1973 LITERATURE. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW

HS-201 266

ALCOHOL PUBLIC EDUCATION LITERATURE-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 184

- ALCOHOL SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM
HS-810 210
- ALCOHOL SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM
GUARD' FINAL REPORT
HS-820 090
- ALCOHOL/DRUG LITERATURE RELATED TO LAW
ENFORCEMENT. FINAL REPORT. ALCOHOL COUN-
TERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW
HS-801 246
- ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 435
- ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 436
- ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES; PHASE 1: HIGH RISK DRIVER
STUDY PLAN. REPORT
HS-801 433
- ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT ON PHASE 1
HS-801 434
- ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL
SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM TREATMENT COUNTER-
MEASURES. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 050
- CONCLUSIONS, COUNTERMEASURES AND FUTURE
RESEARCH [YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS]
HS-016 671
- CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS OF CONVICTED
DWI OFFENDERS SELECTED TO RECEIVE SPECIAL
SANCTIONS--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES
LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 231
- COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-015 590
- COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-015 591
- COUNTERMEASURES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
[PROGRAM]. MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
HS-016 950
- COUNTERMEASURES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN
FACTORS IN RELATION TO PEDESTRIAN
BEHAVIOR, REGULATIONS AND LAW ENFORCE-
MENT
HS-015 125
- DOT'S ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM
HS-810 148
- DRUNK DRIVER COUNTERMEASURES
HS-013 607
- ETHANOL, OTHER CHEMICALS AND THEIR POTEN-
TIAL COMBINATION WHICH MAY INFLUENCE AU-
TOMOBILE DRIVING PERFORMANCE--ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL
REPORT
HS-801 658
- EVALUATION IN THE DRINKING/DRIVING COUN-
TERMEASURES PROGRAM
HS-016 254
- FORUM ON TRAFFIC SAFETY ALCOHOL COUNTER-
MEASURES FOR WOMEN'S NATIONAL ORGANIZA-
TIONS, WASHINGTON, 11-13 JAN 1971. A REPORT
HS-820 162
- HANDBOOK FOR THE ALCOHOL COUNTERMEA-
SURES PROGRAM
HS-801 054
- HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM PRIORITIES
SEMINAR, FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, JULY 18-
20, 1969. PROCEEDINGS, VOL. 2: ALCOHOL AND
HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES
HS-820 056
- IDENTIFICATION OF COUNTERMEASURES FOR THE
YOUTH CRASH PROBLEM RELATED TO ALCOHOL.
FINAL REPORT
HS-801 344
- INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH
METHODOLOGY FOR ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF
DRINKING-DRIVING-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEA-
SURES WORKSHOP. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 220
- LEGAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG IN-
VOLVEMENT IN HIGHWAY SAFETY--ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL
REPORT
HS-801 656
- METHODS EMPLOYED BY ASAP ENFORCEMENT
COUNTERMEASURES TO RECORD THE BEHAVIOR
OF DRINKING DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT [VOL. 1]
HS-801 636
- RECENTLY-PUBLISHED ANALYTICAL METHODS
FOR DETERMINING ALCOHOL IN BODY MATERI-
ALS. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE
HS-801 242
- STATUS OF THE NHTSA ALCOHOL COUNTERMEA-
SURES PROGRAM
HS-810 186
- THE ALCOHOL SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES PRO-
GRAM: A PANACEA OR PANDORA'S BOX.
HS-010 098
- THE PROBLEM OF COUNTERMEASURES IN DRINK-
ING AND DRIVING
HS-003 286
- TRAFFIC LAW AND ROAD SAFETY RESEARCH IN
THE UNITED KINGDOM--BRITISH COUNTERMEA-
SURES
HS-013 368
- VEHICLE COUNTERMEASURES FOR INTOXICATED
DRIVERS
HS-011 100
- COUNTERMEASURES**
ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES
HS-810 170
- COUNTIES**
A SURVEY OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT FROM
SELECTED CALIFORNIA COUNTIES, 1962-1968
HS-007 801
- A SURVEY OF POST-MORTEM BLOOD-ALCOHOLS
FROM 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966. ALCOHOL
INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE AC-
CIDENTS IN 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966
HS-005 493

May 15, 1976

ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN TWENTY-SEVEN CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1964

HS-007 669

WASHTENAW AND JACKSON COUNTIES 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 066

COUNTRIES

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 4 THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

HS-004 034

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 6: THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

HS-004 035

COUNTY

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON ALCOHOL-INVOLVED CRASHES IN WASHTENAW COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-010 469

A STUDY OF PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES IN WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-005 380

A THREE YEAR COMPARISON OF ALCOHOL RELATED DRIVING BEHAVIOR IN WASHTENAW COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-014 181

ACCIDENT INVOLVEMENT OF YOUNG DRIVERS IN SUFFOLK COUNTY

HS-012 291

ANALYSIS OF THE NASSAU COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT DRIVER REHABILITATION COUNTERMEASURE

HS-801 078

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM POLICE COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 048

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM JUDICIAL, REFERRAL AND DIAGNOSTIC ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 049

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM TREATMENT COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 050

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM CRASH CRITERIA MEASURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 051

CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. DADE COUNTY FLORIDA, 1956-1968

HS-009 130

EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 161

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. VOL. 1, SUMMARY OF IN-DEPTH INVESTIGATIONS IN BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 180

PORTRAIT OF A COUNTY: THE SEARCH FOR AN ANSWER TO HELP "BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE " IN GENESSEE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-003 147

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: UTAH (SALT LAKE COUNTY)

HS-801 671

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: MINNESOTA (HENNEPIN COUNTY)

HS-801 673

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: ARKANSAS (PULASKI COUNTY)

HS-801 677

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: CALIFORNIA (LOS ANGELES COUNTY)

HS-801 678

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: FLORIDA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY)

HS-801 679

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: VIRGINIA (FAIRFAX COUNTY)

HS-801 681

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: SOUTH CAROLINA (RICHLAND COUNTY)

HS-801 688

SINGLE MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN CUYAHOGA COUNTY (OHIO): 1958-1963

HS-005 259

THE 1970-71 WASHTENAW COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT

HS-801 063

THE 1971 SURVEY OF WASHTENAW COUNTY PHYSICIANS CONCERNING ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 064

WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM EVALUATION SUMMARY; FINAL REPORT

HS-801 140

WASHTENAW COUNTY ATTORNEY, 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 090

WASHTENAW COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, 1971 SURVEY ON ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 065

COURAGE

PATHOLOGIST AND PATIENT--DRINKING AND DRIVING--PEP PILLS, TRANQUILIZERS OR COURAGE?

HS-700 288

COURSE

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING PERFORMANCE

HS-013 869

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING PERFORMANCE

HS-015 153

AN ANALYSIS OF ALCOHOL SAFETY SCHOOLS (PHOENIX DRIVING-WHILE-INTOXICATED COURSE). 1972 ANALYTIC STUDY 6

HS-801 079

DEVELOPMENT OF COURSE AND MATERIALS FOR TRAINING IN DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT; DETECTION, APPREHENSION AND TESTIMONY. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 289

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. COURSE GUIDE

HS-801 221

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND SUBTASK REQUIREMENT UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING BEHAVIOR

HS-012 366

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES. CRASH INJURY MANAGEMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. COURSE GUIDE

HS-820 284

INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDE. NEW YORK STATE PRELICENSING COURSE FOR DRIVERS.

HS-016 924

MICHIGANIAN CHARTS NEW COURSE FOR FEDERAL SAFETY. PT. 2

HS-009 834

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. COURSE GUIDE

HS-013 134

REHABILITATION OF THE DRUNKEN DRIVER. A CORRECTIVE COURSE IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FOR PERSONS CONVICTED OF DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

HS-015 451

COURSEM

A BEFORE AND AFTER ANALYSIS OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING STUDENTS OF THE DEFENSIVE DRIVING COURSE

HS-009 826

COURT

A SURVEY OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING PROBLEM DRINKERS CONVICTED OF DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED. SUMMARY. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 612

ALCOHOL ABUSE AND TRAFFIC SAFETY: A STUDY OF FATALITIES, DWI OFFENDERS, ALCOHOLICS, AND COURT-RELATED TREATMENT APPROACHES

HS-800 409

ALCOHOL IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. THE EFFECT ON AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COSTS, COURT CASE LOADS, AND UNDERWRITING SELECTION

HS-006 231

ASAP TRAFFIC COURT JUDGE TRAINING. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 903

BLOOD ALCOHOL: A UNIQUE COURT CASE

HS-700 161

COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT. PHASE 2

HS-800 631

COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. VOL. 2. SUPPLEMENTAL READINGS

HS-800 633

FIELD EVALUATION OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 091

OPERATIONAL EVALUATION OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-016 247

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 608

THE DRINKING DRIVER: GUIDELINES FOR COURT PERSONNEL. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 607

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF CURRENT COURT PRACTICES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 610

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF LEGAL ISSUES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 609

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 4. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 611

TRAINING MATERIALS FOR TRAFFIC COURT JUDGES. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 683

COURT

THE DRINKING DRIVER IN COURT

HS-009 705

COURTS

CHANGING ATTITUDES IN DRINKING DRIVER ENFORCEMENT AS REFLECTED BY THE ACTIONS OF RESEARCHERS, COURTS, PROSECUTORS AND SOCIETY

HS-003 124

KNOW THE LAW. INTERPRETATION OF IMPLIED CONSENT LAWS BY THE COURTS. PT. 4

HS-010 382

RECENT CASES INDICATE COURTS' AWARENESS OF TRAFFIC PROBLEM. PART I

HS-005 649

WHAT OUR COURTS CAN DO ABOUT DRUNKS WHO DRIVE

HS-010 198

May 15, 1976

CRACKS

GREAT BRITAIN CRACKS DOWN ON DRINKING DRIVERS: A REPORT ON THE NEW ROAD SAFETY ACT

HS-001 978

CRASH

A MULTIDISCIPLINARY CRASH STUDY TEAM SUMMARY REPORT FINAL REPORT

HS-800 371

ALCOHOL RELATED AUTOMOBILE CRASH PROBLEMS

HS-008 606

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM CRASH CRITERIA MEASURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 051

DESIGN ISSUES OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT

HS-015 330

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES. CRASH INJURY MANAGEMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. COURSE GUIDE

HS-820 284

IDENTIFICATION OF COUNTERMEASURES FOR THE YOUTH CRASH PROBLEM RELATED TO ALCOHOL. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 344

PROPOSED ALCOHOL RELATED AUTO CRASH CONTROL PROGRAM

HS-008 600

RESULTS OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT

HS-016 134

SEMANTIC GYMNASTICS IN ALCOHOL-HIGHWAY CRASH RESEARCH AND PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS

HS-012 867

SYMPOSIUM ON CAR CRASH INVESTIGATIONS AND THEIR USEFULNESS--MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW

HS-015 602

THE ALCOHOL CRASH STORY: NEWS MEDIA GUIDE

HS-016 731

THE EFFECT OF LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE ON YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 213

WORST KILLER: THE ONE-CAR CRASH

HS-003 599

CRASHES

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON ALCOHOL-INVOLVED CRASHES IN WASHTENAW COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-010 469

A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE ON THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN BICYCLE/MOTOR-VEHICLE CRASHES. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 418

AGE, EXPOSURE, AND ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN NIGHT CRASHES

HS-015 314

ALCOHOL HELD BIG FACTOR IN CALIFORNIA'S JULY 4 CRASHES

HS-003 447

ARE WE OVER-EMPHASIZING THE ALCOHOL FACTOR IN TRAFFIC CRASHES?

HS-016 357

CARBON MONOXIDE, SMOKING, AND FATAL HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-011 306

DRUGS AND HIGHWAY CRASHES CAN WE SEPARATE FACT FROM FANCY

HS-009 949

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL IN DRIVER CRASHES AND CITATIONS

HS-013 868

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL IN DRIVER CRASHES AND CITATIONS

HS-015 154

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON ATTENTION AS A CRUCIAL FACTOR IN HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-016 995

FACTORS RELATED TO ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN CRASHES

HS-820 245

FATAL CRASHES AMONG MICHIGAN YOUTH FOLLOWING REDUCTION OF THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE. CORRESPONDENCE AND RESPONSE

HS-016 295

GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN THE PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES: SOME CONSIDERATIONS FOR AN IMPROVED COMMUNITY RESPONSE

HS-008 828

MARIHUANA AND AUTOMOBILE CRASHES

HS-008 984

MEDICAL IMPAIRMENT AND HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-004 237

MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS IN CRASHES AND VIOLATIONS OF YOUNG DRIVERS

HS-010 533

PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES. A WORKING CONFERENCE HELD NOVEMBER 18 AND 19, 1969 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR

HS-008 821

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VEHICLE DEFECTS AND VEHICLE CRASHES. VOL. 1: SUMMARY REPORT. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 359

THE LEGAL MINIMUM DRINKING AGE AND FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES

HS-014 809

THE ROLE OF THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY IN THE PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-008 832

TRAFFIC CRASHES IN BRISBANE. AN ENGINEERING, MEDICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

HS-011 931

CRASHES

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POLICE EVALUATION
OF DRINKING IN FATAL HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-009 775

REDI: TO ATTACK ALCOHOL-RELATED HIGHWAY
CRASHES

HS-810 177

CREATIVITY

CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER: SCIENCE
CHALLENGES LEGAL CREATIVITY

HS-003 167

CRIMINAL

DIE FAHRT UNTER ALKOHOLEINFLUSS ALS ORD-
NUNGSWIDRIGKEIT UND ALS VERGEHEN
(DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL
AS A TRAFFIC VIOLATION AND AS A CRIMINAL OF-
FENSE)

HS-016 072

ENFORCED CLINIC TREATMENT OF PAROLED
CRIMINAL ALCOHOLICS, A PILOT EVALUATION

HS-002 081

THE CRIMINAL ON THE ROAD: A SOCIOLOGICAL
CONTRIBUTION TO RESEARCH ON HUMAN
BEHAVIOUR IN THE ROAD TRAFFIC SITUA-
TION

HS-010 475

CRIMINOLOGY

A CRIMINOLOGY OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES

HS-006 813

CRITERIA

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL
SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM CRASH CRITERIA MEA-
SURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 051

PHILOSOPHY, CRITERIA, AND METHODS OF
DRIVER LICENSING

HS-016 656

CRITIQUE

THE EFFECT OF COMMUNICATION ON DRINK-
ING/DRIVING AND SAFETY: A REVIEW AND
CRITIQUE OF THE EVIDENCE

HS-003 070

CROWDED

ARE CROWDED HIGHWAYS GETTING SAFER?

HS-008 290

CRUCIAL

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ALCOHOL IN-
FLUENCES UPON ATTENTION AS A CRUCIAL FAC-
TOR IN HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-016 995

CULTURE

AUTOMOBILES-HIGHWAYS-DEATHS AN ANALYSIS
OF OUR AUTOMOBILE 2 CULTURE IN RELATION TO
DEATH AND INJURY ON THE HIGHWAY

HS-005 731

CUMBERLAND

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MAINE (CUMBERLAND)

HS-801 690

CUMULATION

HIGHWAY SAFETY LITERATURE ANNUAL CUMU-
LATION 1969. HUMAN FACTORS BIBLIOGRAPHY, IS-
SUES 69-1 THROUGH 69-50 (JANUARY-DECEMBER
1969)

HS-820 075

CURBING

LOCAL/FEDERAL APPROACH TO CURBING THE
DRUNKEN DRIVER

HS-009 937

CURE

CAN WE CURE THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER

HS-009 939

CURRENTLY

BREATH/ALCOHOL TESTS; CURRENTLY AVAILA-
BLE DEVICES FOR QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT
AND FIELD COLLECTION

HS-013 840

CURRICULUM

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
FOR JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL, VOL.1

HS-800 709

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL, VOL. 1

HS-800 705

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A
TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 706

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY LEVEL VOL.1

HS-800 707

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY LEVEL. VOL. 2, A
TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 708

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A
TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 710

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING: A CURRICULUM FOR
DRIVER EDUCATORS

HS-800 656

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY CURRICULUM
WORKSHOPS FOR K-12 KEY PERSONNEL. FINAL RE-
PORT

HS-801 149

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED PURSUANT TO
THE DEVELOPMENT OF K-12 ALCOHOL AND AL-
COHOL SAFETY CURRICULUM MATERIALS. FINAL
REPORT

HS-800 726

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PER-
SONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUA-
TION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. LEADER'S
MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY

HS-801 537

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PER-
SONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUA-
TION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. PARTICI-

May 15, 1976

- PANT'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY**
HS-801 538
- CUT**
THE DRIVE TO CUT HOLIDAY DEATHS
HS-014 620
- CUTS**
DETROIT'S STORY: PUBLIC INFORMATION CUTS THE DRINKING DRIVER TOLL
HS-007 222
PROJECT IMPACT CUTS ACCIDENTS
HS-006 279
- CUTTING**
CHP FINDS KEY TO CUTTING...THE DRUNK DEATH TOLL
HS-012 895
CUTTING THE HIGHWAY DEATH TOLL. SAFETY CHALLENGE OF 1971
HS-009 852
VOLPE ASKS LAWYERS FOR AID IN CUTTING HIGHWAY FATALITIES
HS-008 439
- CUYAHOGA**
SINGLE MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN CUYAHOGA COUNTY (OHIO): 1958-1963
HS-005 259
- CYCLE**
MOTOR-CYCLE ACCIDENTS AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS SPECIALLY CONSIDERED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND INTERNAL DISEASES
HS-003 549
- CYCLIST**
PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLIST ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-014 691
- DADE**
CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. DADE COUNTY FLORIDA, 1956-1968
HS-009 130
- DAF**
COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF CHLORMEZANONE WITH ASPIRIN AND PLACEBO ON PERFORMANCE UNDER DELAYED AUDITORY FEEDBACK (DAF)
HS-001 266
DELAYED AUDIO FEEDBACK (DAF) FOR INDUCTION OF ANXIETY
HS-003 364
DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE, ETHANOL AND DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE-X ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS STRESSED WITH DELAYED AUDITOR FEEDBACK (DAF)
HS-001 262
MEPROBAMATE, ETHANOL, OR MEPROBAMATE-ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS UNDER DELAYED AUDIOFEEDBACK (DAF)
HS-001 264
- DANGER**
DANGER ON THE ROAD
HS-003 927
DANGER: NIGHT DRIVING AHEAD
HS-009 611
DRUGS, DRIVING, DANGER
HS-006 301
UNAWARENESS OF DANGER IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-005 319
- DANGEROUS**
MIND-ALTERING DRUGS AND DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR: ALCOHOL
HS-003 293
SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL, METHAPYRILINE, AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ON DRIVERS' EYE MOVEMENTS AND TRACKING ERRORS IN SIMULATED DANGEROUS SITUATIONS
HS-013 117
WHO SAYS THE SOCIAL DRINKER ISNT DANGEROUS?
HS-006 069
- DAY**
A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF TIME OF DAY TO MOTOR VEHICLE ZCCIDENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA (1966-1968)
HS-006 329
EFFECT OF LOW BLOOD-ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN SIMULATED DAY AND NIGHT DRIVING
HS-002 934
PORTRAIT OF A HOLIDAY: MEMORIAL DAY, 1967. SIGNIFICANT INJURY ACCIDENT FACTS
HS-014 141
- DAYLIGHT**
DAYLIGHT RUNNING LIGHTS REDUCE ACCIDENTS ALCOHOL IN PHYSIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS
HS-005 965
- DEAD**
ALCOHOL OR CO FOUND IN HALF OF DRIVER DEAD
HS-007 175
IN MANY STATES, IT'S HARDER TO BECOME LEGALLY DRUNK THAN IT IS TO BECOME DEAD DRUNK.
HS-008 490
VALUE AND DEFICIENCIES OF STUDIES ON BAC'S AMONG DEAD AND INJURED
HS-015 584
- DEADLY**
DEADLY DRIVING HABITS. 104 YEAR OLD RESOLVES TO QUIT SPEEDING
HS-016 505
THE DEADLY ALCOHOLIC
HS-003 285
THE DEADLY TRANQUILIZER
HS-006 019
WHO IS THE DEADLY DRINKING DRIVER?
HS-005 440
- DEAF**
THE DEAF DRIVER--IN PERSPECTIVE
HS-012 272

DEALING

THE PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL PERCEPTION OF THE LAWS DEALING WITH THE ALCOHOLICALLY IMPAIRED DRIVER

HS-012 598

DEATH

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF ALCOHOL IN PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS RESULTING IN DEATH AND INJURY. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 413

ALCOHOL AND SUDDEN DEATH-IMPORTANCE OF TESTING SEVERAL BODY FLUIDS

HS-005 355

ALCOHOL SAFETY STUDY: THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY OF VIOLENT DEATH IN A METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY. A COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES AND OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. FINAL REPORT 1968

HS-800 084

AUTOMOBILE DEATH SYNDROME

HS-008 837

AUTOMOBILES-HIGHWAYS-DEATHS AN ANALYSIS OF OUR AUTOMOBILE CULTURE IN RELATION TO DEATH AND INJURY ON THE HIGHWAY

HS-005 731

CHP FINDS KEY TO CUTTING...THE DRUNK DEATH TOLL

HS-012 895

COMPARATIVE PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF ACCIDENTAL AND SUICIDAL DEATH

HS-003 956

CUTTING THE HIGHWAY DEATH TOLL. SAFETY CHALLENGE OF 1971

HS-009 852

DEATH ON THE HIGHWAY: AN ANALYSIS OF 100 ROAD ACCIDENTS IN A RURAL AREA

HS-010 723

DEATH OR LIFE. REPORT OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC SAFETY.

HS-010 026

SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS FOR THE PREVENTION OF INJURY AND DEATH ON THE HIGHWAYS

HS-005 321

SUDDEN NATURAL DEATH AMONG AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS

HS-006 102

TRAFFIC DEATH AND SUICIDE. A STATISTICAL STUDY

HS-009 393

DEATHS

A COMPUTER STUDY INTO THE CAUSES OF 1965-1966 TRAFFIC DEATHS IN JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

HS-007 518

A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE LITERATURE ON "ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT" IN HIGHWAY DEATHS

HS-016 979

A SURVEY OF SUDDEN, UNEXPECTED DEATHS IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS

HS-012 413

ALCOHOL LABELED CAUSE IN 25,000 AUTO DEATHS

HS-004 033

ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC DEATHS

HS-003 857

AUTOMOBILES-HIGHWAYS-DEATHS AN ANALYSIS OF OUR AUTOMOBILE CULTURE IN RELATION TO DEATH AND INJURY ON THE HIGHWAY

HS-005 731

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS. WISCONSIN. 1970

HS-008 965

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS, WISCONSIN, 1969

HS-008 879

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING PROGRAM FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS REPORTED IN WISCONSIN 1968

HS-007 846

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS

HS-003 355

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS

HS-008 266

DRINKING DRIVER DEATHS A NATIONAL TRAGEDY

HS-810 184

EVALUATION OF EVIDENCE IN ROAD DEATHS

HS-004 681

MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS OVER FOURTH OF JULY, 1960: A MORE DETAILED REPORT OF AN EARLIER STUDY

HS-006 211

PEDESTRIAN DEATHS IN OSLO TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-003 878

STUDIES OF TRAFFIC DEATHS POINT TO DRINKING DRIVER

HS-006 617

THE ATTACK ON ALCOHOL RELATED HIGHWAY DEATHS: PROGRESS REPORT

HS-810 179

THE DRIVE TO CUT HOLIDAY DEATHS

HS-014 620

TRAFFIC DEATHS GO UP AGAIN. ROLE OF THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER. OUR PRESENT CONTROL METHODS

HS-005 680

TRAFFIC DEATHS GO UP AGAIN, ROLE OF THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER: OUR PRESENT CONTROL METHODS

HS-002 457

TWO DEFINITIVE FACTORS IN TRAFFIC DEATHS AND INJURIES: THE DRINKING DRIVER AND CAR DESIGN

HS-014 175

VIOLENT DEATHS AND ALCOHOL INTOXICATION

HS-700 493

VIOLENT DEATHS AND ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION

HS-004 104

May 15, 1976

DECADE

A DECADE OF PEDESTRIANS AND THEIR TRAFFIC COLLISIONS (1963-1972)

HS-013 724

DECISION

A NATIONAL PROBLEM-SOLVING SYSTEM: HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCHERS AND DECISION MAKERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 496

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILL AND DECISION-MAKING IN A DRIVING TASK

HS-014 844

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND FATIGUE ON DECISION PROCESSES AND THE PRECISION OF MOVEMENTS

HS-007 440

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DECISION-MAKING WITH RESPECT TO TRAFFIC SIGNAL

HS-006 290

DEFECT

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY DEFECT RECALL CAMPAIGNS FROM SEPTEMBER 9, 1966 TO DECEMBER 31, 1967: GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION 66-0033A TO 67-0014. (DETAILED REPORTS)

HS-820 013

DEFECTS

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VEHICLE DEFECTS AND VEHICLE CRASHES. VOL. 1: SUMMARY REPORT. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 359

DEFENSE

DEFENSE OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF DRIVING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

HS-006 115

DEFENSES

ELEMENTS, ISSUES, AND DEFENSES INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC CASES

HS-016 006

DEFENSIVE

A BEFORE AND AFTER ANALYSIS OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING STUDENTS OF THE DEFENSIVE DRIVING COURSE

HS-009 826

DEFICIENCIES

VALUE AND DEFICIENCIES OF STUDIES ON BAC'S AMONG DEAD AND INJURED

HS-015 584

DEFINITION

A DEFINITION STUDY FOR A PROGRAM OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCH FOR THE AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE INDUSTRY

HS-006 992

DEFINITIVE

TWO DEFINITIVE FACTORS IN TRAFFIC DEATHS AND INJURIES: THE DRINKING DRIVER AND CAR DESIGN

HS-014 175

DELAYED

COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF CHLORMEZANONE WITH ASPIRIN AND PLACEBO ON PERFORMANCE UNDER DELAYED AUDITORY FEEDBACK (DAF)

HS-001 266

DELAYED AUDIO FEEDBACK (DAF) FOR INDUCTION OF ANXIETY

HS-003 364

DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE, ETHANOL AND DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE-X ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS STRESSED WITH DELAYED AUDITOR FEEDBACK (DAF)

HS-001 262

MEPROBAMATE, ETHANOL, OR MEPROBAMATE-ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS UNDER DELAYED AUDIOFEEDBACK (DAF)

HS-001 264

DELIVERED

REMARKS DELIVERED TO OPENING OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA ASAP, NOVEMBER 30, 1971

HS-810 237

DELIVERY

DRUGS, DRUNKEN DRIVING, THE DELIVERY OF MEDICAL CARE, THE HIGH COST OF HOSPITALIZATION

HS-010 742

TESTIMONY ON HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, JUNE 10 AND 11, 1970

HS-820 089

DEMOGRAPHIC

ACCIDENT VULNERABILITY AND BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF DRIVERS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

HS-003 367

ACCIDENT VULNERABILITY AND BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF DRIVERS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

HS-006 068

DEMONSTRATION

A DEMONSTRATION OF THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON VISION

HS-005 688

COMMUNITY DEMONSTRATION PLAN TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 635

THE DEMONSTRATION OF IMPAIRMENT IN DRIVERS

HS-007 318

DEN

DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE UNTER BESONDERER BERUICKSICHTIGUNG "ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUNDESLANDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL-RELATED" ACCIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

- GERMANY AND IN THE FEDERAL TERRITORY
HS-016 074
- DENMARK**
DENMARK'S DRUNKEN DRIVERS
HS-700 458
- DENVER**
DENVER ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR THE PROBLEM
DRINKING DRIVER
HS-011 298
REMARKS AT THE SYMPOSIUM ON EFFECTIVE
HIGHWAY SAFETY ADJUDICATION0 DENVER,
COLORADO, NOVEMBER 15, 1972
HS-810 247
THE DENVER AREA DRINKING-DRIVING SURVEY
(1971). REPORT
HS-012 027
- DEPARTMENT**
ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AN-
NUAL REPORT 1970
HS-010 017
BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS UPON ADMIS-
SION TO A HOSPITAL CASUALTY DEPARTMENT
HS-010 819
PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY
BUREAU OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANS-
PORTATION
HS-810 154
RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION:
AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
HS-004 683
WHAT THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTA-
TION IS DOING ABOUT THE DRINKING
DRIVER
HS-810 163
- DEPENDENCE**
ALCOHOLISM AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DIF-
FERENTIATION: EFFECT OF ACHIEVEMENT OF
SOBRIETY ON FIELD DEPENDENCE
HS-006 618
- DEPLOYMENT**
REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3, PATROL DEPLOY-
MENT AND STRATEGIES
HS-801 693
- DEPRIVATION**
ALCOHOL, SLEEP DEPRIVATION, AND DRIVING
SPEED EFFECTS UPON CONTROL USE DURING
DRIVING
HS-014 851
- DEPTH**
A REVIEW OF IN-DEPTH STUDIES IN RELATION TO
ROAD SAFETY [ACCIDENT STUDIES]
HS-016 887
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: HUMAN CAUSES
AND INJURIES SUSTAINED. AN IN-DEPTH STUDY
OF 35 [ALCOHOL RELATED] ACCIDENTS
HS-016 785
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
VOL. 1, SUMMARY OF IN-DEPTH INVESTIGATIONS
IN BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 180
THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF
ACCIDENTS IN METROPOLITAN ADELAIDE
HS-015 989
- DESTRUCTION**
ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE? DESTRUCTION BY AU-
TOMOBILE
HS-013 906
- DETAILED**
ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUA-
TION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED
ANALYSIS. CH. 1: DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGE-
MENT OF THE ASAP PROGRAM
HS-801 192
ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUA-
TION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED
ANALYSIS. CH. 2: ASAP PROGRAM EVALUATION
METHODOLOGY AND OVERALL PROGRAM IMPACT
HS-801 193
ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUA-
TION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED
ANALYSIS. CH. 3: EVALUATION OF THE ENFORCE-
MENT COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES
HS-801 194
ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUA-
TION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED
ANALYSIS. CH. 4: EVALUATION OF THE JUDICIAL
AND LEGISLATIVE COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES
HS-801 195
ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUA-
TION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED
ANALYSIS. CH. 5: EVALUATION OF THE PRE-SEN-
TENCE INVESTIGATION AND PROBATION COUN-
TERMEASURE ACTIVITIES
HS-801 196
ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUA-
TION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED
ANALYSIS. CH. 6: EVALUATION OF THE REHA-
BILITATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES
HS-801 197
ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUA-
TION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED
ANALYSIS. CH. 7: EVALUATION OF THE PUBLIC IN-
FORMATION AND EDUCATION COUNTERMEASURE
ACTIVITIES
HS-801 198
MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS OVER FOURTH OF JULY,
1960: A MORE DETAILED REPORT OF AN EARLIER
STUDY
HS-006 211
MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY DEFECT RECALL CAM-
PAIGNS FROM SEPTEMBER 9, 1966 TO DECEMBER
31, 1967: GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION 66-0033A
TO 67-0014. (DETAILED REPORTS)
HS-820 013
- DETECT**
A SCREENING PROGRAM TO DETECT ALCOHOLISM
IN TRAFFIC OFFENDERS
HS-001 385

May 15, 1976

DETECTING

DETECTING THE HIGH RISK DRIVER: THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RISK QUESTIONNAIRE. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 099

DETECTION

ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT DETECTION BY THE PHYSTEESTER-EVALUATION PROGRAM SUMMARY

HS-012 929

DETECTION AND SANCTIONS OF THE STATE OF INTOXICATION IN DRIVERS (DETECTION ET SANCTIONS DE L'ETAT ALCOOLIQUE DES CONDUCTEURS)

HS-009 042

DEVELOPMENT OF COURSE AND MATERIALS FOR TRAINING IN DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT; DETECTION, APPREHENSION AND TESTIMONY. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 289

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. VISUAL AID LOG AND EVALUATION SCORING KEY FOR DETECTION CLUES OF DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-013 132

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DETECTION AND DETERRENCE

HS-013 388

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON THE DETECTION OF LIGHT SIGNALS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE VISUAL FIELD

HS-012 172

USE OF VIDEOTAPE AND PERSONALITY TESTING IN DETECTION AND STUDY

HS-013 968

DETERRENCE

DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND LEGAL SANCTIONS. A STUDY OF DETERRENCE

HS-005 979

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DETECTION AND DETERRENCE

HS-013 388

DETERRENT

DETERRENT TO DRINKING AND DRIVING IN ALCOHOL MISUSERS

HS-001 386

DETROIT

DETROIT'S STORY: PUBLIC INFORMATION CUTS THE DRINKING DRIVER TOLL

HS-007 222

DEUTSCHLAND

DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE UNTER BESONDERER BERUICKSICHTIGUNG "ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUNDESLANDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL-RELATED" ACCIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND IN THE FEDERAL

HS-016 074

DEVELOPING

GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY PROGRAMS TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 634

GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING AND DEVELOPING STATE AND COMMUNITY ALCOHOL SAFETY PROGRAMS

HS-800 995

DEVELOPMENTS

ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS: SOME RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

HS-003 856

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC SITUATION

HS-014 179

DEVICE

A MECHANICAL DEVICE FOR PREVENTING THE DRINKING DRIVER FROM STARTING A VEHICLE

HS-013 387

NHTSA PLANS FOR TESTING A NEW ALCOHOL SCREENING DEVICE.

HS-810 230

SPOTTING THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: NEW DEVICE MEASURES UNSTEADINESS OF HIS EYES. THIS MAY BE BETTER GAUGE OF IMPAIRED DRIVING ABILITY THAN BLOOD ALCOHOL

HS-007 280

DEVICES

BREATH/ALCOHOL TESTS; CURRENTLY AVAILABLE DEVICES FOR QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT AND FIELD COLLECTION

HS-013 840

EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 161

MEASURING DEVICES AND METHODS FOR DETERMINING BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION

HS-014 135

REFLECTIVE DEVICES AS AIDS TO NIGHT DRIVING

HS-006 282

RESULTS OF THE FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL QUALIFICATION TESTING OF DEVICES TO MEASURE BREATH ALCOHOL. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 355

DEXTRO

DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE, ETHANOL AND DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE-X ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS STRESSED WITH DELAYED AUDITOR FEEDBACK (DAF)

HS-001 262

DIAGNOSIS

AN ANALYSIS OF DRINKING DRIVER DIAGNOSIS, REFERRAL, AND TREATMENT. ANALYTIC STUDY NO. 5

HS-801 076

AN ANALYSIS OF PROBLEM DRINKER DIAGNOSIS
AND REFERRAL ACTIVITY. ANALYTIC STUDY NO. 5
HS-801 077

DIAGNOSTIC

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL
SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM JUDICIAL, REFERRAL
AND DIAGNOSTIC ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 049

DIAZEPAM

COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF
CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, DIAZEPAM, AND PLACEBO
ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE
HS-001 267

EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM AND CODEINE, ALONE
AND IN COMBINATION WITH ALCOHOL, ON SIMU-
LATED DRIVING
HS-015 639

EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE,
THIORIDAZINE, HALOPERIDOLE, FLUPENTHIXOLE
AND ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RE-
LATED TO DRIVING
HS-015 123

DIFFERENCES

DRINKING AND DRIVING IN SYDNEY: A COMMUNI-
TY SURVEY OF BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES. RE-
PORT 1: AN OVERVIEW OF SEX AND AGE DIF-
FERENCES
HS-013 839

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING PER-
FORMANCE: SEX DIFFERENCES
HS-014 344

PERSONALITY AND TEMPERAMENT DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN ALCOHOLICS WITH HIGH AND LOW
RECORDS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLA-
TIONS
HS-016 696

DIFFERENTIAL

DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON AUDITO-
RY VIGILANCE AND DIVIDED-ATTENTION TASKS
HS-002 080

DIFFERENTIAL RISK AMONG ALCOHOLIC
DRIVERS
HS-010 528

DIFFERENTIATION

ALCOHOLISM AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DIF-
FERENTIATION: EFFECT OF ACHIEVEMENT OF
SOBRIETY ON FIELD DEPENDENCE
HS-006 618

DIFFUSION

DIFFUSION OF STOMACH ALCOHOL AND HEART
BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION AT AUTOPSY
HS-004 135

DIGEST

ALCOHOL AND THE DRIVING TASK. DRIVER AND
TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION RESEARCH DIGEST
HS-011 427

HUMAN VARIABLES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS; A
DIGEST OF RESEARCH AND SELECTED BIBLIOG-
RAPHY
HS-000 282

HUMAN VARIABLES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: A
DIGEST OF RESEARCH
HS-008 549

DILEMMA

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AND THE ALCOHOLIC
PERSONALITY: AN UNRECOGNIZED DILEMMA
HS-014 170

THE DRINKING DRIVER--AMERICAN DILEMMA
HS-810 163

DIMINUTION

DIE UNTERSUCHUNG KRAFTFAHRWESENTLICHER
LEISTUNGSMINDERUNGEN DURCH ARZNEIMITTEL
(THE INVESTIGATION OF SUBSTANTIAL TRAFFIC
PERFORMANCE DIMINUTION WHILE UNDER IN-
FLUENCE OF DRUGS)
HS-016 076

DIRECTOR

TOMS RAPS ROAD TOLL. SAFETY DIRECTOR
PLEDGES TOUGH MOVES
HS-009 724

DIRECTORS

HANDBOOK FOR DIRECTORS OF ALCOHOL SAFETY
ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP'S). FINAL REPORT
HS-800 544

DISABLED

DISABLED DRIVERS AND ELDERLY PERSONS IN-
JURED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-003 503

DISAPPOINTMENTS

ERFOLGE, ENTTAUSCHUNGEN UND VORAUSSET-
ZUNGEN DES KAMPFES GEGEN ALKOHOLBE-
DINGTE VERKEHRSGEFAHREN (SUCCESS, DISAP-
POINTMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS IN THE CAM-
PAIGN AGAINST ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC AC-
CIDENTS)
HS-016 070

DISASTROUSLY

A DISASTROUSLY COMPLICATED OFFENCE: DRUN-
KEN DRIVING, ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967
HS-010 657

DISCRIMINATE

SELF-EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE AND THE
ABILITY TO DISCRIMINATE BLOOD ALCOHOL CON-
CENTRATIONS (BAC)
HS-016 834

DISCRIMINATION

RACE AND SOCIAL STATUS DISCRIMINATION AND
POLICE ACTION IN ALCOHOL-AFFECTED COLLI-
SIONS
HS-011 882

DISCUSSIONS

A REPORT OF DISCUSSIONS. A COMPANION TO
PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL ROAD
SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, CANBERRA, MARCH 14-16,
1972
HS-013 336

May 15, 1976

DISEASE

AGE EFFECTS AND AUTOPSY EVIDENCE OF DISEASE IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS

HS-010 515

ALCOHOLISM SHOULD BE A REPORTABLE DISEASE. A PANEL DISCUSSION. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

HS-008 603

DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS. MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION PROGRAM

HS-004 676

HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS. MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967

HS-009 576

MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967 HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS

HS-010 638

DISEASES

DRIVING RECORDS OF PERSONS WITH SELECTED CHRONIC DISEASES

HS-004 972

DRUGS AND DISEASES AFFECTING MOTOR CAR DRIVING

HS-700 265

MOTOR-CYCLE ACCIDENTS AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS SPECIALLY CONSIDERED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND INTERNAL DISEASES

HS-003 549

DISORDERLY

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRUNK DRIVERS, DRUNK AND DISORDERLY SUBJECTS AND MODERATE SOCIAL DRINKERS

HS-003 859

DISPOSITION

A STUDY ON ARRESTS AND DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-DRUGS AND DRIVING CASES IN NEW YORK STATE

HS-012 111

AN ANALYSIS OF THE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ARRESTS. ANNUAL REPORT NO. 1, PT. 4. (MISSOURI)

HS-801 075

ANALYSIS OF THE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ARRESTS. (OHIO)

HS-801 074

DISTILLED

EFFECT OF INGESTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL

HS-016 209

DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION OF ALCOHOL IN THE BODY

HS-003 775

THE BLOOD ALCOHOL DISTRIBUTION IN DRIVERS NOT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS

HS-010 904

THE IDENTIFICATION, QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEPROBAMATE AND GLUTETHIMIDE IN BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL

HS-007 382

THE LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN DRIVERS

HS-011 883

DISTRIBUTION

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRIVERS NOT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS AND THE LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTION

HS-010 384

DISTURBANCES

SIMULATOR APPLICATIONS TO DETERMINE EFFECTS OF DISTURBANCES ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING CHARACTERISTICS

HS-017 021

DIVIDED

DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON AUDITORY VIGILANCE AND DIVIDED-ATTENTION TASKS

HS-002 080

DOCTOR

THE DRIVER LICENSE ADMINISTRATOR±DOCTOR, LAWYER, LICENSE CHIEF

HS-011 176

THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY DOCTOR IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION

HS-004 627

DOCTORS

DOCTORS AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-004 592

DOSE

A MARIJUANA DOSE RESPONSE STUDY OF PERFORMANCE IN A DRIVING SIMULATOR

HS-016 994

DOSES

EFFECT OF SMALL DOSES OF ALCOHOL ON A SKILL RESEMBLING DRIVING

HS-001 984

THE EFFECTS OF SMALL DOSES OF ALCOHOL ON A SIMULATED DRIVING TASK

HS-009 776

DOT

DOT INVITES SAE TO HELP SET GOALS FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM

HS-810 088

DOT'S ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM

HS-810 148

VOLPE "PICTURES" DOT'S THINKING ON FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

HS-008 892

DPMAS

DRIVER PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS SYSTEM (DPMAS), TASK 1: REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS FOR PROTOTYPE EQUIPMENT. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 234

DRINK

DOES DRINK MEAN DRUNK? LOOKING AT BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

HS-010 902

DRINK AND DRIVING

HS-006 183

DRINK, DRUGS AND DRIVING

HS-012 459

DRINKING AND DRIVING AFTER IT'S LEGAL TO DRINK AT 18

HS-015 747

THE 1967 DRINK AND DRIVING CAMPAIGN: A SURVEY AMONG DRIVERS

HS-006 342

WHY DO DRIVERS DRINK?

HS-005 354

DRINKER

AN ANALYSIS OF PROBLEM DRINKER DIAGNOSIS AND REFERRAL ACTIVITY. ANALYTIC STUDY NO. 5

HS-801 077

THE DRINKING DRIVER ON THE DRIVING DRINKER? ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM AND OTHER FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-010 270

THE PROBLEM DRINKER AND DRIVING: QUESTIONS OF STRATEGY IN COUNTERMEASURE CHOICE AND DEVELOPMENT

HS-008 823

WHO SAYS THE SOCIAL DRINKER ISN'T DANGEROUS?

HS-006 069

DRINKERS

A SURVEY OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING PROBLEM DRINKERS CONVICTED OF DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED. SUMMARY. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 612

ACUTE TOLERANCE TO BEHAVIORAL IMPAIRMENT BY ALCOHOL IN MODERATE AND HEAVY DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 160

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRUNK DRIVERS, DRUNK AND DISORDERLY SUBJECTS AND MODERATE SOCIAL DRINKERS

HS-003 859

COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT. PHASE 2

HS-800 631

COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. VOL. 2. SUPPLEMENTAL READINGS

HS-800 633

DRINKING DRIVERS AND DRIVING DRINKERS THE NEED FOR MULTIPLE APPROACHES TO ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL

HS-001 383

FIELD EVALUATION OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 091

HEAVY DRINKERS ARRESTED FOR "DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE"

HS-009 408

THE EFFECT OF REHABILITATION ON THE DRIVING BEHAVIOR OF PROBLEM DRINKERS

HS-014 550

THE EFFECT OF REHABILITATION ON THE DRIVING BEHAVIOR OF PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 110

DRINKING

A LEGISLATOR LOOKS AT DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-009 703

A MECHANICAL DEVICE FOR PREVENTING THE DRINKING DRIVER FROM STARTING A VEHICLE

HS-013 387

A PROPOSED PROGRAM TO CONTROL THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER TECHNICIAN-AMBULANCE: CONCEPTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

HS-810 181

A REALISTIC APPROACH TO DRINKING AND DRIVING

HS-000 699

A REVIEW OF CLINICAL METHODS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-013 390

A STUDY OF 25 PRINT ADVERTISEMENTS ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT

HS-016 052

A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO THE CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER

HS-016 321

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL.

HS-800 500

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND HIGHWAY SAFETY, A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

HS-800 501

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3. THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER, A LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

HS-800 502

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 4. CASE STUDIES.

HS-800 503

ALCOHOL ACCUMULATION IN HUMANS AFTER PROLONGED DRINKING

HS-001 265

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING BEHAVIOR: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND A RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGY

HS-015 823

ALCOHOL AND THE DRINKING DRIVER

HS-810 187

ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE VERMONT SYMPOSIUM. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL IN-

May 15, 1976

STITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM.
FORUM DISCUSSION

HS-015 158

ALCOHOLICS, DRINKING AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-700 085

ALCOHOLISM AND PROBLEM DRINKING
HS-014 218

ALCOHOLISM AND THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-010 333

AN ANALYSIS OF DRINKING AND DRIVING SUR-
VEY DATA
HS-014 357

AN ANALYSIS OF DRINKING DRIVER DIAGNOSIS,
REFERRAL, AND TREATMENT. ANALYTIC STUDY
NO. 5
HS-801 076

ARE ALCOHOLICS' ACCIDENTS DUE SOLELY TO
HEAVY DRINKING?
HS-006 970

ARE DRINKING-DRIVING LAWS ENFORCED?
HS-008 243

ASAP--A VENTURE INTO THE DRINKING DRIVING
PROBLEM
HS-013 890

ATTITUDES TOWARD DRINKING AND DRIVING IN
NEW ZEALAND
HS-016 977

BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION AS A COUNTERMEA-
SURE FOR THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-012 565

BRITAIN'S DRINKING-DRIVING EXPERIENCE
HS-015 062

CHALLENGES TO HUMANITARIAN-LEGAL AP-
PROACHES FOR ELIMINATING THE HAZARDS OF
PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-008 829

CHANGING ATTITUDES IN DRINKING DRIVER EN-
FORCEMENT AS REFLECTED BY THE ACTIONS OF
RESEARCHERS, COURTS, PROSECUTORS AND
SOCIETY
HS-003 124

COMMUNITY DEMONSTRATION PLAN TO ASSIST
AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 2.
FINAL REPORT
HS-800 635

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PSYCHOLOGY TO THE
STUDY OF DRINKING AND DRIVING
HS-003 373

CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER: SCIENCE
CHALLENGES LEGAL CREATIVITY
HS-003 167

COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-015 590

COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-015 591

DENVER ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR THE PROBLEM
DRINKING DRIVER
HS-011 298

DESIGN ISSUES OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE
LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH
INVOLVEMENT
HS-015 330

DETERRENT TO DRINKING AND DRIVING IN AL-
COHOL MISUSERS
HS-001 386

DETROIT'S STORY: PUBLIC INFORMATION CUTS
THE DRINKING DRIVER TOLL
HS-007 222

DEVELOPMENT OF A QUESTIONNAIRE TO IDENTI-
FY THE PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVER
HS-010 527

DRINKING AND DRIVING AFTER IT'S LEGAL TO
DRINK AT 18
HS-015 747

DRINKING AND DRIVING IN SYDNEY: A COMMUNI-
TY SURVEY OF BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES. RE-
PORT 1: AN OVERVIEW OF SEX AND AGE DIF-
FERENCES
HS-013 839

DRINKING AND DRIVING IN 753 GENERAL PRAC-
TICE AND PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS ON
PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS
HS-007 179

DRINKING AND DRIVING--A NATIONAL
PROBLEM
HS-810 167

DRINKING AND DRIVING: NEW APPROACHES
HS-002 671

DRINKING AND DRIVING: SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS
HS-013 356

DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT.
ANNUAL REPORT
HS-800 407

DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT.
FINAL REPORT. VOL. 1
HS-800 699

DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT.
FINAL REPORT, VOL. 2. PROBABILITIES FOR
DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-800 700

DRINKING DRIVER DEATHS A NATIONAL
TRAGEDY
HS-810 184

DRINKING DRIVER ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS
HS-003 076

DRINKING DRIVERS AND DRIVING DRINKERS THE
NEED FOR MULTIPLE APPROACHES TO ACCIDENTS
INVOLVING ALCOHOL
HS-001 383

DRINKING DRIVERS AND THEIR TRAFFIC
RECORDS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 227

DRINKING DRIVERS IN AN ALCOHOLISM PROGRAM
HS-016 245

DRINKING DRIVERS IN AN EASTERN ONTARIO
CITY
HS-004 198

DRINKING INVOLVEMENT AND AGE OF YOUNG
DRIVERS IN FATAL ACCIDENTS
HS-008 491

- DRINKING INVOLVEMENT IN 1968 MICHIGAN FATAL ACCIDENTS
HS-008 820
- DRINKING-DRIVING IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
HS-015 824
- DRIVING AND SOCIAL DRINKING
HS-003 776
- DRUGS IN DRINKING DRIVERS: A STUDY OF 2,500 CASES
HS-007 145
- EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN DRINKING, HOSTILITY, AND ALIENATION ON DRIVING OF YOUNG MEN
HS-017 005
- ELEMENTS OF A COMBINED HEALTH-LEGAL APPROACH TO THE CONTROL OF THE PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVER
HS-008 827
- FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POLICE EVALUATION OF DRINKING IN FATAL HIGHWAY CRASHES
HS-009 775
- FATAL CRASHES AMONG MICHIGAN YOUTH FOLLOWING REDUCTION OF THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE. CORRESPONDENCE AND RESPONSE
HS-016 295
- FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HAD BEEN DRINKING IN ILLINOIS 1962
HS-006 791
- GREAT BRITAIN CRACKS DOWN ON DRINKING DRIVERS: A REPORT ON THE NEW ROAD SAFETY ACT
HS-001 978
- GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY PROGRAMS TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 634
- HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT DRINKING AND DRIVING BEHAVIOR
HS-014 358
- HOLIDAY DRINKING AND HIGHWAY FATALITIES
HS-005 279
- HOW BIG IS THE DRINKING DRIVER PROBLEM?
HS-700 459
- HOW TO TEACH STUDENTS THE FACTS ABOUT DRINKING AND DRIVING
HS-008 355
- IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONALITY, ATTITUDINAL, AND BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-010 099
- IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM DRINKING AMONG DRUNKEN DRIVERS
HS-002 427
- INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY FOR ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES WORKSHOP. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 220
- METHODS EMPLOYED BY ASAP ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURES TO RECORD THE BEHAVIOR OF DRINKING DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT [VOL. 1]
HS-801 636
- ONE TOO MANY FOR THE ROAD [DRINKING DRIVERS]
HS-016 512
- OPERATIONAL EVALUATION OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-016 247
- OREGON STUDY OF DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-006 457
- PATHOLOGIST AND PATIENT-DRINKING AND DRIVING--PEP PILLS, TRANQUILIZERS OR COURAGE?
HS-700 288
- PATTERNS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLATIONS RELATED TO DRINKING AND TO SOME MEDICAL CONDITIONS
HS-003 369
- PERSONALITY AND DRINKING HISTORY VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH ACCIDENT RATES AMONG ALCOHOLICS
HS-002 393
- POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. VISUAL AID LOG AND EVALUATION SCORING KEY FOR DETECTION CLUES OF DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-013 132
- PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. 1969. THE DRINKING DRIVER. THE PROBLEM DRIVER. THE YOUNG DRIVER. BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE
HS-008 940
- PROBLEM DRINKING V. PUBLIC SAFETY
HS-010 331
- PSYCHOLOGICAL-BIOGRAPHICAL CORRELATES OF PROBLEM DRIVERS AND DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-012 418
- PUBLIC AWARENESS OF A NIAAA ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD DRINKING AND ALCOHOL ABUSE. PHASE 2.
HS-016 481
- RECOGNIZING THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-009 412
- RESULTS OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT
HS-016 134
- RESULTS OF THE SANTA MONICA PROTOTYPE PROGRAM TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 636
- SOCIAL CORRELATES OF DRINKING AND DRIVING
HS-003 368
- STUDIES OF DRIVING AND DRINKING
HS-003 365
- STUDIES OF TRAFFIC DEATHS POINT TO DRINKING DRIVER
HS-006 617
- TEENAGE DRIVER FATALITIES FOLLOWING REDUCTION IN THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE
HS-016 939

May 15, 1976

THE ALBERTA IMPAIRED DRIVER'S PROJECT--(I.D.P.); A COUNTERMEASURE TO COPE WITH THE DRINKING DRIVER	HS-016 952	THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 4. FINAL REPORT	HS-800 611
THE DENVER AREA DRINKING-DRIVING SURVEY (1971). REPORT	HS-012 027	THE DRINKING DRIVER: CHICAGO'S QUEST FOR A NEW ETHIC	HS-009 938
THE DRINKING AND DRIVING CAMPAIGN. DECEMBER 10-31, 1973	HS-016 176	THE EFFECT OF LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE ON YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT. FINAL REPORT	HS-801 213
THE DRINKING DRIVER	HS-003 696	THE EFFECT OF THE 18-YEAR OLD DRINKING AGE ON AUTO ACCIDENTS	HS-015 459
THE DRINKING DRIVER	HS-004 587	THE EXAMINATION OF DRINKING DRIVERS	HS-004 256
THE DRINKING DRIVER	HS-004 643	THE FACTS ABOUT DRINKING AND ACCIDENTS. BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR USE IN ALCOHOL EDUCATION PROGRAMS	HS-007 342
THE DRINKING DRIVER	HS-004 759	THE LEGAL MINIMUM DRINKING AGE AND FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES	HS-014 809
THE DRINKING DRIVER	HS-006 686	THE MEDICO-LEGAL INVESTIGATION OF THE DRINKING DRIVER; REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	HS-001 981
THE DRINKING DRIVER AND CHEMICAL TESTS	HS-700 082	THE OCCURRENCE OF SOME DRUGS AND TOXIC AGENTS ENCOUNTERED IN DRINKING DRIVER INVESTIGATIONS	HS-003 111
THE DRINKING DRIVER AND MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ALBERTA 1961-65	HS-001 014	THE PERCEPTION OF DWI LAWS: A STUDY OF THE GENERAL AWARENESS AND THE ATTITUDES OF PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL GROUPS TOWARDS THE DRINKING DRIVING LAWS. FINAL REPORT	HS-800 614
THE DRINKING DRIVER AND THE MOVIES	HS-000 726	THE PHARMACOLOGY OF ALCOHOL AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO DRINKING AND DRIVING	HS-003 374
THE DRINKING DRIVER IN COURT	HS-005 679	THE PROBLEM OF COUNTERMEASURES IN DRINKING AND DRIVING	HS-003 286
THE DRINKING DRIVER ON THE DRIVING DRINKER? ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM AND OTHER FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS	HS-009 705	THE PROBLEM OF NORMAL DRINKING IN RECOVERED ALCOHOL ADDICTS	HS-001 529
THE DRINKING DRIVER PROBLEM	HS-010 270	THE PROBLEM OF THE DRINKING DRIVER	HS-004 696
THE DRINKING DRIVER--AMERICAN DILEMMA	HS-005 926	THE ROLE OF THE DRINKING DRIVER IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. (THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY.) (DIE ROLLE DES ALKOHOLISIERTEN FAHRERS BEI VERKEHRSUNFALLEN. (GRAND RAPIDS STUDIE))	HS-016 059
THE DRINKING DRIVER--AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE LEGAL MANAGEMENT OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM. PT. 1. FINAL REPORT	HS-810 168	THE SCANDINAVIAN MYTH: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DRINKING-AND-DRIVING LEGISLATION IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY	HS-016 747
THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT	HS-801 021	THE SHOCKING FACTS ABOUT DRINKING AND DRIVING	HS-008 445
THE DRINKING DRIVER: AN APPROACH TO SOLVING A PROBLEM OF UNDERESTIMATED SEVERITY	HS-800 608	THE SPECTRUM OF DRINKING DRIVERS	HS-012 599
THE DRINKING DRIVER: GUIDELINES FOR COURT PERSONNEL. FINAL REPORT	HS-005 681		
THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF CURRENT COURT PRACTICES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT	HS-800 607		
THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF LEGAL ISSUES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT	HS-800 610		
	HS-800 609		

THE 1970-71 WASHTENAW COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT

HS-801 063

TRAFFIC SAFETY: THE DRINKING DRIVER

HS-000 350

TWO DEFINITIVE FACTORS IN TRAFFIC DEATHS AND INJURIES: THE DRINKING DRIVER AND CAR DESIGN

HS-014 175

WASHTENAW AND JACKSON COUNTIES 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 066

WASHTENAW COUNTY ATTORNEY, 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 090

WHAT THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION IS DOING ABOUT THE DRINKING DRIVER

HS-810 163

WHERE WE STAND ON DRINKING DRIVING LEGISLATION

HS-011 358

WHO IS THE DEADLY DRINKING DRIVER?

HS-005 440

DRINKING/DRIVING

EVALUATION IN THE DRINKING/DRIVING COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM

HS-016 254

THE EFFECT OF COMMUNICATION ON DRINKING/DRIVING AND SAFETY: A REVIEW AND CRITIQUE OF THE EVIDENCE

HS-003 070

DRINKING

THE POWER OF POSITIVE DRINKING

HS-010 100

DRIVE

GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE

HS-016 104

MANSLAUGHTER: AUTOMOBILE OWNER WHO PERMITTED INTOXICATED PERSON TO DRIVE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR FATAL COLLISION

HS-006 392

NOVA SCOTIA GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR-VEHICLE

HS-004 175

THE DRIVE TO CUT HOLIDAY DEATHS

HS-014 620

YOU CAN'T DRIVE THE CAR WITHOUT THE COMBINATION

HS-008 444

CAS HAT DRUNKS CAN'T DRIVE

HS-810 169

WHAT OUR COURTS CAN DO ABOUT DRUNKS WHO DRIVE

HS-010 198

DRIVER

A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE PHYSTEESTER: A TEST FOR DRIVER IMPAIRMENT

HS-012 869

A MECHANICAL DEVICE FOR PREVENTING THE DRINKING DRIVER FROM STARTING A VEHICLE

HS-013 387

A PROPOSED PROGRAM TO CONTROL THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER TECHNICIAN-AMBULANCE: CONCEPTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

HS-810 181

A STATUS REPORT ON THE NATIONAL DRIVER REGISTER

HS-810 178

A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO THE CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER

HS-016 321

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT.

HS-800 500

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND HIGHWAY SAFETY, A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

HS-800 501

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3. THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER, A LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

HS-800 502

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 4. CASE STUDIES.

HS-800 503

ACCIDENT AND VIOLATION REDUCTION THROUGH BRIEF DRIVER IMPROVEMENT INTERVIEWS

HS-006 296

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING: A CURRICULUM FOR DRIVER EDUCATORS

HS-800 656

ALCOHOL AND DRUG IMPAIRMENT OF THE DRIVER

HS-012 928

ALCOHOL AND THE BRITISH DRIVER

HS-005 971

ALCOHOL AND THE DRIVER

HS-003 977

ALCOHOL AND THE DRIVING TASK. DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION RESEARCH DIGEST

HS-011 427

ALCOHOL AND THE IMPAIRED DRIVER: A MANUAL ON THE MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS OF CHEMICAL TESTS FOR INTOXICATION

HS-005 900

ALCOHOL AND THE YOUNG DRIVER

HS-013 357

ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE VERMONT SYMPOSIUM. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL IN-

May 15, 1976

STITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM.
FORUM DISCUSSION

HS-015 158

ALCOHOL IN THE DRIVER

HS-003 695

ALCOHOL OR CO FOUND IN HALF OF DRIVER
DEAD

HS-007 175

ALCOHOLISM IN A PROBLEM DRIVER GROUP: A
FIELD TRIAL OF THE MICHIGAN ALCOHOLISM
SCREENING TEST (MAST)

HS-011 489

ALCOHOLISM, MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE DRUNK
DRIVER

HS-003 145

ALLSTATE CAMPAIGN RESULTS IN GRASS ROOTS
ACTION ON THE DRUNK DRIVER MENACE

HS-009 410

AN ANALYSIS OF DRINKING DRIVER DIAGNOSIS,
REFERRAL, AND TREATMENT. ANALYTIC STUDY
NO. 5

HS-801 076

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES; PHASE 1: HIGH RISK DRIVER
STUDY PLAN. REPORT

HS-801 433

ANALYSIS OF THE NASSAU COUNTY ALCOHOL
SAFETY ACTION PROJECT DRIVER REHABILITA-
TION COUNTERMEASURE

HS-801 078

BACKGROUND RESEARCH FOR THE DEVELOP-
MENT OF PROGRAMMING FOR THE CONVICTED AL-
COHOL IMPAIRED DRIVER

HS-017 000

BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM. DRIVER IMPROVE-
MENT ANALYST. STUDENT STUDY GUIDE

HS-800 899

BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION AS A COUNTERMEA-
SURE FOR THE DRINKING DRIVER

HS-012 565

BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY
RELEVANT TO PREPARATION OF THE BEGINNING
DRIVER: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH

HS-015 118

BEHIND-THE-WHEEL SELF ANALYSIS IN DRIVER
REHABILITATION

HS-009 218

BLOOD-ALCOHOL LEVELS AND THE DRIVER

HS-004 382

CALIFORNIA STUDY FINDS HIGH INCIDENCE OF
NATURAL CAUSES IN DRIVER FATALITIES

HS-007 539

CHANGING ATTITUDES IN DRINKING DRIVER EN-
FORCEMENT AS REFLECTED BY THE ACTIONS OF
RESEARCHERS, COURTS, PROSECUTORS AND
SOCIETY

HS-003 124

CONCLUSIONS, COUNTERMEASURES AND FUTURE
RESEARCH [YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS]

HS-016 671

CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER: SCIENCE
CHALLENGES LEGAL CREATIVITY

HS-003 167

DENVER ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR THE PROBLEM
DRINKING DRIVER

HS-011 298

DETECTING THE HIGH RISK DRIVER: THE
DEVELOPMENT OF A RISK QUESTIONNAIRE. FINAL
REPORT

HS-801 099

DETROIT'S STORY: PUBLIC INFORMATION CUTS
THE DRINKING DRIVER TOLL

HS-007 222

DOES ALCOHOL EDUCATION BELONG IN A DRIVER
EDUCATION PROGRAM?

HS-005 633

DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT.
ANNUAL REPORT

HS-800 407

DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT.
FINAL REPORT. VOL. 1

HS-800 699

DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT.
FINAL REPORT, VOL. 2. PROBABILITIES FOR
DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-800 700

DRINKING DRIVER DEATHS A NATIONAL
TRAGEDY

HS-810 184

DRINKING DRIVER ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS

HS-003 076

DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND LEGAL SANCTIONS. A
STUDY OF DETERRENCE

HS-005 979

DRIVER IMPROVEMENT: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH
LITERATURE

HS-016 320

DRIVER LICENSING AND SELECTION: CURRENT
SHORTCOMINGS AND RESEARCH ISSUES

HS-010 915

DRIVER PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND
ANALYSIS SYSTEM (DPMAS), TASK 1: REQUIRE-
MENTS AND PLANS FOR PROTOTYPE EQUIPMENT.
FINAL REPORT

HS-801 234

DRIVER PERFORMANCE. TRANSPORTATION
RESEARCH RECORD 520

HS-016 650

DRIVER PERSONALITY AND BEHAVIOR CHARAC-
TERISTICS

HS-001 989

DRUGS AND THE DRIVER

HS-004 136

DRUNK DRIVER COUNTERMEASURES

HS-013 607

EFFECT OF BLOOD-ALCOHOL LEVEL ON DRIVER
PROFICIENCY

HS-014 724

EFFECTS OF MODERATE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS
ON DRIVER ALERTNESS

HS-012 096

ELEMENTS OF A COMBINED HEALTH-LEGAL APPROACH TO THE CONTROL OF THE PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVER

HS-008 827

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL IN DRIVER CRASHES AND CITATIONS

HS-013 868

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL IN DRIVER CRASHES AND CITATIONS

HS-015 154

EVALUATION OF THE ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL DRIVER EDUCATION PROGRAM

HS-840 012

FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS: DRIVER NEGLIGENCE

HS-015 163

HOW BIG IS THE DRINKING DRIVER PROBLEM?

HS-700 459

IDENTIFY DRUNK DRIVER AS TOP HIGHWAY THREAT

HS-005 635

IMPROVED DRIVER PERFORMANCE AND DRIVER/VEHICLE/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

HS-012 523

IMPROVED DRIVER PERFORMANCE AND DRIVER/VEHICLE/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

HS-810 200

IS A YOUNG DRIVER A GOOD DRIVER?

HS-013 039

MARYLAND'S HIGHWAY SAFETY NEEDS IN DRIVER LICENSING

HS-007 939

MICHIGAN DRIVER STATISTICS. REPORT NO. 7. JUNE 25, 1974

HS-016 716

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY: THE DRIVER (ALCOHOLICALLY IMPAIRED)

HS-000 884

OREGON DRIVER'S MANUAL 1969-1970

HS-007 613

OUTLOOK 70'S: DRIVER EDUCATION

HS-008 609

PANEL DISCUSSION ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES IN CONTROLLING EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOUR

HS-015 596

PHILOSOPHY, CRITERIA, AND METHODS OF DRIVER LICENSING

HS-016 656

PHYSICIAN'S GUIDE FOR DETERMINING DRIVER LIMITATION

HS-015 425

PORTRAIT OF A BAD DRIVER

HS-009 945

PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. 1969. THE DRINKING DRIVER. THE PROBLEM DRIVER. THE YOUNG DRIVER. BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE

HS-008 940

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE AGING DRIVER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2-4, 1974

HS-015 911

PROFILE OF THE AGING DRIVER. WHO HE IS, WHEN, WHERE, HOW HE DRIVES

HS-012 662

REHABILITATION OF THE DRUNKEN DRIVER. A CORRECTIVE COURSE IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FOR PERSONS CONVICTED OF DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

HS-015 451

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTUAL STYLE AND DRIVER REACTION TO AN EMERGENCY SITUATION

HS-003 837

RESEARCH INTO DRIVER BEHAVIOUR [BEHAVIOR]

HS-016 991

RESEARCH INTO PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION, REHABILITATION AND DRIVER BEHAVIOR

HS-810 229

RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND THEIR IMPORTANCE AS A CAUSE OF ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-003 066

RETRAINING THE ELDERLY DRIVER

HS-015 913

REVISED BMCS REGS POINT UP DRIVER IMPORTANCE

HS-009 948

SAFETY PRIORITIES OF THE FUTURE--DRIVER CONTROL PROGRAM

HS-012 536

SPOTTING THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: NEW DEVICE MEASURES UNSTEADINESS OF HIS EYES. THIS MAY BE BETTER GAUGE OF IMPAIRED DRIVING ABILITY THAN BLOOD ALCOHOL

HS-007 280

STUDIES OF TRAFFIC DEATHS POINT TO DRINKING DRIVER

HS-006 617

TEENAGE DRIVER FATALITIES FOLLOWING REDUCTION IN THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE

HS-016 939

THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT: THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING, REFLECTORIZATION AND DRIVER INTOXICATION

HS-002 004

THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT: THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING, REFLECTORIZATION AND DRIVER INTOXICATION

HS-006 306

THE ALBERTA IMPAIRED DRIVER'S PROJECT--(I.D.P.); A COUNTERMEASURE TO COPE WITH THE DRINKING DRIVER

HS-016 952

THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER: CAN WE COPE WITH A MENACE?

HS-007 577

THE DEAF DRIVER--IN PERSPECTIVE

HS-012 272

THE DRINKING DRIVER

HS-003 696

THE DRINKING DRIVER

HS-004 587

May 15, 1976

THE DRINKING DRIVER	HS-004 643	THE DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVER VERSUS THE LAW	HS-002 702
THE DRINKING DRIVER	HS-004 759	THE DRUNK DRIVER MAY KILL YOU. WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP GET HIM OFF THE ROAD	HS-009 853
THE DRINKING DRIVER	HS-006 686	THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES AND A COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE	HS-014 781
THE DRINKING DRIVER	HS-700 082	THE EFFECT OF STRESS ON DRIVER INFORMATION SEEKING	HS-011 107
THE DRINKING DRIVER AND CHEMICAL TESTS	HS-001 014	THE HEALTH OF THE DRIVER	HS-700 363
THE DRINKING DRIVER AND MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ALBERTA 1961-65	HS-000 726	THE IMPAIRED DRIVER	HS-000 281
THE DRINKING DRIVER AND THE MOVIES	HS-005 679	THE MEDICALLY UNFIT DRIVER AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BASIC PHYSICAL STANDARDS FOR LICENSURE	HS-004 488
THE DRINKING DRIVER IN COURT	HS-009 705	THE MEDICO-LEGAL INVESTIGATION OF THE DRINKING DRIVER; REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	HS-001 981
THE DRINKING DRIVER ON THE DRIVING DRINKER? ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM AND OTHER FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS	HS-010 270	THE OCCURRENCE OF SOME DRUGS AND TOXIC AGENTS ENCOUNTERED IN DRINKING DRIVER INVESTIGATIONS	HS-003 111
THE DRINKING DRIVER PROBLEM	HS-005 926	THE OPTIMUM AGE FOR DRIVER LICENSING	HS-013 374
THE DRINKING DRIVER--AMERICAN DILEMMA	HS-810 168	THE PROBLEM OF THE DRINKING DRIVER	HS-004 696
THE DRINKING DRIVER--AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE LEGAL MANAGEMENT OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM. PT. 1. FINAL REPORT	HS-801 021	THE PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL PERCEPTION OF THE LAWS DEALING WITH THE ALCOHOLICALLY IMPAIRED DRIVER	HS-012 598
THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT	HS-800 608	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DRIVER ATTITUDE SCALE AND THE MCGUIRE SAFE DRIVER SCALE	HS-003 836
THE DRINKING DRIVER: AN APPROACH TO SOLVING A PROBLEM OF UNDERESTIMATED SEVERITY	HS-005 681	THE ROLE OF THE DRINKING DRIVER IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. (THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY.) (DIE ROLLE DES ALKOHOLISIERTEN FAHRERS BEI VERKEHRSUNFALLEN. (GRAND RAPIDS STUDIE))	HS-016 059
THE DRINKING DRIVER: GUIDELINES FOR COURT PERSONNEL. FINAL REPORT	HS-800 607	THE UNMARRIED MALE DRIVER UNDER TWENTY-FIVE: A PILOT SURVEY OF A HIGH-RISK DRIVER GROUP	HS-000 993
THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF CURRENT COURT PRACTICES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT	HS-800 610	THE YOUNG DRIVER SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF A YOUNG DRIVER	HS-013 373
THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF LEGAL ISSUES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT	HS-800 609	THE YOUNG PROBLEM DRIVER	HS-012 607
THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 4. FINAL REPORT	HS-800 611	TRAFFIC DEATHS GO UP AGAIN. ROLE OF THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER. OUR PRESENT CONTROL METHODS	HS-005 680
THE DRINKING DRIVER: CHICAGO'S QUEST FOR A NEW ETHIC	HS-009 938	TRAFFIC DEATHS GO UP AGAIN, ROLE OF THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER: OUR PRESENT CONTROL METHODS	HS-002 457
THE DRIVER AND SAFETY	HS-007 481		
THE DRIVER LICENSE ADMINISTRATOR±DOCTOR, LAWYER, LICENSE CHIEF	HS-011 176		

- TRAFFIC SAFETY: THE DRINKING DRIVER**
HS-000 350
- TWO DEFINITIVE FACTORS IN TRAFFIC DEATHS AND INJURIES: THE DRINKING DRIVER AND CAR DESIGN**
HS-014 175
- WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT ALCOHOL AND THE DRIVER?**
HS-006 018
- WHO IS THE DEADLY DRINKING DRIVER?**
HS-005 440
- WORKSHOP ON DRIVER IMPROVEMENT AND DRIVER LICENSING, PROCEEDINGS SAN FRANCISCO, 14-17 FEBRUARY 1974**
HS-016 319
- YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS. A REPORT PREPARED BY AN OECD ROAD RESEARCH GROUP**
HS-016 663
- YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS. APPENDICES.**
HS-016 672
- DRIVER/VEHICLE/ENVIRONMENT**
- IMPROVED DRIVER PERFORMANCE AND DRIVER/VEHICLE/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION**
HS-012 523
- IMPROVED DRIVER PERFORMANCE AND DRIVER/VEHICLE/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION**
HS-810 200
- DRIVER**
- ALCOHOL AND THE DRINKING DRIVER.**
HS-810 187
- ALCOHOLISM AND THE DRINKING DRIVER**
HS-010 333
- CAN WE CURE THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER**
HS-009 939
- DEVELOPMENT OF A QUESTIONNAIRE TO IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVER**
HS-010 527
- HIGHWAY SAFETY CHIEF URGES SOCIETY TO GET TOUGH WITH ALCOHOLIC DRIVER**
HS-010 330
- LOCAL/FEDERAL APPROACH TO CURBING THE DRUNKEN DRIVER**
HS-009 937
- RECOGNIZING THE DRINKING DRIVER**
HS-009 412
- STOP THE DRUNK DRIVER**
HS-009 509
- WHAT THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION IS DOING ABOUT THE DRINKING DRIVER**
HS-810 163
- DRIVERS**
- A COMPARISON OF BREATHALYZED DRIVERS WITH THE GENERAL DRIVING POPULATION**
HS-014 323
- A COMPARISON OF THE DRIVING RECORDS AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THREE ALCOHOL-INVOLVED POPULATIONS AND A RANDOM SAMPLE OF DRIVERS**
HS-012 074
- A HUMAN FACTORS ANALYSIS OF MOST RESPONSIBLE DRIVERS IN FATAL ACCIDENTS, TECHNICAL REPORT**
HS-801 144
- A REVIEW OF CLINICAL METHODS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DRINKING DRIVERS**
HS-013 390
- A SURVEY OF SUDDEN, UNEXPECTED DEATHS IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS**
HS-012 413
- ACCIDENT INVOLVEMENT OF YOUNG DRIVERS IN SUFFOLK COUNTY**
HS-012 291
- ACCIDENT VULNERABILITY AND BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF DRIVERS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**
HS-003 367
- ACCIDENT VULNERABILITY AND BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF DRIVERS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**
HS-006 068
- ALCOHOL DRIVERS TEST**
HS-006 999
- ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM, ALCOHOLEMIA AND DRIVERS**
HS-012 421
- ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND YOUNG DRIVERS**
HS-801 291
- AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF SIGN BRIGHTNESS ON THE SIGN READING BEHAVIOR OF ALCOHOL IMPAIRED DRIVERS**
HS-016 248
- ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT**
HS-801 435
- ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT**
HS-801 436
- ANALYSIS OF STUDIES COMPARING COLLISION-INVOLVED DRIVERS AND NON-INVOLVED DRIVERS**
HS-010 979
- BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN DRIVERS BREATHALYSED BY POLICE IN SIX AUSTRALIAN STATES**
HS-013 353
- BLOOD ALCOHOL IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS: MEASUREMENT AND INTERPRETATION FOR MEDICOLEGAL PURPOSES. 1. EFFECT OF TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN INCIDENT AND SAMPLE ACQUISITION**
HS-015 120
- BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRIVERS NOT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS**
HS-010 272
- BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRIVERS NOT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS AND THE LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTION**
HS-010 384
- BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRUNK DRIVERS, DRUNK AND DISORDERLY SUBJECTS. AND MODERATE SOCIAL DRINKERS**
HS-003 859

May 15, 1976

CAN WE DEVELOP SAFER DRIVERS?	HS-012 450	DRIVING CONVICTIONS OF A RANDOM SAMPLE OF VICTORIAN DRIVERS	HS-014 324
CHALLENGES TO HUMANITARIAN-LEGAL APPROACHES FOR ELIMINATING THE HAZARDS OF PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVERS	HS-008 829	DRUGS IN DRINKING DRIVERS: A STUDY OF 2,500 CASES	HS-007 145
CHARACTERISTICS OF BREATHALYSED DRIVERS	HS-013 355	DRUNK DRIVERS AND HIGHWAY SAFETY	HS-008 200
CHARACTERISTICS OF CONVICTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS	HS-013 835	DRUNKEN DRIVERS AND WILLING PASSENGERS	HS-006 017
CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS, ALCOHOLIC AND OTHERWISE	HS-016 929	EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA. FINAL REPORT	HS-801 161
COMMUNITY DEMONSTRATION PLAN TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT	HS-800 635	EXAMINATION MODEL FOR SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS	HS-016 933
COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST DRINKING DRIVERS	HS-015 590	EXAMINATION OF ALCOHOL INTOXICATION IN CASES OF SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS, 2. A MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL EXAMINATION AND BLOOD ALCOHOL	HS-015 784
COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST DRINKING DRIVERS	HS-015 591	EXPERIENCE EN FRANCE CONCERNANT DES CHAUFFEURS SOUS L'INFLUENCE DE L'ALCOOL ET DES DROGUES (EXPERIENCE IN FRANCE CONCERNING DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS)	HS-015 595
CURRENT SIGNIFICANCE OF VISUAL PROBLEMS IN PENNSYLVANIA DRIVERS	HS-014 547	FUNCTIONS OF MEDICAL ADVISERS IN LICENSING DRIVERS	HS-004 486
DENMARK'S DRUNKEN DRIVERS	HS-700 458	GREAT BRITAIN CRACKS DOWN ON DRINKING DRIVERS: A REPORT ON THE NEW ROAD SAFETY ACT	HS-001 978
DETECTION AND SANCTIONS OF THE STATE OF INTOXICATION IN DRIVERS (DETECTION ET SANCTIONS DE L'ETAT ALCOOLIQUE DES CONDUCTEURS)	HS-009 042	GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY PROGRAMS TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT	HS-800 634
DISABLED DRIVERS AND ELDERLY PERSONS INJURED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	HS-003 503	HEART RATE MEASUREMENTS OF DRIVERS WITH THE HIGHWAY SYSTEMS RESEARCH CAR	HS-010 386
DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT. FINAL REPORT, VOL. 2. PROBABILITIES FOR DRINKING DRIVERS	HS-800 700	IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM DRINKING AMONG DRUNKEN DRIVERS	HS-002 427
DRINKING DRIVERS AND DRIVING DRINKERS THE NEED FOR MULTIPLE APPROACHES TO ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL	HS-001 383	INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDE. NEW YORK STATE PRE-LICENSING COURSE FOR DRIVERS.	HS-016 924
DRINKING DRIVERS AND THEIR TRAFFIC RECORDS. FINAL REPORT	HS-801 227	METHODS EMPLOYED BY ASAP ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURES TO RECORD THE BEHAVIOR OF DRINKING DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT [VOL. 1]	HS-801 636
DRINKING DRIVERS IN AN ALCOHOLISM PROGRAM	HS-016 245	ONE TOO MANY FOR THE ROAD [DRINKING DRIVERS]	HS-016 512
DRINKING DRIVERS IN AN EASTERN ONTARIO CITY	HS-004 198	OPERATIONAL EVALUATION OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVERS	HS-016 247
DRINKING INVOLVEMENT AND AGE OF YOUNG DRIVERS IN FATAL ACCIDENTS	HS-008 491		
DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS	HS-012 543		
DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS	HS-012 859		

OPINION POLL OF CALIFORNIA LICENSED DRIVERS	HS-004 832	THE INCIDENCE OF DRUGS IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT	HS-800 753
OREGON STUDY OF DRINKING DRIVERS	HS-006 457	THE INCIDENCE OF DRUGS IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT	HS-801 016
PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL ASPECTS AND ATTITUDES OF AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS	HS-004 122	THE LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN DRIVERS	HS-011 883
PHYSICAL CONDITION REPORT OF COMMERCIAL DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS FOR YEAR 1970	HS-012 190	THE NEW STRATEGY AGAINST DRUNKEN DRIVERS	HS-000 625
PHYSICAL CONDITION REPORT OF COMMERCIAL DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS FOR YEAR 1971	HS-014 566	THE SPECTRUM OF DRINKING DRIVERS	HS-012 599
POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. VISUAL AID LOG AND EVALUATION SCORING KEY FOR DETECTION CLUES OF DRINKING DRIVERS	HS-013 132	THE 1967 DRINK AND DRIVING CAMPAIGN: A SURVEY AMONG DRIVERS	HS-006 342
PSYCHOLOGICAL-BIOGRAPHICAL CORRELATES OF PROBLEM DRIVERS AND DRINKING DRIVERS	HS-012 418	TRENDS IN BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION LEVELS OF NIGHT DRIVERS	HS-016 654
PSYCHOLOGY OF DRIVERS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	HS-003 834	TRUNK DRIVERS. WHAT MICHIGAN IS DOING ABOUT THEM	HS-009 596
RESEARCH RESULTS ON DRIVERS BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN FRANCE (QUELQUES RESULTATS DE RECHERCHES MENEES EN FRANCE A PROPOS DE L'IMPREGNATION ETHYLIQUE DES CONDUCTEURS)	HS-015 594	VEHICLE COUNTERMEASURES FOR INTOXICATED DRIVERS	HS-011 100
RESULTS OF THE SANTA MONICA PROTOTYPE PROGRAM TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT	HS-800 636	WE DRIVERS. REV. ED.	HS-014 087
SOCIAL REHABILITATION PERSPECTIVES: A COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOL ABUSE IN DRIVERS	HS-008 830	WHAT'S IMPORTANT TO YOUNG DRIVERS?	HS-009 854
SUDDEN NATURAL DEATH AMONG AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS	HS-006 102	WHY DO DRIVERS DRINK?	HS-005 354
SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF DRIVERS' LICENSES. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STATE LAWS. REVISED ED.	HS-008 769	YOUNG DRIVERS: THE PROBLEM	HS-016 664
SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL, METHAPYRILINE, AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ON DRIVERS' EYE MOVEMENTS AND TRACKING ERRORS IN SIMULATED DANGEROUS SITUATIONS	HS-013 117	YOUNG MALE DRIVERS. IMPULSE EXPRESSION, ACCIDENTS, AND VIOLATIONS	HS-003 721
THE BLOOD ALCOHOL DISTRIBUTION IN DRIVERS NOT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS	HS-010 904	YOUTHFUL DRIVERS AS A SPECIAL SAFETY PROBLEM	HS-012 180
THE DEMONSTRATION OF IMPAIRMENT IN DRIVERS	HS-007 318	YOUTHFUL DRIVERS AS A SPECIAL SAFETY PROBLEM	HS-012 606
THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATIVE INSTRUMENTS FOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR DRUNKEN DRIVERS	HS-016 246	DRIVERS	
THE EXAMINATION OF DRINKING DRIVERS	HS-004 256	A LEGISLATOR LOOKS AT DRINKING DRIVERSM	HS-009 703
		AGE EFFECTS AND AUTOPSY EVIDENCE OF DISEASE IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS	HS-010 515
		DIFFERENTIAL RISK AMONG ALCOHOLIC DRIVERS	HS-010 528
		IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONALITY, ATTITUDINAL, AND BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DRINKING DRIVERS	HS-010 099
		MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS IN CRASHES AND VIOLATIONS OF YOUNG DRIVERS	HS-010 533
		ZEROING IN ON DRUNK DRIVERS	HS-010 097

May 15, 1976

DRIVES

ALKOHOLFahrTEN AUf DEM VW-SIMULATOR
(ALCOHOL TEST DRIVES ON THE VW-SIMULATOR)

HS-016 071

PROFILE OF THE AGING DRIVER. WHO HE IS,
WHEN, WHERE, HOW HE DRIVES

HS-012 662

PSYCHOLOGY AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING. 1.
MAN DRIVES AS HE LIVES - PSYCHOLOGICAL FAC-
TORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-007 031

DRIVING

A BEFORE AND AFTER ANALYSIS OF ACCIDENTS
INVOLVING STUDENTS OF THE DEFENSIVE DRIV-
ING COURSE

HS-009 826

A COMPARISON OF BREATHALYZED DRIVERS
WITH THE GENERAL DRIVING POPULATION

HS-014 323

A COMPARISON OF THE DRIVING RECORDS AND
OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THREE ALCOHOL-IN-
VOLVED POPULATIONS AND A RANDOM SAMPLE
OF DRIVERS

HS-012 074

A DISASTROUSLY COMPLICATED OFFENCE: DRUN-
KEN DRIVING, ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967

HS-010 657

A MARIJUANA DOSE RESPONSE STUDY OF PER-
FORMANCE IN A DRIVING SIMULATOR

HS-016 994

A PRACTICAL EXPERIMENT ON THE EFFECTS OF
ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILL

HS-000 697

A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF WRONG-WAY DRIV-
ING IN TEXAS

HS-011 226

A REALISTIC APPROACH TO DRINKING AND DRIV-
ING

HS-000 699

A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN
TRANQUILIZERS AND SMALL AMOUNTS OF AL-
COHOL UPON DRIVING PERFORMANCE

HS-014 685

A STUDY OF 25 PRINT ADVERTISEMENTS ON
DRINKING AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT

HS-016 052

A STUDY ON ARRESTS AND DISPOSITION OF AL-
COHOL-DRUGS AND DRIVING CASES IN NEW YORK
STATE

HS-012 111

A SURVEY OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR HAN-
DLING PROBLEM DRINKERS CONVICTED OF DRIV-
ING WHILE INTOXICATED. SUMMARY. FINAL RE-
PORT

HS-800 612

A THREE YEAR COMPARISON OF ALCOHOL RE-
LATED DRIVING BEHAVIOR IN WASHTENAW
COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-014 181

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING

HS-003 694

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING

HS-004 196

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING

HS-004 251

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING

HS-810 137

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING: THE BREATHALYSER
BOGEY

HS-005 685

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING: A CURRICULUM FOR
DRIVER EDUCATORS

HS-800 656

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING: AN OVERVIEW

HS-010 980

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. ROADSIDE SUR-
VEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING BEHAVIOR: A
REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND A RECOM-
MENDED METHODOLOGY

HS-015 823

ALCOHOL AND THE DRIVING TASK. DRIVER AND
TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION RESEARCH DIGEST

HS-011 427

ALCOHOL EXPERIMENTS ON DRIVING-RELATED
BEHAVIOR. A REVIEW OF THE 1972-1973 LITERA-
TURE. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERA-
TURE REVIEW

HS-201 266

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES ON DRIVING-RELATED
BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY
STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEU-
ROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY

HS-013 870

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON CLOSED-COURSE
DRIVING PERFORMANCE

HS-013 869

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON CLOSED-COURSE
DRIVING PERFORMANCE

HS-015 153

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON DRIVING-RELATED
BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY
STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEU-
ROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY

HS-015 150

ALCOHOL LEVEL AND DRIVING PERFORMANCE.
FINAL REPORT

HS-011 103

ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND DRIVING SEMINARS FOR
POLICE AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

HS-007 704

ALCOHOL, DRUGS, AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 096

ALCOHOL, SLEEP DEPRIVATION, AND DRIVING
SPEED EFFECTS UPON CONTROL USE DURING
DRIVING

HS-014 851

ALCOHOLISM AND DRIVING

HS-013 319

ALCOHOLISM IN "IMPAIRED" AND DRUNKEN DRIV-
ING

HS-003 636

AMERICA TESTS THE BRITISH DRUNK-DRIVING LAW		DRINK, DRUGS AND DRIVING	
	HS-008 819		HS-012 459
AN ANALYSIS OF ALCOHOL SAFETY SCHOOLS (PHOENIX DRIVING-WHILE-INTOXICATED COURSE). 1972 ANALYTIC STUDY 6		DRINKING AND DRIVING AFTER IT'S LEGAL TO DRINK AT 18	
	HS-801 079		HS-015 747
AN ANALYSIS OF DRINKING AND DRIVING SURVEY DATA		DRINKING AND DRIVING IN SYDNEY: A COMMUNITY SURVEY OF BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES. REPORT 1: AN OVERVIEW OF SEX AND AGE DIFFERENCES	
	HS-014 357		HS-013 839
AN ASSESSMENT OF THE LIMITED DRIVING LICENSE AMENDMENT TO THE NORTH CAROLINA STATUTES RELATING TO DRUNK DRIVING		DRINKING AND DRIVING IN 753 GENERAL PRACTICE AND PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS ON PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS	
	HS-012 054		HS-007 179
ARE DRINKING-DRIVING LAWS ENFORCED?		DRINKING AND DRIVING--A NATIONAL PROBLEM	
	HS-008 243		HS-810 167
ASAP--A VENTURE INTO THE DRINKING DRIVING PROBLEM		DRINKING AND DRIVING: NEW APPROACHES	
	HS-013 890		HS-002 671
ATTITUDES TOWARD DRINKING AND DRIVING IN NEW ZEALAND		DRINKING AND DRIVING: SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS	
	HS-016 977		HS-013 356
BLOOD ALCOHOL AND DRIVING		DRINKING DRIVERS AND DRIVING DRINKERS THE NEED FOR MULTIPLE APPROACHES TO ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL	
	HS-004 636		HS-001 383
BRITAIN'S DRINKING-DRIVING EXPERIENCE		DRINKING-DRIVING IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	
	HS-015 062		HS-015 824
COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND DRIVING--A STUDY OF DRUG USAGE AND DRIVING HISTORIES AMONG ARRESTEES IN SIX METROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE U.S.		DRIVING ABILITY AND REACTION TIMES FOLLOWING INTRAVENOUS ANAESTHESIA	
	HS-012 868		HS-003 717
COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT		DRIVING AND SOCIAL DRINKING	
	HS-800 648		HS-003 776
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PSYCHOLOGY TO THE STUDY OF DRINKING AND DRIVING		DRIVING CONVICTIONS OF A RANDOM SAMPLE OF VICTORIAN DRIVERS	
	HS-003 373		HS-014 324
DANGER: NIGHT DRIVING AHEAD		DRIVING HISTORIES OF ALCOHOLICS IN A TREATMENT UNIT	
	HS-009 611		HS-010 584
DEADLY DRIVING HABITS. 104 YEAR OLD RESOLVES TO QUIT SPEEDING		DRIVING RECORDS OF PERSONS HOSPITALIZED FOR SUICIDE GESTURES	
	HS-016 505		HS-004 970
DEFENSE OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF DRIVING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL		DRIVING RECORDS OF PERSONS WITH SELECTED CHRONIC DISEASES	
	HS-006 115		HS-004 972
DETERRENT TO DRINKING AND DRIVING IN ALCOHOL MISUSERS		DRIVING SIMULATORS FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES	
	HS-001 386		HS-005 454
DIE FAHRT UNTER ALKOHOLEINFLUSS ALS ORDNUNGSWIDRIGKEIT UND ALS VERGEHEN (DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AS A TRAFFIC VIOLATION AND AS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE)		DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR OTHER DRUGS	
	HS-016 072		HS-016 009
DOES DRUNK DRIVING CALL FOR A TOUGH REMEDY?		DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	
	HS-011 881		HS-004 255
DRINK AND DRIVING		DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS: TRAFFIC LAW OFFENSES	
	HS-006 183		HS-000 061
		DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 4 THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES	
			HS-004 034

May 15, 1976

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.
PART 6: THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

HS-004 035

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.
PART 7. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

HS-004 098

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.
PART 7. THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND, CALIFORNIA.

HS-004 099

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE. COMMENT AND CONTROVERSY

HS-008 202

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED±IMPLIED CONSENT
STATUTE IN OHIO

HS-005 682

DRUG INTERACTION ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS
RELATED TO DRIVING: HYPNOTICS AND ALCOHOL

HS-015 124

DRUGS AND DISEASES AFFECTING MOTOR CAR
DRIVING

HS-700 265

DRUGS AND DRIVING

HS-004 103

DRUGS AND DRIVING

HS-004 765

DRUGS, DRIVING, DANGER

HS-006 301

DRUGS, DRUNKEN DRIVING, THE DELIVERY OF
MEDICAL CARE, THE HIGH COST OF HOSPITALIZATION

HS-010 742

DRUNK DRIVING: THE EUROPEAN VIEW

HS-008 881

DRUNKEN DRIVING-THE CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY OF
THE PURVEYOR OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR

HS-006 181

EFFECT OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL ON psychomotor
SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING

HS-015 165

EFFECT OF INGESTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS ON
AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL

HS-016 209

EFFECT OF LOW BLOOD-ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS
IN SIMULATED DAY AND NIGHT DRIVING

HS-002 934

EFFECT OF SMALL DOSES OF ALCOHOL ON A
SKILL RESEMBLING DRIVING

HS-001 984

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND SUBTASK REQUIREMENT
UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING BEHAVIOR

HS-012 366

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING PERFORMANCE:
SEX DIFFERENCES

HS-014 344

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILLS. FINAL
REPORT

HS-016 893

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILL
AND DECISION-MAKING IN A DRIVING TASK

HS-014 844

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL
PROCESSES. A CRITICAL REVIEW WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL.

HS-006 288

EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN DRINKING, HOSTILITY,
AND ALIENATION ON DRIVING OF YOUNG MEN

HS-017 005

EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM AND CODEINE, ALONE
AND IN COMBINATION WITH ALCOHOL, ON SIMULATED
DRIVING

HS-015 639

EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE,
THIORIDAZINE, HALOPERIDOLE, FLUPENTHIXOLE
AND ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RELATED
TO DRIVING

HS-015 123

EFFECTS OF ISONIAZID ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS
RELATED TO DRIVING

HS-015 264

ETHANOL, OTHER CHEMICALS AND THEIR POTENTIAL
COMBINATION WHICH MAY INFLUENCE AUTOMOBILE
DRIVING PERFORMANCE--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES
LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 658

EYE MOVEMENT ANALYSIS OF VISUAL INFORMATION
ACQUISITION IN DRIVING: AN OVERVIEW

HS-014 335

GRUPPENGESPRACHE NACH WIEDERHOLTER
TRUNKENHEIT AM STEUER (DISCUSSION GROUPS
FOR DRUNKEN DRIVING REPEATERS)

HS-016 073

HEAVY DRINKERS ARRESTED FOR "DRIVING
UNDER INFLUENCE"

HS-009 408

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT DRINKING AND DRIVING
BEHAVIOR

HS-014 358

HOW PILLS PERIL YOUR DRIVING

HS-003 637

HOW TO TEACH STUDENTS THE FACTS ABOUT
DRINKING AND DRIVING

HS-008 355

IMPAIRED DRIVING AND ALCOHOLISM: PERSONALITY
OR PHARMACOLOGIC EFFECT?

HS-006 971

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING BEHAVIOR
IN AN INSTRUMENTED CAR

HS-013 482

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON DRIVING IN AN
INSTRUMENTED CAR. ANNUAL REPORT

HS-800 625

INTERACTION BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND DRUGS,
AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO DRIVING

HS-015 593

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH
METHODOLOGY FOR ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF
DRINKING-DRIVING-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES
WORKSHOP. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 220

LABORATORY STUDIES OF THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON SOME VARIABLES RELATED TO DRIVING	HS-013 871	THE COMBINED EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND AMITRIPTYLINE ON SKILLS SIMILAR TO MOTOR-CAR DRIVING	HS-010 736
MANY ENDORSE DRUNK-DRIVING INITIATIVE	HS-004 101	THE DENVER AREA DRINKING-DRIVING SURVEY (1971). REPORT	HS-012 027
MARIHUANA AND DRIVING RISK AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS	HS-016 044	THE DRINKING AND DRIVING CAMPAIGN. DECEMBER 10-31, 1973	HS-016 176
MEDICAL CONDITIONS AND DRIVING ABILITY	HS-004 279	THE DRINKING DRIVER ON THE DRIVING DRINKER? ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM AND OTHER FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS	HS-010 270
MEDICAL IMPAIRMENT TO DRIVING	HS-014 210	THE EFFECT OF REHABILITATION ON THE DRIVING BEHAVIOR OF PROBLEM DRINKERS	HS-014 550
PATHOLOGIST AND PATIENT--DRINKING AND DRIVING--PEP PILLS, TRANQUILIZERS OR COURAGE?	HS-700 288	THE EFFECT OF REHABILITATION ON THE DRIVING BEHAVIOR OF PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT	HS-801 110
PROBABILITY OF ARREST WHILE DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL	HS-016 832	THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING EFFICIENCY	HS-004 036
RECURRENT DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (AN EARLY AND REGULAR FEATURE IN ALCOHOLISM)	HS-003 287	THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILLS	HS-006 057
REFLECTIVE DEVICES AS AIDS TO NIGHT DRIVING	HS-006 282	THE EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA AND ALCOHOL ON SIMULATED DRIVING PERFORMANCE	HS-005 443
REHABILITATION OF THE DRUNKEN DRIVER. A CORRECTIVE COURSE IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FOR PERSONS CONVICTED OF DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL	HS-015 451	THE EFFECTS OF SMALL DOSES OF ALCOHOL ON A SIMULATED DRIVING TASK	HS-009 776
REMARKS AT SYMPOSIUM ON ALCOHOL, DRUGS, AND DRIVING	HS-810 205	THE EFFECTS OF 0.10 PER CENT BLOOD ALCOHOL ON DRIVING ABILITY	HS-001 511
RESEARCH ON DRUGS AND DRIVING	HS-016 944	THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING ABILITY	HS-700 191
SAFE DRIVING: NO. 1 STATUS SYMBOL	HS-005 693	THE PERCEPTION OF DWI LAWS: A STUDY OF THE GENERAL AWARENESS AND THE ATTITUDES OF PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL GROUPS TOWARDS THE DRINKING DRIVING LAWS. FINAL REPORT	HS-800 614
SIMULATOR APPLICATIONS TO DETERMINE EFFECTS OF DISTURBANCES ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING CHARACTERISTICS	HS-017 021	THE PHARMACOLOGY OF ALCOHOL AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO DRINKING AND DRIVING	HS-003 374
SOCIAL CORRELATES OF DRINKING AND DRIVING	HS-003 368	THE PHARMACOLOGY OF DRIVING AND THE LAW WITH SPECIAL 2 REFERENCE TO ALCOHOL	HS-004 760
SOME COMMENTS ON RECENT DRUNK DRIVING STUDIES	HS-006 687	THE PRESENCE OF ALCOHOL IN THE GENERAL DRIVING POPULATION	HS-013 354
SOME EXPERIENCES WITH CASES OF DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR IN VICTORIA: AN ESSAY ON DRUNK DRIVING	HS-006 913	THE PROBLEM DRINKER AND DRIVING: QUESTIONS OF STRATEGY IN COUNTERMEASURE CHOICE AND DEVELOPMENT	HS-008 823
SOME MULTIVARIATE ASPECTS OF DRUNKEN DRIVING	HS-013 485	THE PROBLEM OF COUNTERMEASURES IN DRINKING AND DRIVING	HS-003 286
SPOTTING THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: NEW DEVICE MEASURES UNSTEADINESS OF HIS EYES. THIS MAY BE BETTER GAUGE OF IMPAIRED DRIVING ABILITY THAN BLOOD ALCOHOL	HS-007 280	THE REAL PROBLEMS IN DRUNK DRIVING CASES	HS-009 706
STUDIES OF DRIVING AND DRINKING	HS-003 365		

May 15, 1976

- THE RISK TAKEN IN DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL
HS-700 192
- THE SAFE DRIVING HANDBOOK
HS-008 168
- THE SCANDINAVIAN MYTH: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DRINKING-AND-DRIVING LEGISLATION IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY
HS-016 747
- THE SHOCKING FACTS ABOUT DRINKING AND DRIVING
HS-008 445
- THE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED
HS-003 370
- THE TEENAGER AND SAFE DRIVING
HS-006 348
- THE TRIAL OF A "DRUNK-DRIVING" CASE
HS-005 964
- THE 1967 DRINK AND DRIVING CAMPAIGN: A SURVEY AMONG DRIVERS
HS-006 342
- THE 1970-71 WASHTENAW COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT
HS-801 063
- TRAVELOGUE ON DRUNKEN DRIVING
HS-004 761
- USE OF PSYCHOACTIVE AND HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS IN RELATION TO DRIVING RISK
HS-015 155
- VISION AND DRIVING
HS-006 931
- VISUAL ACQUISITION OF INFORMATION IN DRIVING THROUGH EYE-MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES: AN OVERVIEW
HS-012 602
- VISUAL NEEDS AND POSSIBILITIES FOR NIGHT DRIVING. PT. 9
HS-006 809
- WASHTENAW AND JACKSON COUNTIES 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS
HS-801 066
- WASHTENAW COUNTY ATTORNEY, 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS
HS-801 090
- WHERE WE STAND ON DRINKING DRIVING LEGISLATION
HS-011 358
- DRIVING**
- EFFECT OF BETA-ADRENERGIC BLOCKADE AND ALCOHOL ON SIMULATED CAR DRIVING
HS-010 414
- THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF SAFE DRIVING
HS-010 473
- DRUG**
- ALCOHOL AND DRUG IMPAIRMENT OF THE DRIVER
HS-012 928
- COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND DRIVING--A STUDY OF DRUG USAGE AND DRIVING HISTORIES AMONG ARRESTEES IN SIX METROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE U.S.
HS-012 868
- DRUG ABUSE, ALCOHOL AND MARIHUANA PROBLEMS. ERRORS, COSTS AND CONCEPTS
HS-015 116
- DRUG INTERACTION ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING: HYPNOTICS AND ALCOHOL
HS-015 124
- LEGAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG INVOLVEMENT IN HIGHWAY SAFETY--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 656
- PREVENTION AND TREATMENT BUREAU ON ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION: ALCOHOLISM AND ROAD TRAFFIC
HS-007 310
- DRUGGED**
- THE DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVER VERSUS THE LAW
HS-002 702
- DRUGS**
- A STUDY ON ARRESTS AND DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-DRUGS AND DRIVING CASES IN NEW YORK STATE
HS-012 111
- A STUDY: ROLES OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND ORGANIC FACTORS IN FATAL SINGLE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
HS-005 353
- ALCOHOL AND DRUGS
HS-016 667
- ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND DRIVING SEMINARS FOR POLICE AND COMMUNITY LEADERS
HS-007 704
- ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND YOUNG DRIVERS
HS-801 291
- ALCOHOL, DRUGS, AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 096
- CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. DADE COUNTY FLORIDA, 1956-1968
HS-009 130
- COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND DRIVING--A STUDY OF DRUG USAGE AND DRIVING HISTORIES AMONG ARRESTEES IN SIX METROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE U.S.
HS-012 868
- COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 648
- DIE UNTERSUCHUNG KRAFTFAHRWESENTLICHER LEISTUNGSMINDERUNGEN DURCH ARZNEIMITTEL (THE INVESTIGATION OF SUBSTANTIAL TRAFFIC PERFORMANCE DIMINUTION WHILE UNDER INFLUENCE OF DRUGS)
HS-016 076

DRINK, DRUGS AND DRIVING	HS-012 459	PANEL DISCUSSION ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES IN CONTROLLING EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOUR	HS-015 596
DRINKING AND DRIVING IN 753 GENERAL PRACTICE AND PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS ON PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS	HS-007 179	PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	HS-006 302
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR OTHER DRUGS	HS-016 009	REMARKS AT SYMPOSIUM ON ALCOHOL, DRUGS, AND DRIVING	HS-810 205
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS: TRAFFIC LAW OFFENSES	HS-000 061	RESEARCH ON DRUGS AND DRIVING	HS-016 944
DRUGS AND CARBON MONOXIDE IN FATAL ACCIDENTS	HS-003 958	RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND THEIR IMPORTANCE AS A CAUSE OF ROAD ACCIDENTS	HS-003 066
DRUGS AND DISEASES AFFECTING MOTOR CAR DRIVING	HS-700 265	REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF LEGISLATIVE AND ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE USE OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS	HS-015 588
DRUGS AND DRIVING	HS-004 103	SOME REMARKS ON THE EFFECT OF DRUGS, LACK OF SLEEP AND LOUD NOISE ON HUMAN PERFORMANCE	HS-013 463
DRUGS AND DRIVING	HS-004 765	THE COMBINED EFFECT OF ETHANOL AND OTHER DRUGS	HS-001 388
DRUGS AND HIGHWAY CRASHES±CAN WE SEPARATE FACT FROM FANCY?	HS-009 949	THE COMBINED EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND COMMON PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS: FIELD STUDIES WITH AN INSTRUMENTED AUTOMOBILE	HS-016 287
DRUGS AND ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY	HS-004 100	THE INCIDENCE OF DRUGS IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT	HS-800 753
DRUGS AND THE DRIVER	HS-004 136	THE INCIDENCE OF DRUGS IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT	HS-801 016
DRUGS IN DRINKING DRIVERS: A STUDY OF 2,500 CASES	HS-007 145	THE OCCURRENCE OF SOME DRUGS AND TOXIC AGENTS ENCOUNTERED IN DRINKING DRIVER INVESTIGATIONS	HS-003 111
DRUGS, DRIVING, DANGER	HS-006 301	THE ROLES OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND ORGANIC FACTORS IN SINGLE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS	HS-000 998
DRUGS, DRUNKEN DRIVING, THE DELIVERY OF MEDICAL CARE, THE HIGH COST OF HOSPITALIZATION	HS-010 742	THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS	HS-002 145
EFFECT OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL ON psychomotor SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING	HS-015 165	THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL, AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS (ADVANCE REPORT)	HS-005 382
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL IN COMBINATION WITH DRUGS	HS-005 278	USE OF PSYCHOACTIVE AND HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS IN RELATION TO DRIVING RISK	HS-015 155
EXPERIENCE EN FRANCE CONCERNANT DES CHAUFFEURS SOUS L'INFLUENCE DE L'ALCOOL ET DES DROGUES (EXPERIENCE IN FRANCE CONCERNING DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS)	HS-015 595		
INTERACTION BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND DRUGS, AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO DRIVING	HS-015 593		
INTERACTION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS AND TRAFFIC SAFETY	HS-015 592		
MIND-ALTERING DRUGS AND DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR: ALCOHOL	HS-003 293		
		DRUNK	
		ALCOHOLISM, MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE DRUNK DRIVER	HS-003 145
		ALLSTATE CAMPAIGN RESULTS IN GRASS ROOTS ACTION ON THE DRUNK DRIVER MENACE	HS-009 410

May 15, 1976

AMERICA TESTS THE BRITISH DRUNK-DRIVING
LAW HS-008 819

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE LIMITED DRIVING
LICENSE AMENDMENT TO THE NORTH CAROLINA
STATUTES RELATING TO DRUNK DRIVING HS-012 054

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRUNK DRIVERS,
DRUNK AND DISORDERLY SUBJECTS AND
MODERATE SOCIAL DRINKERS HS-003 859

CHP FINDS KEY TO CUTTING...THE DRUNK DEATH
TOLL HS-012 895

DOES DRINK MEAN DRUNK? LOOKING AT BLOOD
ALCOHOL LEVELS HS-010 902

DOES DRUNK DRIVING CALL FOR A TOUGH
REMEDY? HS-011 881

DRUNK DRIVER COUNTERMEASURES HS-013 607

DRUNK DRIVERS AND HIGHWAY SAFETY HS-008 200

DRUNK DRIVING: THE EUROPEAN VIEW HS-008 881

IDENTIFY DRUNK DRIVER AS TOP HIGHWAY
THREAT HS-005 635

IN MANY STATES, IT'S HARDER TO BECOME
LEGALLY DRUNK THAN IT IS TO BECOME DEAD
DRUNK. HS-008 490

MANY ENDORSE DRUNK-DRIVING INITIATIVE HS-004 101

SOME COMMENTS ON RECENT DRUNK DRIVING
STUDIES HS-006 687

SOME EXPERIENCES WITH CASES OF DRIVING
UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING
LIQUOR IN VICTORIA: AN ESSAY ON DRUNK DRIV-
ING HS-006 913

STOP THE DRUNK DRIVER HS-009 509

THE DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVER VERSUS THE
LAW HS-002 702

THE DRUNK DRIVER MAY KILL YOU. WHAT YOU
CAN DO TO HELP GET HIM OFF THE ROAD HS-009 853

THE REAL PROBLEMS IN DRUNK DRIVING
CASES HS-009 706

THE TRIAL OF A "DRUNK-DRIVING" CASE HS-005 964

ZEROING IN ON DRUNK DRIVERS HS-010 097

DRUNKEN

A DISASTROUSLY COMPLICATED OFFENCE: DRUN-
KEN DRIVING, ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967 HS-010 657

ALCOHOLISM IN "IMPAIRED" AND DRUNKEN DRIV-
ING HS-003 636

CHARACTERISTICS OF CONVICTED DRUNKEN
DRIVERS HS-013 835

DENMARK'S DRUNKEN DRIVERS HS-700 458

DRUGS, DRUNKEN DRIVING, THE DELIVERY OF
MEDICAL CARE, THE HIGH COST OF HOSPITALIZA-
TION HS-010 742

DRUNKEN DRIVERS AND WILLING PASSENGERS HS-006 017

DRUNKEN DRIVING-THE CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY OF
THE PURVEYOR OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR HS-006 181

EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST
DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN
DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MIN-
NESOTA. FINAL REPORT HS-801 161

EXAMINATION MODEL FOR SUSPECTED DRUNKEN
DRIVERS HS-016 933

EXAMINATION OF ALCOHOL INTOXICATION IN
CASES OF SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS, 2. A
MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL EXAMINA-
TION AND BLOOD ALCOHOL HS-015 784

GRUPPENGESPRACHE NACH WIEDERHOLTER
TRUNKENHEIT AM STEUER (DISCUSSION GROUPS
FOR DRUNKEN DRIVING REPEATERS) HS-016 073

IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM DRINKING AMONG
DRUNKEN DRIVERS HS-002 427

LOCAL/FEDERAL APPROACH TO CURBING THE
DRUNKEN DRIVER HS-009 937

REHABILITATION OF THE DRUNKEN DRIVER. A
CORRECTIVE COURSE IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FOR
PERSONS CONVICTED OF DRIVING UNDER THE IN-
FLUENCE OF ALCOHOL HS-015 451

SOME MULTIVARIATE ASPECTS OF DRUNKEN
DRIVING HS-013 485

SPOTTING THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: NEW DEVICE
MEASURES UNSTEADINESS OF HIS EYES. THIS
MAY BE BETTER GAUGE OF IMPAIRED DRIVING
ABILITY THAN BLOOD ALCOHOL HS-007 280

THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATIVE INSTRU-
MENTS FOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR
DRUNKEN DRIVERS HS-016 246

- THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES AND A COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE**
HS-014 781
- THE NEW STRATEGY AGAINST DRUNKEN DRIVERS**
HS-000 625
- TRAVELOGUE ON DRUNKEN DRIVING**
HS-004 761
- DRUNKENNESS**
TASK FORCE REPORT: DRUNKENNESS, ANNOTATIONS, CONSULTANTS PAPERS, AND RELATED MATERIALS
HS-003 291
- UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-LAW")
HS-016 078
- DRUNKS**
CAS HAT DRUNKS CAN'T DRIVE
HS-810 169
- WHAT OUR COURTS CAN DO ABOUT DRUNKS WHO DRIVE
HS-010 198
- DUI**
TWO EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF TRAFFIC LAW. VOL 1, THE EFFECT OF LEGAL SANCTIONS ON DUI OFFENDERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 825
- DULLES**
HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. AIRPORT TRANSPORT BUS-AUTOMOBILE COLLISION, DULLES AIRPORT ACCESS ROAD, JUNE 9, 1970
HS-009 919
- DWI**
ALCOHOL ABUSE AND TRAFFIC SAFETY: A STUDY OF FATALITIES, DWI OFFENDERS, ALCOHOLICS, AND COURT-RELATED TREATMENT APPROACHES
HS-800 409
- CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS OF CONVICTED DWI OFFENDERS SELECTED TO RECEIVE SPECIAL SANCTIONS-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 231
- DEVELOPMENT OF COURSE AND MATERIALS FOR TRAINING IN DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT; DETECTION, APPREHENSION AND TESTIMONY. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 289
- DWI INSTRUCTOR TRAINING INSTITUTE: FINAL REPORT
HS-801 652
- DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. COURSE GUIDE
HS-801 221
- DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. EVALUATION AIDS PACKET AND MEDIA LOG
HS-801 345
- DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL
HS-801 222
- DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. STUDENT MANUAL
HS-801 321
- FACTORS INFLUENCING ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT POLICE OFFICER'S DWI ARRESTS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 151
- OREGON STATE POLICE USE RECORDER FOR DWI CONVICTIONS
HS-700 052
- THE PERCEPTION OF DWI LAWS: A STUDY OF THE GENERAL AWARENESS AND THE ATTITUDES OF PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL GROUPS TOWARDS THE DRINKING DRIVING LAWS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 614
- A CLASSROOM APPROACH TO
HS-009 702
- EARLY**
RECURRENT DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (AN EARLY AND REGULAR FEATURE IN ALCOHOLISM)
HS-003 287
- EASTERN**
DRINKING DRIVERS IN AN EASTERN ONTARIO CITY
HS-004 198
- EASTERN REGION MILITARY-CIVILIAN TRAFFIC SAFETY CONFERENCE, JUNE 28-29, 1967, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
HS-015 346
- ECOLOGY**
ALCOHOL SAFETY STUDY: THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY OF VIOLENT DEATH IN A METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY. A COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES AND OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. FINAL REPORT 1968
HS-800 084
- EDITION**
ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY. COUNTERMEASURES AND RESEARCH. A CRITICAL SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE. 2ND EDITION
HS-006 456
- EDUCATE**
COMMUNITY DEMONSTRATION PLAN TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 635
- GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY PROGRAMS TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 634
- RESULTS OF THE SANTA MONICA PROTOTYPE PROGRAM TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 636

May 15, 1976

EDUCATION

A REVIEW OF EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY (IN RELATION TO ROAD SAFETY)

HS-016 871

ALCOHOL AND HEALTH. SECOND SPECIAL REPORT TO THE U. S. CONGRESS, JUNE 1974, FROM THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. NEW KNOWLEDGE

HS-016 540

ALCOHOL AND THE DRIVING TASK. DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION RESEARCH DIGEST

HS-011 427

ALCOHOL EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOLS

HS-007 703

ALCOHOL PUBLIC EDUCATION LITERATURE-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 184

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 7: EVALUATION OF THE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 198

APPLICATION OF BASELINE DATA FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-014 856

DOES ALCOHOL EDUCATION BELONG IN A DRIVER EDUCATION PROGRAM?

HS-005 633

EVALUATION OF THE ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL DRIVER EDUCATION PROGRAM

HS-840 012

ON THE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION COUNTERMEASURE OF ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS. ANNUAL REPORT

HS-801 632

OUTLOOK 70'S: DRIVER EDUCATION

HS-008 609

RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION: AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HS-004 683

RESEARCH INTO PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION, REHABILITATION AND DRIVER BEHAVIOR

HS-810 229

THE FACTS ABOUT DRINKING AND ACCIDENTS. BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR USE IN ALCOHOL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

HS-007 342

WHY WE'RE MISSING THE BOAT ON ALCOHOL EDUCATION

HS-005 963

YOUTH AND TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION. SPECIAL STUDY

HS-011 032

EDUCATIONAL

SUGGESTIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-003 290

SUGGESTIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-006 738

EDUCATORS

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING: A CURRICULUM FOR DRIVER EDUCATORS

HS-800 656

EFFECTIVE

REMARKS AT THE SYMPOSIUM ON EFFECTIVE HIGHWAY SAFETY ADJUDICATION DENVER, COLORADO, NOVEMBER 15, 1972

HS-810 247

EFFECTIVENESS

A STUDY OF RESTRAINT SYSTEM USE AND EFFECTIVENESS. SPECIAL REPORT

HS-014 553

AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERING EFFECTIVENESS IN STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS

HS-810 049

ESTIMATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BLOOD ALCOHOL LIMITS

HS-008 419

STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF "ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAMS"

HS-015 135

THE SCANDINAVIAN MYTH: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DRINKING-AND-DRIVING LEGISLATION IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY

HS-016 747

EFFICIENCY

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BREATHALYSER LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFICIENCY

HS-013 386

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING EFFICIENCY

HS-004 036

EFFORT

ONE MODEL FOR THE EVALUATION OF ASAP REHABILITATION EFFORT

HS-801 244

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: VERMONT

HS-801 670

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: UTAH (SALT LAKE COUNTY)

HS-801 671

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: MASSACHUSETTS (BOSTON)

HS-801 672

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: MINNESOTA (HENNEPIN COUNTY)

HS-801 673

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: LOUISIANA (NEW ORLEANS)

HS-801 674

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: INDIANA (INDIANAPOLIS)

HS-801 675

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: ARIZONA (PHOENIX)

HS-801 676

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: ARKANSAS (PULASKI COUNTY)

HS-801 677

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: CALIFORNIA (LOS ANGELES COUNTY)

HS-801 678

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: FLORIDA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY)

HS-801 679

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: GEORGIA (COLUMBUS)

HS-801 680

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: VIRGINIA (FAIRFAX COUNTY)

HS-801 681

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: TEXAS (SAN ANTONIO)

HS-801 682

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MISSOURI (KANSAS CITY)

HS-801 683

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: NEBRASKA (LINCOLN)

HS-801 684

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: NEW HAMPSHIRE

HS-801 685

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: OHIO (CINCINNATI)

HS-801 686

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: OKLAHOMA (OKLAHOMA CITY)

HS-801 687

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: SOUTH CAROLINA (RICHLAND COUNTY)

HS-801 688

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: SOUTH DAKOTA

HS-801 689

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MAINE (CUMBERLAND)

HS-801 690

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MARYLAND (BALTIMORE)

HS-801 691

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5A. APPENDIX A:
ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA,
GEORGIA, INDIANA

HS-801 695

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5B. APPENDIX A:
LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MAS-
SACHUSETTS, MINNESOTA

HS-801 696

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5C. APPENDIX A:
MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, OHIO

HS-801 697

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5D. APPENDIX A:
OKLAHOMA, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA,
TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA

HS-801 698

EFFORTS

ALCOHOL PROBLEMS AND TRANSPORTATION
SAFETY: THE NEED FOR COORDINATED EFFORTS.
SPECIAL STUDY

HS-006 343

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3, PATROL DEPLOY-
MENT AND STRATEGIES

HS-801 693

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 4, OVERALL EN-
FORCEMENT

HS-801 694

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS, FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2, SOBRIETY TEST-
ING REPORT

HS-801 692

ELDERLY

DISABLED DRIVERS AND ELDERLY PERSONS IN-
JURED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-003 503

RETRAINING THE ELDERLY DRIVER

HS-015 913

ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY

THE USE OF ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY TO
MEASURE RECOVERY TIME AFTER INTRAVENOUS
ANAESTHESIA

HS-005 280

ELEMENT

A MOTOR ACCIDENT CAUSAL SYSTEM; THE
HUMAN ELEMENT. TECHNICAL REPORT

HS-801 214

May 15, 1976

ELEMENTARY

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY LEVEL VOL.1
HS-800 707

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY LEVEL. VOL. 2, A
TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE
HS-800 708

ELEMENTS

ELEMENTS OF A COMBINED HEALTH-LEGAL AP-
PROACH TO THE CONTROL OF THE PROBLEM-
DRINKING DRIVER
HS-008 827

ELEMENTS, ISSUES, AND DEFENSES INVOLVED IN
TRAFFIC CASES
HS-016 006

ELIMINATING

CHALLENGES TO HUMANITARIAN-LEGAL AP-
PROACHES FOR ELIMINATING THE HAZARDS OF
PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-008 829

EMERGENCY

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES. CRASH INJURY
MANAGEMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICERS. COURSE GUIDE
HS-820 284

HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR
SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS. MOTOR
VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY
HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967
HS-009 576

MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMER-
GENCY HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967
HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR
SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS
HS-010 638

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTUAL STYLE
AND DRIVER REACTION TO AN EMERGENCY
SITUATION
HS-003 837

EMOTIONAL

PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL ASPECTS AND AT-
TITUDES OF AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS
HS-004 122

EMOTIONS

EMOTIONS AS FACTORS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-007 465

EMPHASIS

THE FEDERAL EMPHASIS
HS-010 085

EMPIRICAL

EMPIRICAL DEVELOPMENT OF A SURROGATE
MEASURE OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN OFFI-
CIAL ACCIDENT DATA
HS-015 313

EMPLOYED

METHODS EMPLOYED BY ASAP ENFORCEMENT
COUNTERMEASURES TO RECORD THE BEHAVIOR
OF DRINKING DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT [VOL. 1]
HS-801 636

EMT

EMT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION: A CLINICAL
TRIAL
HS-014 535

ENCOUNTERED

THE OCCURRENCE OF SOME DRUGS AND TOXIC
AGENTS ENCOUNTERED IN DRINKING DRIVER IN-
VESTIGATIONS
HS-003 111

ENDORSE

MANY ENDORSE DRUNK-DRIVING INITIATIVE
HS-004 101

ENFORCED

ARE DRINKING-DRIVING LAWS ENFORCED?
HS-008 243

ENFORCED CLINIC TREATMENT OF PAROLED
CRIMINAL ALCOHOLICS, A PILOT EVALUATION
HS-002 081

ENFORCEMENT

ALCOHOL ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURES IN-
STRUCTOR'S MANUAL
HS-800 596

ALCOHOL ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURES
MANUAL
HS-800 595

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP
FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS
HS-801 114

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUA-
TION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED
ANALYSIS. CH. 3: EVALUATION OF THE ENFORCE-
MENT COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES
HS-801 194

ALCOHOL/DRUG LITERATURE RELATED TO LAW
ENFORCEMENT. FINAL REPORT. ALCOHOL COUN-
TERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW
HS-801 246

CHANGING ATTITUDES IN DRINKING DRIVER EN-
FORCEMENT AS REFLECTED BY THE ACTIONS OF
RESEARCHERS, COURTS, PROSECUTORS AND
SOCIETY
HS-003 124

COUNTERMEASURES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN
FACTORS IN RELATION TO PEDESTRIAN
BEHAVIOR, REGULATIONS AND LAW ENFORCE-
MENT
HS-015 125

DEVELOPMENT OF COURSE AND MATERIALS FOR
TRAINING IN DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT; DETEC-
TION, APPREHENSION AND TESTIMONY. FINAL RE-
PORT
HS-801 289

DRINKING DRIVER ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS
HS-003 076

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT.
COURSE GUIDE
HS-801 221

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT.
EVALUATION AIDS PACKET AND MEDIA LOG
HS-801 345

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. IN-
STRUCTOR'S MANUAL

HS-801 222

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. STU-
DENT MANUAL

HS-801 321

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES. CRASH INJURY
MANAGEMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICERS. COURSE GUIDE

HS-820 284

MAKING STREETS AND HIGHWAYS SAFER: EN-
FORCEMENT IS THE KEY

HS-003 664

METHODS EMPLOYED BY ASAP ENFORCEMENT
COUNTERMEASURES TO RECORD THE BEHAVIOR
OF DRINKING DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT [VOL. 1]

HS-801 636

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: VERMONT

HS-801 670

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: UTAH (SALT LAKE COUNTY)

HS-801 671

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MASSACHUSETTS (BOSTON)

HS-801 672

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MINNESOTA (HENNEPIN COUNTY)

HS-801 673

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: LOUISIANA (NEW ORLEANS)

HS-801 674

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: INDIANA (INDIANAPOLIS)

HS-801 675

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: ARIZONA (PHOENIX)

HS-801 676

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: ARKANSAS (PULASKI COUNTY)

HS-801 677

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: CALIFORNIA (LOS ANGELES COUNTY)

HS-801 678

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: FLORIDA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY)

HS-801 679

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: GEORGIA (COLUMBUS)

HS-801 680

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: VIRGINIA (FAIRFAX COUNTY)

HS-801 681

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: TEXAS (SAN ANTONIO)

HS-801 682

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MISSOURI (KANSAS CITY)

HS-801 683

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: NEBRASKA (LINCOLN)

HS-801 684

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: NEW HAMPSHIRE

HS-801 685

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: OHIO (CINCINNATI)

HS-801 686

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: OKLAHOMA (OKLAHOMA CITY)

HS-801 687

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: SOUTH CAROLINA (RICHLAND COUNTY)

HS-801 688

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: SOUTH DAKOTA

HS-801 689

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MAINE (CUMBERLAND)

HS-801 690

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MARYLAND (BALTIMORE)

HS-801 691

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5A. APPENDIX A:
ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA,
GEORGIA, INDIANA

HS-801 695

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5B. APPENDIX A:
LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MAS-
SACHUSETTS, MINNESOTA

HS-801 696

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5C. APPENDIX A:
MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, OHIO

HS-801 697

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5D. APPENDIX A:
OKLAHOMA, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA,
TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA

HS-801 698

May 15, 1976

- REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS, FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2, SOBRIETY TESTING REPORT**
HS-801 692
- REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS, FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3, PATROL DEPLOYMENT AND STRATEGIES**
HS-801 693
- REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS, FINAL REPORT. VOL. 4, OVERALL ENFORCEMENT**
HS-801 694
- REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF LEGISLATIVE AND ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE USE OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS**
HS-015 588
- SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCOPE, JURISDICTION AND ENFORCEMENT. FIRST REPORT**
HS-010 748
- THE EFFECT OF TRAFFIC LAW AND ENFORCEMENT ON INJURY PATTERNS**
HS-013 344
- TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT: WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?**
HS-011 161
- WASHTENAW COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, 1971 SURVEY ON ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS**
HS-801 065
- ENFORCEMENT/DRIVER**
AN OPTIMUM SYSTEM FOR TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT/DRIVER CONTROL. FINAL REPORT, VOL. 1
HS-013 514
- ENFORCEMENT**
A CHALLENGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT.
HS-009 704
- ENGINEERING**
AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERING EFFECTIVENESS IN STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS
HS-810 049
- PSYCHOLOGY AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING. 1. MAN DRIVES AS HE LIVES - PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS**
HS-007 031
- TRAFFIC CRASHES IN BRISBANE. AN ENGINEERING, MEDICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY**
HS-011 931
- ENGLAND**
REMARKS BEFORE THE 14TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, AUTOMOBILE WHOLESALERS OF NEW ENGLAND, CAPE COD, MASS., SEPTEMBER 238 1972
HS-810 233
- ENTTAUSCHUNGEN**
ERFOLGE, ENTTAUSCHUNGEN UND VORAUSSETZUNGEN DES KAMPFES GEGEN ALKOHOLBEDINGTE VERKEHRSGEFAHREN (SUCCESS, DISAPPOINTMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS)
HS-016 070
- ENTWICKLUNG**
DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE UNTER BESONDERER BERUECKSICHTIGUNG "ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUNDESLANDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL-RELATED" ACCIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND IN THE FEDERAL
HS-016 074
- ENVIRONMENTAL**
HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS OF AUTOMOBILE SAFETY
HS-700 201
- EPIDEMIOLOGICAL**
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL IN DRIVER CRASHES AND CITATIONS
HS-013 868
- EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL IN DRIVER CRASHES AND CITATIONS**
HS-015 154
- EPIDEMIOLOGY**
THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES
HS-800 439
- EPILEPSY**
EPILEPSY
HS-014 215
- EPILEPTIC**
THE EPILEPTIC IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-003 569
- EQUIPMENT**
DRIVER PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS SYSTEM (DPMAS), TASK 1: REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS FOR PROTOTYPE EQUIPMENT. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 234
- ERAITA**
SUOMEN TIELIIKENNEONNETTOMUUDET VUONNA 1967 LISANA ERAITA TIETOJA VUODESTA 1948 ALKAEN (ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN FINLAND 1967 WITH SOME ADDITIONAL FIGURES STARTING FROM THE YEAR 1948)
HS-008 157
- ERFOLGE**
ERFOLGE, ENTTAUSCHUNGEN UND VORAUSSETZUNGEN DES KAMPFES GEGEN ALKOHOLBEDINGTE VERKEHRSGEFAHREN (SUCCESS, DISAPPOINTMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS)
HS-016 070
- ERRORS**
ALCOHOL BREATH TESTS: GROSS ERRORS IN CURRENT METHODS OF MEASURING ALVEOLAR GAS CONCENTRATIONS.
HS-010 529
- DRUG ABUSE, ALCOHOL AND MARIHUANA PROBLEMS. ERRORS, COSTS AND CONCEPTS**
HS-015 116

SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL, METHAPYRILINE, AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ON DRIVERS' EYE MOVEMENTS AND TRACKING ERRORS IN SIMULATED DANGEROUS SITUATIONS

HS-013 117

ESSAY

SOME EXPERIENCES WITH CASES OF DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR IN VICTORIA: AN ESSAY ON DRUNK DRIVING

HS-006 913

ESTABLISHMENT

THE MEDICALLY UNFIT DRIVER AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BASIC PHYSICAL STANDARDS FOR LICENSURE

HS-004 488

ETHANOL

DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE, ETHANOL AND DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE-X ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS STRESSED WITH DELAYED AUDITOR FEEDBACK (DAF)

HS-001 262

ETHANOL, OTHER CHEMICALS AND THEIR POTENTIAL COMBINATION WHICH MAY INFLUENCE AUTOMOBILE DRIVING PERFORMANCE--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 658

MEPROBAMATE, ETHANOL, OR MEPROBAMATE-ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS UNDER DELAYED AUDIOFEEDBACK (DAF)

HS-001 264

THE COMBINED EFFECT OF ETHANOL AND OTHER DRUGS

HS-001 388

ETHIC

THE DRINKING DRIVER: CHICAGO'S QUEST FOR A NEW ETHIC

HS-009 938

ETHYL

INFLUENCE OF INSULIN ON THE RATE OF ETHYL ALCOHOL OXIDATION IN BLOOD

HS-003 777

ETIOLOGY

ETIOLOGY OF MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MECHANISMS OF INJURY

HS-003 846

ETUDE

ROAD SAFETY PILOT STUDY. FINAL REPORT. (L'ETUDE PILOTE SUR LA SECURITE ROUTIERE)

HS-801 135

EUROPE

ALCOHOL AND AUTO ACCIDENTS IN EUROPE

HS-013 037

EUROPEAN

DRUNK DRIVING: THE EUROPEAN VIEW

HS-008 881

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE ON THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM (11TH), JUNE 14-25, 1965, OSLO, NORWAY. SELECTED PAPERS

HS-700 080

EVALUATION

A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE LITERATURE ON "ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT" IN HIGHWAY DEATHS

HS-016 979

A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE PHYSTESTER: A TEST FOR DRIVER IMPAIRMENT

HS-012 869

ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT DETECTION BY THE PHYSTESTER--EVALUATION PROGRAM SUMMARY

HS-012 929

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT EVALUATION MANUAL FINAL REPORT

HS-800 463

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1973. PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF FIRST TWO YEARS OF OPERATIONS FOR 29 PROJECTS FUNDED IN FY 1970 AND 1971

HS-801 155

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 1: DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ASAP PROGRAM

HS-801 192

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 2: ASAP PROGRAM EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND OVERALL PROGRAM IMPACT

HS-801 193

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 3: EVALUATION OF THE ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 194

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 4: EVALUATION OF THE JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 195

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 5: EVALUATION OF THE PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION AND PROBATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 196

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 6: EVALUATION OF THE REHABILITATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 197

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 7: EVALUATION OF THE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 198

AN EVALUATION INVESTIGATION CONCERNED WITH TEACHING SELECTED CONCEPTS RELATED

May 15, 1976

TO ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT AND
TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT

HS-840 017

AN EVALUATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
INVOLVING MOTORCYCLES±SEVERITY, CHARAC-
TERISTICS, EFFECTS OF SAFETY REGULATIONS

HS-011 149

AN EVALUATION OF SOME QUALITATIVE BREATH
SCREENING TESTS FOR ALCOHOL

HS-011 297

AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF SIGN
BRIGHTNESS ON THE SIGN READING BEHAVIOR OF
ALCOHOL IMPAIRED DRIVERS

HS-016 248

ASAP EVALUATION PROGRESS SEMINAR, SEP-
TEMBER 11-14, 1973, WASHINGTON, D. C. SELECTED
PROJECT EVALUATION ANALYTIC STUDIES

HS-801 068

CLINICAL EVALUATION OF INJURIES RELATED TO
SNOWMOBILES

HS-012 852

DIE ALKOHOLBEGUTACHTUNG BEI TRAU-
MATISIERTEN UND NARKOTISIERTEN (THE
EVALUATION OF BLOOD ALCOHOL IN TRAU-
MATIZED AND ANESTHETIZED INDIVIDUALS)

HS-016 069

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT.
EVALUATION AIDS PACKET AND MEDIA LOG

HS-801 345

EMT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION: A CLINICAL
TRIAL

HS-014 535

ENFORCED CLINIC TREATMENT OF PAROLED
CRIMINAL ALCOHOLICS, A PILOT EVALUATION

HS-002 081

EVALUATION IN THE DRINKING/DRIVING COUN-
TERMEASURES PROGRAM

HS-016 254

EVALUATION OF EVIDENCE IN ROAD DEATHS

HS-004 681

EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST
DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN
DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MIN-
NESOTA. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 161

EVALUATION OF THE ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL
DRIVER EDUCATION PROGRAM

HS-840 012

EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF SECOND-
GENERATION ALCOHOL SAFETY-INTERLOCK
SYSTEMS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-800 967

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POLICE EVALUATION
OF DRINKING IN FATAL HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-009 775

FIELD EVALUATION OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR
IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 091

INTERRUPTED TIME-SERIES METHODS FOR THE
EVALUATION OF TRAFFIC LAW REFORMS

HS-015 705

LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY
INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 2--INSTRUMENT
SCREENING EXPERIMENTS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 926

LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY
INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 3--INSTRUMENT PER-
FORMANCE AT HIGH BAL. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 927

MAKING BETTER USE OF EXISTING FACILITIES
THROUGH HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS.
MANPOWER ALLOCATION AND COUNTERMEA-
SURE EVALUATION

HS-015 166

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT EVALUATION
(MEDICAL ASPECTS)

HS-014 543

ONE MODEL FOR THE EVALUATION OF ASAP
REHABILITATION EFFORT

HS-801 244

OPERATIONAL EVALUATION OF COURT
PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM-DRINK-
ING DRIVERS

HS-016 247

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. VISUAL AID
LOG AND EVALUATION SCORING KEY FOR DETEC-
TION CLUES OF DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-013 132

PUTTING THE ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF
TRAFFIC SAFETY MEASURES INTO PERSPECTIVE

HS-800 033

REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF LEGISLATIVE AND
ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE USE
OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

HS-015 588

SELF-EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE AND THE
ABILITY TO DISCRIMINATE BLOOD ALCOHOL CON-
CENTRATIONS (BAC)

HS-016 834

STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVE-
NESS OF "ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAMS"

HS-015 135

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PER-
SONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUA-
TION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. LEADER'S
MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY

HS-801 537

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PER-
SONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUA-
TION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. PARTICI-
PANT'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND
SAFETY

HS-801 538

WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION
PROGRAM EVALUATION SUMMARY; FINAL REPORT

HS-801 140

EVALUATIVE

THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATIVE INSTRU-
MENTS FOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR
DRUNKEN DRIVERS

HS-016 246

EVIDENCE

AGE EFFECTS AND AUTOPSY EVIDENCE OF DISEASE IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS.

HS-010 515

EFFECTS OF SAFETY COMMUNICATION CAMPAIGNS: A REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH EVIDENCE

HS-007 857

EVALUATION OF EVIDENCE IN ROAD DEATHS

HS-004 681

THE EFFECT OF COMMUNICATION ON DRINKING/DRIVING AND SAFETY: A REVIEW AND CRITIQUE OF THE EVIDENCE

HS-003 070

UBER DIE GENAUIGKEIT DES ALKOHOLNACHWEISES IN HARNEN NACH DEM VANADINSCHWEFELSAURE-VERFAHREN (ON THE ACCURACY OF THE EVIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN URINE AFTER THE VANADIUM-SULFURIC ACID TREATMENT)

HS-016 075

EXAMINATION

EXAMINATION MODEL FOR SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS

HS-016 933

EXAMINATION OF ALCOHOL INTOXICATION IN CASES OF SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS, 2. A MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL EXAMINATION AND BLOOD ALCOHOL

HS-015 784

THE EXAMINATION OF DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-004 256

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0.8-PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-LAW")

HS-016 078

EXAMINER

BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM FOR BREATH EXAMINER SPECIALISTS. STUDENT STUDY GUIDE

HS-800 538

EXCERPTS

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ADELAIDE AND BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA-EXCERPTS FROM A REPORT IN PREPARATION

HS-008 194

EXPANSION

EXPANSION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL PROGRAMS TO ACCOMMODATE HIGHWAY SAFETY MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS. VOL. 3

HS-800 557

EXPERIENCES

SOME EXPERIENCES WITH CASES OF DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR IN VICTORIA: AN ESSAY ON DRUNK DRIVING

HS-006 913

EXPERIMENT

A PRACTICAL EXPERIMENT ON THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILL

HS-000 697

EXPERIMENTS

ALCOHOL EXPERIMENTS ON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR. A REVIEW OF THE 1972-1973 LITERATURE. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW

HS-201 266

LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 2--INSTRUMENT SCREENING EXPERIMENTS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 926

EXPLANATIONS

ACCIDENTS, ALCOHOL AND SINGLE CAUSE EXPLANATIONS. LESSONS FROM THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY

HS-003 372

EXPOSURE

AGE, EXPOSURE, AND ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN NIGHT CRASHES

HS-015 314

EXPRESS

MARYLAND FIRST STATE WITH 'EXPRESS CONSENT'

HS-005 961

EXPRESSION

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AS AN EXPRESSION OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN AN ALCOHOLIC POPULATION

HS-003 858

YOUNG MALE DRIVERS. IMPULSE EXPRESSION, ACCIDENTS, AND VIOLATIONS

HS-003 721

EXTENDED

THE EFFECT ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS OF EXTENDED TRADING HOURS AT HOTELS

HS-015 760

EYE

EYE MOVEMENT ANALYSIS OF VISUAL INFORMATION ACQUISITION IN DRIVING: AN OVERVIEW

HS-014 335

SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL, METHAPYRILINE, AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ON DRIVERS' EYE MOVEMENTS AND TRACKING ERRORS IN SIMULATED DANGEROUS SITUATIONS

HS-013 117

VISUAL ACQUISITION OF INFORMATION IN DRIVING THROUGH EYE-MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES: AN OVERVIEW

HS-012 602

EYES

SPOTTING THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: NEW DEVICE MEASURES UNSTEADINESS OF HIS EYES. THIS MAY BE BETTER GAUGE OF IMPAIRED DRIVING ABILITY THAN BLOOD ALCOHOL

HS-007 280

May 15, 1976

THE YOUNG DRIVER SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF
A YOUNG DRIVER

HS-013 373

FACILITIES

MAKING BETTER USE OF EXISTING FACILITIES
THROUGH HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS.
MANPOWER ALLOCATION AND COUNTERMEAS-
URE EVALUATION

HS-015 166

FACULTY

STUDENT AND FACULTY SURVIVAL ON THE
HIGHWAY

HS-004 391

FAHRERS

THE ROLE OF THE DRINKING DRIVER IN TRAFFIC
ACCIDENTS. (THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY.) (DIE
ROLLE DES ALKOHOLISIERTEN FAHRERS BEI VER-
KEHRSUNFALLEN. (GRAND RAPIDS STUDIE))

HS-016 059

FAHRT

DIE FAHRT UNTER ALKOHOLEINFLUSS ALS ORD-
NUNGSWIDRIGKEIT UND ALS VERGEHEN
(DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL
AS A TRAFFIC VIOLATION AND AS A CRIMINAL OF-
FENSE)

HS-016 072

FAILED

HAS ASAP FAILED?

HS-016 200

FAIRFAX

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: VIRGINIA (FAIRFAX COUNTY)

HS-801 681

FALL

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. NORTH
CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHWAY SAFETY,
CHAPEL HILL, N. C., FALL, 1970, VOL. 3

HS-012 596

FAMILY

THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY DOCTOR IN ACCIDENT
PREVENTION

HS-004 627

FANCY

DRUGS AND HIGHWAY CRASHES CAN WE
SEPARATE FACT FROM FANCY?

HS-009 949

FATAL

A HUMAN FACTORS ANALYSIS OF MOST RESPONS-
IBLE DRIVERS IN FATAL ACCIDENTS, TECHNICAL
REPORT

HS-801 144

A NOTE ON AUTOMOBILE-TRAM (STREETCAR)
FATAL ACCIDENTS AND ALCOHOL IN THE CITY OF
MELBOURNE

HS-008 548

A PSYCHOSOCIAL ANALYSIS OF OPERATORS IN-
VOLVED IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS.
FINAL REPORT NO. 2

HS-801 267

A STUDY: ROLES OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND OR-
GANIC FACTORS IN FATAL SINGLE VEHICLE AC-
CIDENTS

HS-005 353

A SURVEY OF FATAL TRAFFIC INJURIES IN UL-
LEVAL HOSPITAL, OSLO

HS-003 523

A SURVEY OF POST-MORTEM BLOOD-ALCOHOLS
FROM 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966. ALCOHOL
INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE AC-
CIDENTS IN 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966

HS-005 493

ALCOHOL IN THE SINGLE VEHICLE FATAL AC-
CIDENT

HS-700 084

ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHI-
CLE ACCIDENTS

HS-005 683

ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHI-
CLE ACCIDENTS IN TWENTY-SEVEN CALIFORNIA
COUNTIES IN 1964

HS-007 669

ALCOHOL RELATED FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE
TRAFFIC ACCIDENT STUDY, MICHIGAN, JANUARY-
JUNE 1974

HS-016 168

ALCOHOL, AGE AND FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-015 121

ALCOHOLICS AT FAULT IN FATAL ACCIDENTS
AND HOSPITALIZED ALCOHOLICS; A COMPARISON

HS-007 065

BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE× A STUDY OF 371 FATAL
ACCIDENTS IN FLORIDA. MAY 30TH-SEPT. 2ND, 1968

HS-009 017

CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN
FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. DADE COUNTY
FLORIDA, 1956-1968

HS-009 130

CARBON MONOXIDE, SMOKING, AND FATAL
HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-011 306

CORRELATION BETWEEN THE BLOOD ALCOHOL
LEVEL AND FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN PUER-
TO RICO

HS-012 419

DRINKING INVOLVEMENT AND AGE OF YOUNG
DRIVERS IN FATAL ACCIDENTS

HS-008 491

DRINKING INVOLVEMENT IN 1968 MICHIGAN
FATAL ACCIDENTS

HS-008 820

DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLI-
SIONS

HS-012 543

DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLI-
SIONS

HS-012 859

DRUGS AND CARBON MONOXIDE IN FATAL AC-
CIDENTS

HS-003 958

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POLICE EVALUATION OF DRINKING IN FATAL HIGHWAY CRASHES	HS-009 775	THE FATAL SHOT	HS-002 115
FATAL ACCIDENTS ON COMPLETED SECTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM 1968-70	HS-011 085	THE LEGAL MINIMUM DRINKING AGE AND FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES	HS-014 809
FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE INTERSTATE SYSTEM, 1968-71	HS-012 474	THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL COLLISIONS INVOLVING TRUCKS	HS-008 607
FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE STATE MAINTAINED SYSTEM, 1968	HS-006 327	THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL COLLISIONS WITH TRAINS	HS-005 686
FATAL CRASHES AMONG MICHIGAN YOUTH FOLLOWING REDUCTION OF THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE. CORRESPONDENCE AND RESPONSE	HS-016 295	THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TMRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ILLINOIS-1964	HS-006 793
FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT STUDY	HS-005 897	THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC "ACCIDENTS"	HS-005 962
FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HAD BEEN DRINKING IN ILLINOIS-1962	HS-006 791	THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND MEASURES NEEDED TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM	HS-000 387
FATAL MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENTS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL: A STUDY OF 223 CASES	HS-014 149	THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ILLINOIS - 1963	HS-006 792
FATAL PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS IN WEST VIRGINIA, CALENDAR YEAR 1970	HS-010 981	THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS	HS-002 145
FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS: DRIVER NEGLIGENCE	HS-015 163	THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL, AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS (ADVANCE REPORT)	HS-005 382
FATAL SINGLE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS	HS-002 161	FATALITIES	
FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ADELAIDE	HS-002 054	A STUDY OF PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES IN WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN	HS-005 380
FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN BRISBANE FROM 1935 TO 1964	HS-006 551	ALCOHOL ABUSE AND TRAFFIC SAFETY: A STUDY OF FATALITIES, DWI OFFENDERS, ALCOHOLICS, AND COURT-RELATED TREATMENT APPROACHES	HS-800 409
FREEWAY FATAL ACCIDENTS, 1961 AND 1962	HS-009 683	ALCOHOL AND ADULT PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES	HS-014 538
HUMAN FACTOR VARIABLES AND FATAL VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS: A PILOT STUDY. FINAL REPORT	HS-800 921	ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY FATALITIES	HS-002 946
INTOXICATION AND INNOCENCE IN A CITY'S FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	HS-014 780	ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT IN HIGHWAY FATALITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1972	HS-016 046
INVESTIGATION OF 31 FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. FINAL REPORT	HS-800 262	ALCOHOL SAFETY STUDY: THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY OF VIOLENT DEATH IN A METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY. A COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES AND OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. FINAL REPORT 1968	HS-800 084
MANSLAUGHTER: AUTOMOBILE OWNER WHO PERMITTED INTOXICATED PERSON TO DRIVE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR FATAL COLLISION	HS-006 392	ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC FATALITIES STUDY IN FUTILITY	HS-003 774
NEW JERSEY ALCOHOL DETERMINATION PROGRAM IN FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS THREE-YEAR STUDY--1961 THROUGH 1963. REPORT OF FINDINGS	HS-014 137	ANALYSIS AND REPORTING OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF MICHIGAN TRAFFIC FATALITIES	HS-013 625
SURVEY OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN CANADA 1972	HS-014 753	BETTER ROADS, FEWER ACCIDENTS, MORE FATALITIES	HS-004 695

May 15, 1976

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT FATALITIES OCCURRING IN GT. BRITAIN DURING DECEMBER, 1964 AND JANUARY, 1965

HS-000 945

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES IN ILLINOIS

HS-003 101

CALIFORNIA PROBES SINGLE-CAR ACCIDENT FATALITIES

HS-011 473

CALIFORNIA STUDY FINDS HIGH INCIDENCE OF NATURAL CAUSES IN DRIVER FATALITIES

HS-007 539

CHARACTERISTICS OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN MICHIGAN FATALITIES 1966-1969

HS-010 581

HOLIDAY DRINKING AND HIGHWAY FATALITIES

HS-005 279

PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. A STUDY OF MICHIGAN'S 1967 AUTO INJURIES AND FATALITIES

HS-009 923

TEENAGE DRIVER FATALITIES FOLLOWING REDUCTION IN THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE

HS-016 939

THE INVESTIGATION OF VEHICULAR CARBON MONOXIDE FATALITIES

HS-008 815

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN TRAFFIC FATALITIES IN MARYLAND

HS-004 137

VOLPE ASKS LAWYERS FOR AID IN CUTTING HIGHWAY FATALITIES

HS-008 439

FATALLY

A CONTROLLED INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT PEDESTRIANS FATALLY INJURED BY MOTOR VEHICLES IN MANHATTAN

HS-007 006

AGE EFFECTS AND AUTOPSY EVIDENCE OF DISEASE IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS

HS-010 515

THE INCIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN THE BLOOD OF SOME FATALLY INJURED ROAD USERS

HS-000 940

THE INCIDENCE OF DRUGS IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 753

THE INCIDENCE OF DRUGS IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 016

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN COLLISIONS INVOLVING TRUCKS AND THE FATALLY INJURED

HS-010 583

FATIGUE

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND FATIGUE ON DECISION PROCESSES AND THE PRECISION OF MOVEMENTS

HS-007 440

FAULT

ALCOHOLICS AT FAULT IN FATAL ACCIDENTS AND HOSPITALIZED ALCOHOLICS; A COMPARISON

HS-007 065

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE FAULT SYSTEM AS COMPARED WITH THE NO-FAULT SYSTEM OF AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

HS-007 423

FEATURE

RECURRENT DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (AN EARLY AND REGULAR FEATURE IN ALCOHOLISM)

HS-003 287

FEDERAL

DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE UNTER BESONDERER BERUECKSICHTIGUNG "ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUNDESLANDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL-RELATED" ACCIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND IN THE FEDERAL TERR

HS-016 074

FEDERAL SAFETY SPECIFICATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS, AND BUSES

HS-009 965

FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS. THE ROAD SAFETY PROGRAMME (PROGRAM) OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. "PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY"

HS-016 539

FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS: THE ROAD SAFETY PROGRAMME [PROGRAM] OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY; "PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY"

HS-016 984

MICHIGANIAN CHARTS NEW COURSE FOR FEDERAL SAFETY. PT. 2

HS-009 834

SAFETY '71. A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION AND THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966 AND THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966

HS-820 223

STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ROADS, SENATE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REGARDING FEDERAL HIGHWAY LEGISLATION, JULY 16, 1970

HS-810 224

THE FEDERAL EMPHASIS

HS-010 085

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S COLLISION DATA NEEDS

HS-800 331

THE FEDERAL-STATE HIGHWAY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP IN NORTH CAROLINA

HS-010 284

THE GOVERNMENT AND SAFER CARS: VIEWS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

HS-012 452

TRAFFIC SAFETY '72. A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION AND THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966 AND THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966

HS-800 989

VOLPE "PICTURES" DOT'S THINKING ON FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

HS-008 892

FEEDBACK

COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF CHLORMEZANONE WITH ASPIRIN AND PLACEBO ON PERFORMANCE UNDER DELAYED AUDITORY FEEDBACK (DAF)

HS-001 266

DELAYED AUDIO FEEDBACK (DAF) FOR INDUCTION OF ANXIETY

HS-003 364

DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE, ETHANOL AND DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE-X ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS STRESSED WITH DELAYED AUDITOR FEEDBACK (DAF)

HS-001 262

FEWER

BETTER ROADS, FEWER ACCIDENTS, MORE FATALITIES

HS-004 695

FHWA

REMARKS AT THE FHWA HIGHWAY SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, AIRLIE HOUSE, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA

HS-810 093

FICTION

FACT AND FICTION ABOUT ACCIDENTAL INJURY

HS-006 289

FIFTEENTH

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE PROCEEDINGS OF FIFTEENTH CONFERENCE

HS-011 284

FIGURES

SUOMEN TIELIIKENNEONNETTOMUUDET VUONNA 1967 LISANA ERAITA TIETOJA VUODESTA 1948 ALKAEN (ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN FINLAND 1967 WITH SOME ADDITIONAL FIGURES STARTING FROM THE YEAR 1948)

HS-008 157

FINANCIAL

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE 8. FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

HS-800 483

FINDS

CALIFORNIA STUDY FINDS HIGH INCIDENCE OF NATURAL CAUSES IN DRIVER FATALITIES

HS-007 539

CHP FINDS KEY TO CUTTING...THE DRUNK DEATH TOLL

HS-012 895

FINE

THE FINE LINES IN TRAFFIC VIOLENCE

HS-005 651

FINLAND

SUOMEN TIELIIKENNEONNETTOMUUDET VUONNA 1967 LISANA ERAITA TIETOJA VUODESTA 1948 ALKAEN (ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN FINLAND 1967 WITH SOME ADDITIONAL FIGURES STARTING FROM THE YEAR 1948)

HS-008 157

FITNESS

GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE

HS-016 104

NOVA SCOTIA GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR-VEHICLE

HS-004 175

FLORIDA

A COMPUTER STUDY INTO THE CAUSES OF 1965-1966 TRAFFIC DEATHS IN JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

HS-007 518

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING PROGRAM IN FLORIDA

HS-011 487

BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE A STUDY OF 371 FATAL ACCIDENTS IN FLORIDA. MAY 30TH-SEPT. 2ND, 1968

HS-009 017

CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. DADE COUNTY FLORIDA, 1956-1968

HS-009 130

CURRENT STATUS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RELATED RECORDS IN FLORIDA

HS-008 128

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: FLORIDA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY)

HS-801 679

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5A. APPENDIX A: ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, INDIANA

HS-801 695

FLUIDS

ALCOHOL AND SUDDEN DEATH-IMPORTANCE OF TESTING SEVERAL BODY FLUIDS

HS-005 355

FLUPENTHIXOLE

EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, THIORIDAZINE, HALOPERIDOLE, FLUPENTHIXOLE AND ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING

HS-015 123

FOES

SYSTEMS ANALYSTS: NEW FOES OF ACCIDENTS

HS-006 785

FOLLOWED

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT--BUS/STATION WAGON COLLISION, FOLLOWED BY BUS OVERTURN, U.S. ROUTE 66, NEAR MARSHFIELD, MISSOURI, OCTOBER 10, 1971

HS-012 888

May 15, 1976

FORCE

TASK FORCE REPORT: DRUNKENNESS, ANNOTATIONS, CONSULTANTS PAPERS, AND RELATED MATERIALS

HS-003 291

FORUM

ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE VERMONT SYMPOSIUM. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM. FORUM DISCUSSION

HS-015 158

FORUM ON TRAFFIC SAFETY ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES FOR WOMEN'S NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, WASHINGTON, 11-13 JAN 1971. A REPORT

HS-820 162

SAFETY MEETS THE MEDIA. A PRESS FORUM

HS-005 973

FOUND

ALCOHOL OR CO FOUND IN HALF OF DRIVER DEAD

HS-007 175

FOUNDATION

HIGHWAY SAFETY FOUNDATION INDEPTH ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION PROGRAM; CASE STUDY REPORT 14-1970

HS-700 358

FOURTH

MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS OVER FOURTH OF JULY, 1960: A MORE DETAILED REPORT OF AN EARLIER STUDY

HS-006 211

FRANCE

EXPERIENCE EN FRANCE CONCERNANT DES CHAUFFEURS SOUS L'INFLUENCE DE L'ALCOOL ET DES DROGUES (EXPERIENCE IN FRANCE CONCERNING DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS)

HS-015 595

RESEARCH RESULTS ON DRIVERS BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN FRANCE (QUELQUES RESULTATS DE RECHERCHES MENEES EN FRANCE A PROPOS DE L'IMPREGNATION ETHYLIQUE DES CONDUCTEURS)

HS-015 594

FREDERICKSBURG

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM PRIORITIES SEMINAR, FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, JULY 18-20, 1969. PROCEEDINGS, VOL. 2: ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES

HS-820 056

FREEPORT

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FREEPORT TRANSPORT, INC.--ACCIDENT--FEBRUARY 1, 1968--BAIRDFORD, PENNSYLVANIA

HS-005 998

FREEWAY

FREEWAY FATAL ACCIDENTS, 1961 AND 1962

HS-009 683

STUDY OF WRONG WAY TRAFFIC ON FREEWAY RAMPS. ANALYSIS OF WRONG-WAY INCIDENTS ON MICHIGAN FREEWAYS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-005 404

FREEWAYS

STUDY OF WRONG WAY TRAFFIC ON FREEWAY RAMPS. ANALYSIS OF WRONG-WAY INCIDENTS ON MICHIGAN FREEWAYS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-005 404

FREIGHT

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. MID-CONTINENT FREIGHT LINES, INC.--ACCIDENT--OCTOBER 20, 1968--KANSAS CITY, MO.

HS-006 006

FUELS

ALCOHOLS AND HYDROCARBONS AS MOTOR FUELS

HS-002 588

FUNCTION

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON SENSORY MOTOR FUNCTION, VISUAL PERCEPTION, AND ATTENTION

HS-015 151

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON PERIPHERAL VISION AS A FUNCTION OF ATTENTION

HS-015 241

FUNCTIONS

FUNCTIONS OF MEDICAL ADVISERS IN LICENSING DRIVERS

HS-004 486

FUNDED

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1973. PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF FIRST TWO YEARS OF OPERATIONS FOR 29 PROJECTS FUNDED IN FY 1970 AND 1971

HS-801 155

FUTILITY

ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC FATALITIES STUDY IN FUTILITY

HS-003 774

GAS

ALCOHOL BREATH TESTS: GROSS ERRORS IN CURRENT METHODS OF MEASURING ALVEOLAR GAS CONCENTRATIONS

HS-010 529

GATE

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. TWO-CAR COLLISION, SOUTHERN APPROACH TO GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JULY 11, 1970

HS-009 824

GAUGE

SPOTTING THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: NEW DEVICE MEASURES UNSTEADINESS OF HIS EYES. THIS MAY BE BETTER GAUGE OF IMPAIRED DRIVING ABILITY THAN BLOOD ALCOHOL

HS-007 280

GENAUIGKEIT

UBER DIE GENAUIGKEIT DES ALKOHOL-NACHWEISES IN HARNEN NACH DEM VANADIN-SCHWEFELSAURE-VERFAHREN (ON THE ACCURACY OF THE EVIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN URINE AFTER THE VANADIUM-SULFURIC ACID TREATMENT)

HS-016 075

GENERATION

EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF SECOND-GENERATION ALCOHOL SAFETY-INTERLOCK SYSTEMS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-800 967

GENESSEE

PORTRAIT OF A COUNTY: THE SEARCH FOR AN ANSWER TO HELP "BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE" IN GENESSEE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-003 147

GEORGIA

AN ANALYSIS OF ASAP PATROL ACTIVITY IN COLUMBUS, GEORGIA DURING 1972. ANALYTIC STUDY 3

HS-801 072

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 7. THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND, CALIFORNIA.

HS-004 099

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT CO., INC. ACCIDENT, MARCH 8, 1973, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA

HS-013 937

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: GEORGIA (COLUMBUS)

HS-801 680

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5A. APPENDIX A: ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, INDIANA

HS-801 695

GERMANY

DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE UNTER BESONDERER BERUICKSICHTIGUNG "ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUNDESLANDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL-RELATED" ACCIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND IN THE FEDERAL TERR

HS-016 074

FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS. THE ROAD SAFETY PROGRAMME (PROGRAM) OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. "PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY"

HS-016 539

FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS: THE ROAD SAFETY PROGRAMME [PROGRAM] OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY; "PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY"

HS-016 984

GESTURES

DRIVING RECORDS OF PERSONS HOSPITALIZED FOR SUICIDE GESTURES

HS-004 970

GLUTETHIMIDE

THE IDENTIFICATION, QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEPROBAMATE AND GLUTETHIMIDE IN BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL

HS-007 382

GOAL

A NEW GOAL FOR THE 70'S

HS-010 024

GOALS

DOT INVITES SAE TO HELP SET GOALS FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM

HS-810 088

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FOR SAFETY GOALS

HS-014 862

GOLDEN

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. TWO-CAR COLLISION, SOUTHERN APPROACH TO GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JULY 11, 1970

HS-009 824

GOOD

IS A YOUNG DRIVER A GOOD DRIVER?

HS-013 039

WHITHER TRAFFIC INJURY RESEARCH ON THE CANADIAN SCENE? A GOOD QUESTION

HS-700 477

GORDIAN

ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: CAN THE GORDIAN KNOT BE BROKEN

HS-001 033

GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN THE PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES: SOME CONSIDERATIONS FOR AN IMPROVED COMMUNITY RESPONSE

HS-008 828

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S COLLISION DATA NEEDS

HS-800 331

THE GOVERNMENT AND SAFER CARS: VIEWS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

HS-012 452

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU PROGRAM IN ALCOHOL SAFETY RESEARCH

HS-810 180

GOVERNOR

THINKING TWICE ABOUT HIGHWAY SAFETY. [WISCONSIN] GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENT

HS-016 680

GRAND

ACCIDENTS, ALCOHOL AND SINGLE CAUSE EXPLANATIONS. LESSONS FROM THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY

HS-003 372

May 15, 1976

THE ROLE OF THE DRINKING DRIVER IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. (THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY.) (DIE ROLLE DES ALKOHOLISIERTEN FAHRERS BEI VERKEHRSUNFALLEN. (GRAND RAPIDS STUDIE))

HS-016 059

GRASS

ALLSTATE CAMPAIGN RESULTS IN GRASS ROOTS ACTION ON THE DRUNK DRIVER MENACE

HS-009 410

GREELEY

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. TRANS-AMERICAN VAN SERVICE, INC. ACCIDENT OF JUNE 16, 1969, GREELEY, COLO.

HS-009 292

GROSS

ALCOHOL BREATH TESTS: GROSS ERRORS IN CURRENT METHODS OF MEASURING ALVEOLAR GAS CONCENTRATIONS

HS-010 529

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. GROSS & SONS TRANSPORT COMPANY-ACCIDENT OF JANUARY 24, 1969-JEROME, IDAHO

HS-006 008

GROUPS

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES; PHASE 1: HIGH RISK-DRIVER STUDY PLAN. REPORT

HS-801 433

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT ON PHASE 1

HS-801 434

GRUPPENGESPRACHE NACH WIEDERHOLTER TRUNKENHEIT AM STEUER (DISCUSSION GROUPS FOR DRUNKEN DRIVING REPEATERS)

HS-016 073

THE PERCEPTION OF DWI LAWS: A STUDY OF THE GENERAL AWARENESS AND THE ATTITUDES OF PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL GROUPS TOWARDS THE DRINKING DRIVING LAWS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 614

GRUPPENGESPRACHE

GRUPPENGESPRACHE NACH WIEDERHOLTER TRUNKENHEIT AM STEUER (DISCUSSION GROUPS FOR DRUNKEN DRIVING REPEATERS)

HS-016 073

GT

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT FATALITIES OCCURING IN GT. BRITAIN DURING DECEMBER, 1964 AND JANUARY, 1965

HS-000 945

GUARD

ALCOHOL SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM GUARD' FINAL REPORT

HS-820 090

GUIDE

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 706

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY LEVEL. VOL. 2, A TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 708

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 710

BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM FOR BREATH EXAMINER SPECIALISTS. STUDENT STUDY GUIDE

HS-800 538

BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM. DRIVER IMPROVEMENT ANALYST. STUDENT STUDY GUIDE

HS-800 899

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE II: LEGAL AUTHORITY

HS-800 318

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE 6: STAFFING

HS-800 412

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE 8. FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

HS-800 483

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. COURSE GUIDE

HS-801 221

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES. CRASH INJURY MANAGEMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. COURSE GUIDE

HS-820 284

GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE

HS-016 104

INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDE. NEW YORK STATE PRE-LICENSING COURSE FOR DRIVERS.

HS-016 924

NOVA SCOTIA GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR-VEHICLE

HS-004 175

PHYSICIAN'S GUIDE FOR DETERMINING DRIVER LIMITATION

HS-015 425

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. COURSE GUIDE

HS-013 134

THE ALCOHOL CRASH STORY: NEWS MEDIA GUIDE

HS-016 731

GUIDELINES

GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY PROGRAMS TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 634

GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING AND DEVELOPING STATE AND COMMUNITY ALCOHOL SAFETY PROGRAMS

HS-800 995

THE DRINKING DRIVER: GUIDELINES FOR COURT PERSONNEL. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 607

GYMNASTICS

SEMANTIC GYMNASTICS IN ALCOHOL-HIGHWAY
CRASH RESEARCH AND PUBLIC INFORMATION
PROGRAMS

HS-012 867

HABITS

DEADLY DRIVING HABITS. 104 YEAR OLD
RESOLVES TO QUIT SPEEDING

HS-016 505

HADDON

HADDON ON HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-810 086

HALF

ALCOHOL OR CO FOUND IN HALF OF DRIVER
DEAD

HS-007 175

HALLUCINOGENIC

USE OF PSYCHOACTIVE AND HALLUCINOGENIC
DRUGS IN RELATION TO DRIVING RISK

HS-015 155

HALOPERIDOLE

EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE,
THIORIDAZINE, HALOPERIDOLE, FLUPENTHIXOLE
AND ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RE-
LATED TO DRIVING

HS-015 123

HANDBOOK

HANDBOOK FOR DIRECTORS OF ALCOHOL SAFETY
ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP'S). FINAL REPORT

HS-800 544

HANDBOOK FOR THE ALCOHOL COUNTERMEA-
SURES PROGRAM

HS-801 054

THE SAFE DRIVING HANDBOOK

HS-008 168

HANDLING

A SURVEY OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR HAN-
DLING PROBLEM DRINKERS CONVICTED OF DRIV-
ING WHILE INTOXICATED. SUMMARY. FINAL RE-
PORT

HS-800 612

HAPPEN

ACCIDENTS DON'T HAPPEN, THEY ARE CAUSED

HS-008 232

HARD

A HARD NOSED LOOK AT SAFETY

HS-008 073

HARDER

IN MANY STATES, IT'S HARDER TO BECOME
LEGALLY DRUNK THAN IT IS TO BECOME DEAD
DRUNK.

HS-008 490

HARNEN

UBER DIE GENAUIGKEIT DES ALKOHOL-
NACHWEISES IN HARNEN NACH DEM VANADIN-
SCHWEFELSAURE-VERFAHREN (ON THE ACCURA-
CY OF THE EVIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN URINE

AFTER THE VANADIUM-SULFURIC ACID TREAT-
MENT)

HS-016 075

HARRISBURG

EASTERN REGION MILITARY-CIVILIAN TRAFFIC
SAFETY CONFERENCE, JUNE 28-29, 1967, HAR-
RISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

HS-015 346

HAZARD

THE AUTOMOBILE--MEDICOLEGAL HAZARD

HS-700 511

HAZARDS

CHALLENGES TO HUMANITARIAN-LEGAL AP-
PROACHES FOR ELIMINATING THE HAZARDS OF
PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-008 829

HEADS

ALCOHOL STILL HEADS THE LIST

HS-007 320

HEALTH

ALCOHOL AND HEALTH. SECOND SPECIAL REPORT
TO THE U. S. CONGRESS, JUNE 1974, FROM THE
SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WEL-
FARE. NEW KNOWLEDGE

HS-016 540

BLOOD AND URINE ALCOHOL TESTING IN THE
PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

HS-011 486

ELEMENTS OF A COMBINED HEALTH-LEGAL AP-
PROACH TO THE CONTROL OF THE PROBLEM-
DRINKING DRIVER

HS-008 827

HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR
SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS. MOTOR
VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY
HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967

HS-009 576

MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMER-
GENCY HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967
HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR
SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS

HS-010 638

RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION:
AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HS-004 683

RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION:
AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HS-000 280

THE HEALTH OF THE DRIVER

HS-700 363

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PER-
SONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUA-
TION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. LEADER'S
MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY

HS-801 537

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PER-
SONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUA-
TION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. PARTICI-

May 15, 1976

PANT'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY

HS-801 538

HEART

DIFFUSION OF STOMACH ALCOHOL AND HEART BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION AT AUTOPSY

HS-004 135

HEART RATE MEASUREMENTS OF DRIVERS WITH THE HIGHWAY SYSTEMS RESEARCH CAR

HS-010 386

HELD

ALCOHOL HELD BIG FACTOR IN CALIFORNIA'S JULY 4 CRASHES

HS-003 447

PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES. A WORKING CONFERENCE HELD NOVEMBER 18 AND 19, 1969 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR

HS-008 821

THE STABILITY OF ORDINARY BLOOD ALCOHOL SAMPLES HELD VARIOUS PERIODS OF TIME UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS.

HS-004 102

HELP

DOT INVITES SAE TO HELP SET GOALS FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM

HS-810 088

PORTRAIT OF A COUNTY: THE SEARCH FOR AN ANSWER TO HELP "BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE" IN GENESSEE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-003 147

THE DRUNK DRIVER MAY KILL YOU. WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP GET HIM OFF THE ROAD

HS-009 853

HELSINKI

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CHILDREN IN HELSINKI IN 1965 AND THE SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF THE CHILDREN INCLUDED

HS-005 421

HENNEPIN

EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 161

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: MINNESOTA (HENNEPIN COUNTY)

HS-801 673

HIGH

A STRATEGIC STUDY FOR COMMUNICATION PROGRAMS ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. HIGH SCHOOL STUDY. A PRELIMINARY REPORT

HS-801 417

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM FOR JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL, VOL.1

HS-800 709

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 710

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL, VOL. 1

HS-800 705

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 706

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 435

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 436

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES; PHASE 1: HIGH RISK DRIVER STUDY PLAN. REPORT

HS-801 433

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT ON PHASE 1

HS-801 434

CALIFORNIA STUDY FINDS HIGH INCIDENCE OF NATURAL CAUSES IN DRIVER FATALITIES

HS-007 539

CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS, ALCOHOLIC AND OTHERWISE

HS-016 929

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. VOL. 2. HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 401

DETECTING THE HIGH RISK DRIVER: THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RISK QUESTIONNAIRE. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 099

DRUGS, DRUNKEN DRIVING, THE DELIVERY OF MEDICAL CARE, THE HIGH COST OF HOSPITALIZATION

HS-010 742

EVALUATION OF THE ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL DRIVER EDUCATION PROGRAM

HS-840 012

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT DRINKING AND DRIVING BEHAVIOR

HS-014 358

LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 3--INSTRUMENT PERFORMANCE AT HIGH BAL. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 927

PERSONALITY AND DRINKING HISTORY VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH ACCIDENT RATES AMONG ALCOHOLICS

HS-002 393

PERSONALITY AND TEMPERAMENT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ALCOHOLICS WITH HIGH AND LOW RECORDS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLATIONS

HS-016 696

THE HIGH ACCIDENT RATE AMONG THE MIDDLE-AGED; A PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION,

HS-001 188

THE HIGH TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATE AMONG THE MIDDLE-AGED. A PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION. PART II

HS-005 014

THE UNMARRIED MALE DRIVER UNDER TWENTY-FIVE: A PILOT SURVEY OF A HIGH-RISK DRIVER GROUP

HS-000 993

THE 1970-71 WASHTENAW COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT

HS-801 063

HIGHWAY

A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE LITERATURE ON "ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT" IN HIGHWAY DEATHS

HS-016 979

A DEFINITION STUDY FOR A PROGRAM OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCH FOR THE AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE INDUSTRY

HS-006 992

A NATIONAL PROBLEM-SOLVING SYSTEM: HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCHERS AND DECISION MAKERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 496

A STRATEGIC STUDY FOR COMMUNICATION PROGRAMS ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. HIGH SCHOOL STUDY. A PRELIMINARY REPORT

HS-801 417

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND HIGHWAY SAFETY, A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

HS-800 501

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN CONFORMITY WITH THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966

HS-820 239

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS

HS-004 586

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS-A SUMMARY OF PRESENT KNOWLEDGE

HS-005 226

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS: A SUMMARY OF KNOWLEDGE

HS-002 489

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS: PROCEEDINGS OF THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC, LONDON.

HS-000 259

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY FATALITIES

HS-002 946

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY CURRICULUM WORKSHOPS FOR K-12 KEY PERSONNEL. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 149

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A REPORT TO THE CONGRESS FROM THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

HS-001 135

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A REVIEW IN QUEST OF REMEDIES (L'ALCOOL ET LA SECURITE ROUTIERE)

HS-801 134

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

HS-008 877

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. NORTH CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHWAY SAFETY, CHAPEL HILL, N. C., FALL, 1970, VOL. 3

HS-012 596

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING BEHAVIOR: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND A RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGY

HS-015 823

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: BEHAVIORAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 599

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: BEHAVIORAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS. SUMMARY REPORT

HS-800 600

ALCOHOL AND PROBLEMS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY. THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

HS-005 977

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR ALCOHOL REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT PERSONNEL

HS-801 116

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

HS-801 114

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR LOCAL OFFICIALS

HS-801 115

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR STATE OFFICIALS

HS-801 117

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR THE JUDICIARY

HS-801 118

ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT IN HIGHWAY FATALITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1972

HS-016 046

ALCOHOL IN RELATION TO HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-009 701

ALCOHOL IN RELATION TO HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-011 171

ALCOHOL-RELATED HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS. A HOSPITAL SURVEY

HS-010 735

AN INTERNATIONAL STUDY OF ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY--INTERIM REPORT

HS-012 533

APPLICATION OF BASELINE DATA FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-014 856

May 15, 1976

AUTOMOBILES-HIGHWAYS-DEATHS AN ANALYSIS
OF OUR AUTOMOBILE 2 CULTURE IN RELATION TO
DEATH AND INJURY ON THE HIGHWAY

HS-005 731

AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERING EFFECTIVENESS IN
STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY PRO-
GRAMS

HS-810 049

BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY
RELEVANT TO PREPARATION OF THE BEGINNING
DRIVER: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH

HS-015 118

BLOOD ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS

HS-009 411

CANADIAN HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNCIL
PROCEEDINGS. 13TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE,
QUEBEC CITY, MAY 8-10, 1967

HS-007 307

CARBON MONOXIDE, SMOKING, AND FATAL
HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-011 306

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES ON ALCOHOL
AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. VOL. 1. ADULTS 18-55.
FINAL REPORT

HS-801 400

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES ON ALCOHOL
AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. VOL. 2. HIGH SCHOOL
YOUTH. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 401

CURRENT STATUS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RELATED
RECORDS IN FLORIDA

HS-008 128

CUTTING THE HIGHWAY DEATH TOLL. SAFETY
CHALLENGE OF 1971

HS-009 852

DEATH ON THE HIGHWAY: AN ANALYSIS OF 100
ROAD ACCIDENTS IN A RURAL AREA

HS-010 723

DOCTORS AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-004 592

DOT INVITES SAE TO HELP SET GOALS FOR
HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM

HS-810 088

DRUGS AND HIGHWAY CRASHES. CAN WE
SEPARATE FACT FROM FANCY?

HS-009 949

DRUNK DRIVERS AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-008 200

EXPANSION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL
PROGRAMS TO ACCOMMODATE HIGHWAY SAFETY
MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS. VOL. 3

HS-800 557

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ALCOHOL IN-
FLUENCES UPON ATTENTION AS A CRUCIAL FAC-
TOR IN HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-016 995

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POLICE EVALUATION
OF DRINKING IN FATAL HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-009 775

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON COMPLETED SECTIONS OF
THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM 1968-70

HS-011 085

GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN THE PROBLEM OF AL-
COHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES: SOME CON-
SIDERATIONS FOR AN IMPROVED COMMUNITY
RESPONSE

HS-008 828

HADDON ON HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-810 086

HEART RATE MEASUREMENTS OF DRIVERS WITH
THE HIGHWAY SYSTEMS RESEARCH CAR

HS-010 386

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. AIRPORT TRANS-
PORT BUS-AUTOMOBILE COLLISION, DULLES AIR-
PORT ACCESS ROAD, JUNE 9, 1970

HS-009 919

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. TWO-CAR COLLI-
SION, SOUTHERN APPROACH TO GOLDEN GATE
BRIDGE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JULY 11,
1970

HS-009 824

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT--BUS/STATION
WAGON COLLISION, FOLLOWED BY BUS OVER-
TURN, U.S. ROUTE 66, NEAR MARSHFIELD, MISSOU-
RI, OCTOBER 10, 1971

HS-012 888

HIGHWAY SAFETY CHIEF URGES SOCIETY TO GET
TOUGH WITH ALCOHOLIC DRIVER

HS-010 330

HIGHWAY SAFETY FOUNDATION INDEPTH AC-
CIDENT INVESTIGATION PROGRAM; CASE STUDY
REPORT 14-1970

HS-700 358

HIGHWAY SAFETY LITERATURE ANNUAL CUMU-
LATION 1969. HUMAN FACTORS BIBLIOGRAPHY, IS-
SUES 69-1 THROUGH 69-50 (JANUARY-DECEMBER
1969)

HS-820 075

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM MANUAL. VOL. 8. AL-
COHOL IN RELATION TO HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-801 514

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM PRIORITIES
SEMINAR, FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, JULY 18-
20, 1969. PROCEEDINGS, VOL. 2: ALCOHOL AND
HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES

HS-820 056

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM STANDARDS

HS-820 307

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS: HOW DO WE KNOW
THEY WORK? NORTH CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM ON
HIGHWAY SAFETY, RALEIGH, SPRING, 1974. VOL. 10

HS-016 648

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC COLLISIONS. 1968 STATISTICS
RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC COLLI-
SIONS

HS-007 368

HOLIDAY DRINKING AND HIGHWAY FATALITIES

HS-005 279

HOW MUCH IS TOO MUCH? A STUDY OF "PROBLEM
CONSUMPTION" AS RELATED TO ALCOHOL AND
HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-012 686

IDENTIFY DRUNK DRIVER AS TOP HIGHWAY
THREAT

HS-005 635

INTERNATIONAL VEHICLE AND HIGHWAY SAFETY
CONFERENCE, MAY 30-JUNE 2, 1972, WASHINGTON,
D.C. PROCEEDINGS

HS-012 507

KEY ISSUES IN HIGHWAY LOSS REDUCTION.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSURANCE INSTITUTE FOR
HIGHWAY SAFETY 1970 SYMPOSIUM, WASHING-
TON, D. C., JUNE 9-10, 1970

HS-008 943

LEGAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG IN-
VOLVEMENT IN HIGHWAY SAFETY--ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL
REPORT

HS-801 656

MAKING BETTER USE OF EXISTING FACILITIES
THROUGH HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS.
MANPOWER ALLOCATION AND COUNTERMEA-
SURE EVALUATION

HS-015 166

MARYLAND'S HIGHWAY SAFETY NEEDS IN
DRIVER LICENSING

HS-007 939

MEDICAL IMPAIRMENT AND HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-004 237

MINNESOTA ALCOHOL PROGRAMS FOR HIGHWAY
SAFETY, 1972: AN OVERVIEW WITH STATISTICS

HS-014 227

NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY ADVISORY COMMIT-
TEE ANNUAL REPORT 1973

HS-801 441

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE SAFETY STUDY.
HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1973 (SEC. 214)

HS-801 383

PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY
RESPONSE TO ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY
CRASHES. A WORKING CONFERENCE HELD
NOVEMBER 18 AND 19, 1969 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF
MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR

HS-008 821

PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY
BUREAU OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANS-
PORTATION

HS-810 154

PROGRESS OF STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY
SAFETY PROGRAMS UNDER SAFETY STANDARDS
ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY
SAFETY BUREAU

HS-810 134

PROTOTYPE HIGHWAY SAFETY AND TRAFFIC OF-
FENSE ADJUDICATION TRAINING PROGRAM. FINAL
REPORT

HS-801 000

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS ON ALCOHOL
AND HIGHWAY SAFETY, ANN ARBOR, NOVEMBER
16-18, 1971. PROCEEDINGS

HS-012 465

REDI: TO ATTACK ALCOHOL-RELATED HIGHWAY
CRASHES

HS-810 177

REMARKS AT THE FHWA HIGHWAY SAFETY SYM-
POSIUM, AIRLIE HOUSE, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA

HS-810 093

REMARKS AT THE SYMPOSIUM ON EFFECTIVE
HIGHWAY SAFETY ADJUDICATION0 DENVER,
COLORADO, NOVEMBER 15, 1972

HS-810 247

REMARKS BEFORE THE FIRST ANNUAL WISCON-
SIN HIGHWAY SAFETY COORDINATOR'S ASSOCIA-
TION CONFERENCE, APPLETON, WISCONSIN, OC-
TOBER 26, 1972

HS-810 240

REMARKS BEFORE THE PILOT CLUB INTERNA-
TIONAL'S SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN
HIGHWAY SAFETY, WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUAR-
Y 10, 1968

HS-810 116

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUN-
CIL RELATIVE TO MASSACHUSETTS IMPLEMENTA-
TION OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF
1966

HS-006 104

SAFETY '71. A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINIS-
TRATION AND THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINIS-
TRATION UNDER THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF
1966 AND THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR
VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966

HS-820 223

SEMANTIC GYMNASTICS IN ALCOHOL-HIGHWAY
CRASH RESEARCH AND PUBLIC INFORMATION
PROGRAMS

HS-012 867

SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS TO PROMOTE
HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-004 593

STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC ROADS, SENATE PUBLIC WORKS COMMIT-
TEE REGARDING FEDERAL HIGHWAY LEGISLA-
TION, JULY 16, 1970

HS-810 224

STOP MURDER BY MOTOR. A STUDY OF
SLAUGHTER ON THE HIGHWAY AND WHAT YOU
CAN DO ABOUT IT

HS-015 473

STUDENT AND FACULTY SURVIVAL ON THE
HIGHWAY

HS-004 391

SUGGESTIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-003 290

SUGGESTIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-006 738

TESTIMONY ON HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS FOR
DELIVERY BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON ROADS, JUNE 10 AND 11, 1970

HS-820 089

TESTIMONY ON PENDING MATTERS RELATING TO
THE HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS

HS-810 079

THE ATTACK ON ALCOHOL RELATED HIGHWAY
DEATHS: PROGRESS REPORT

HS-810 179

May 15, 1976

THE FEDERAL-STATE HIGHWAY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP IN NORTH CAROLINA

HS-010 284

THE FUTURE OF HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-009 835

THE NATION'S HIGHWAY KILLER

HS-006 855

THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU'S PROPOSED ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURE PROGRAM

HS-810 166

THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM

HS-810 128

THE PHYSICIAN'S ROLE IN HIGHWAY SAFETY PT. 1

HS-006 835

THE RELATIONSHIP OF ALCOHOL ABUSE TO HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-810 165

THE ROLE OF THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY IN THE PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-008 832

THE SAFE VEHICLE OPERATOR (HIGHWAY)

HS-810 058

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU PROGRAM IN ALCOHOL SAFETY RESEARCH

HS-810 180

THE USE OF MASS MEDIA FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-801 209

THINKING TWICE ABOUT HIGHWAY SAFETY. [WISCONSIN] GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENT

HS-016 680

TRAFFIC SAFETY '72. A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION AND THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966 AND THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966

HS-800 989

VIOLENCE ON THE HIGHWAY

HS-810 121

VOLPE "PICTURES" DOT'S THINKING ON FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

HS-008 892

VOLPE ASKS LAWYERS FOR AID IN CUTTING HIGHWAY FATALITIES

HS-008 439

YOUTH AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: THE ANSWERS ARE BLOWIN' IN THE WIND

HS-810 246

HIGHWAYS

ARE CROWDED HIGHWAYS GETTING SAFER?

HS-008 290

AUTOMOBILES-HIGHWAYS-DEATHS AN ANALYSIS OF OUR AUTOMOBILE 2 CULTURE IN RELATION TO DEATH AND INJURY ON THE HIGHWAY

HS-005 731

MAKING STREETS AND HIGHWAYS SAFER: ENFORCEMENT IS THE KEY

HS-003 664

PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. WHAT HAPPENED ON MICHIGAN'S HIGHWAYS IN 1968

HS-009 924

SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS FOR THE PREVENTION OF INJURY AND DEATH ON THE HIGHWAYS

HS-005 321

SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS FOR THE PREVENTION OF MASS TRAUMA ON THE HIGHWAYS

HS-700 483

HILL

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. NORTH CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHWAY SAFETY, CHAPEL HILL, N. C., FALL, 1970, VOL. 3

HS-012 596

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE CONFERENCE (16TH) PROCEEDINGS, CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 19-21, 1972

HS-012 850

HILLSBOROUGH

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: FLORIDA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY)

HS-801 679

HIS

SPOTTING THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: NEW DEVICE MEASURES UNSTEADINESS OF HIS EYES. THIS MAY BE BETTER GAUGE OF IMPAIRED DRIVING ABILITY THAN BLOOD ALCOHOL

HS-007 280

HISTORIES

COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND DRIVING--A STUDY OF DRUG USAGE AND DRIVING HISTORIES AMONG ARRESTEES IN SIX METROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE U.S.

HS-012 868

DRIVING HISTORIES OF ALCOHOLICS IN A TREATMENT UNIT

HS-010 584

HISTORY

PERSONALITY AND DRINKING HISTORY VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH ACCIDENT RATES AMONG ALCOHOLICS

HS-002 393

HOHE

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-LAW" WENT INTO EFFECT)

HS-016 078

HOLIDAY

HOLIDAY DRINKING AND HIGHWAY FATALITIES
HS-005 279

PORTRAIT OF A HOLIDAY: MEMORIAL DAY, 1967.
SIGNIFICANT INJURY ACCIDENT FACTS
HS-014 141

THE DRIVE TO CUT HOLIDAY DEATHS
HS-014 620

HOLIDAYS

A WISE MOVE FOR THE HOLIDAYS
HS-004 410

HOLOCAUST

ALCOHOL AND THE HOLOCAUST ON OUR ROADS
HS-010 734

HOPE

NEW HOPE--NEW POSSIBILITIES. A REPORT TO THE
RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES ON THE ALCOHOL
SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP)
HS-800 741

HOSPITAL

A SURVEY OF FATAL TRAFFIC INJURIES IN UL-
LEVAL HOSPITAL, OSLO
HS-003 523

ALCOHOL-RELATED HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS. A
HOSPITAL SURVEY
HS-010 735

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS UPON ADMIS-
SION TO A HOSPITAL CASUALTY DEPARTMENT
HS-010 819

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ADULT PATIENTS
ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL AFTER ROAD TRAFFIC
ACCIDENTS
HS-006 915

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN ALCOHOL-
IC TREATMENT CENTER IN A COMMUNITY
GENERAL HOSPITAL
HS-008 605

RANDOM TESTS AND HOSPITAL TESTS FOR BLOOD
ALCOHOL LEVELS
HS-013 389

HOSPITALIZATION

DRUGS, DRUNKEN DRIVING, THE DELIVERY OF
MEDICAL CARE, THE HIGH COST OF HOSPITALIZA-
TION
HS-010 742

HOSPITALIZED

ALCOHOLICS AT FAULT IN FATAL ACCIDENTS
AND HOSPITALIZED ALCOHOLICS; A COMPARISON
HS-007 065

DRIVING RECORDS OF PERSONS HOSPITALIZED
FOR SUICIDE GESTURES
HS-004 970

HOSTILITY

EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN DRINKING, HOSTILITY,
AND ALIENATION ON DRIVING OF YOUNG MEN
HS-017 005

HOT

A STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF HOT PURSUIT BY
THE POLICE
HS-800 275

HOTELS

THE EFFECT ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS OF EX-
TENDED TRADING HOURS AT HOTELS
HS-015 760

HOURS

THE EFFECT ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS OF EX-
TENDED TRADING HOURS AT HOTELS
HS-015 760

HOUSE

REMARKS AT THE FHWA HIGHWAY SAFETY SYM-
POSIUM, AIRLIE HOUSE, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA
HS-810 093

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUB-
COMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
WORKS, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB.
17, 1972
HS-810 211

TESTIMONY ON HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS FOR
DELIVERY BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON ROADS, JUNE 10 AND 11, 1970
HS-820 089

HUMAN

A HUMAN FACTORS ANALYSIS OF MOST RESPONSI-
BLE DRIVERS IN FATAL ACCIDENTS, TECHNICAL
REPORT
HS-801 144

A MOTOR ACCIDENT CAUSAL SYSTEM; THE
HUMAN ELEMENT. TECHNICAL REPORT
HS-801 214

COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF
CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, DIAZEPAM, AND PLACEBO
ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE
HS-001 267

COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF
CHLORMEZANONE WITH ASPIRIN AND PLACEBO
ON PERFORMANCE UNDER DELAYED AUDITORY
FEEDBACK (DAF)
HS-001 266

COUNTERMEASURES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN
FACTORS IN RELATION TO PEDESTRIAN
BEHAVIOR, REGULATIONS AND LAW ENFORCE-
MENT
HS-015 125

DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE, ETHANOL AND DEXTRO-
AMPHETAMINE-X ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON
PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS STRESSED
WITH DELAYED AUDITOR FEEDBACK (DAF)
HS-001 262

EFFECT OF D-AMPHETAMINE AND ALCOHOL ON
ATTENTIVE MOTOR PERFORMANCE IN HUMAN
SUBJECTS
HS-001 263

HIGHWAY SAFETY LITERATURE ANNUAL CUMU-
LATION 1969. HUMAN FACTORS BIBLIOGRAPHY, IS-
SUES 69-1 THROUGH 69-50 (JANUARY-DECEMBER
1969)
HS-820 075

May 15, 1976

- HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS OF AUTOMOBILE SAFETY**
HS-700 201
- HUMAN FACTOR VARIABLES AND FATAL VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS: A PILOT STUDY. FINAL REPORT**
HS-800 921
- HUMAN FACTORS IN THE CONTROL OF ROAD VEHICLES**
HS-005 868
- HUMAN FACTORS IN TRAFFIC SAFETY: A REAPPRAISAL**
HS-013 753
- HUMAN VARIABLES IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE**
HS-015 308
- HUMAN VARIABLES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS; A DIGEST OF RESEARCH AND SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY**
HS-000 282
- HUMAN VARIABLES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: A DIGEST OF RESEARCH**
HS-008 549
- MEPROBAMATE, ETHANOL; OR MEPROBAMATE-ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS UNDER DELAYED AUDIOFEEDBACK (DAF)**
HS-001 264
- MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: HUMAN CAUSES AND INJURIES SUSTAINED. AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF 35 [ALCOHOL RELATED] ACCIDENTS**
HS-016 785
- SOME REMARKS ON THE EFFECT OF DRUGS, LACK OF SLEEP AND LOUD NOISE ON HUMAN PERFORMANCE**
HS-013 463
- THE CRIMINAL ON THE ROAD: A SOCIOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTION TO RESEARCH ON HUMAN BEHAVIOUR IN THE ROAD TRAFFIC SITUATION**
HS-010 475
- HUMANITARIAN**
CHALLENGES TO HUMANITARIAN-LEGAL APPROACHES FOR ELIMINATING THE HAZARDS OF PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-008 829
- HUMANS**
ALCOHOL ACCUMULATION IN HUMANS AFTER PROLONGED DRINKING
HS-001 265
- HYDROCARBONS**
ALCOHOLS AND HYDROCARBONS AS MOTOR FUELS
HS-002 588
- HYPNOTICS**
DRUG INTERACTION ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING: HYPNOTICS AND ALCOHOL
HS-015 124
- IDAHO**
MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. GROSS & SONS TRANSPORT COMPANY-ACCIDENT OF JANUARY 24, 1969-JEROME, IDAHO
HS-006 008
- IDENTIFICATION**
IDENTIFICATION OF COUNTERMEASURES FOR THE YOUTH CRASH PROBLEM RELATED TO ALCOHOL. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 344
- IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONALITY, ATTITUDINAL, AND BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DRINKING DRIVERS**
HS-010 099
- IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM DRINKING AMONG DRUNKEN DRIVERS**
HS-002 427
- THE IDENTIFICATION, QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEPROBAMATE AND GLUTETHIMIDE IN BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL**
HS-007 382
- IGNITION**
EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK
HS-014 555
- EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK**
HS-014 556
- EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON TWO PSYCHOMOTOR TASKS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK**
HS-014 552
- ILLINOIS**
BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES IN ILLINOIS
HS-003 101
- EVALUATION OF THE ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL DRIVER EDUCATION PROGRAM**
HS-840 012
- FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HAD BEEN DRINKING IN ILLINOIS-1962**
HS-006 791
- REMARKS AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF KEMPER INSURANCE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 14, 1972**
HS-810 231
- THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ILLINOIS-1964**
HS-006 793
- THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ILLINOIS - 1963**
HS-006 792
- ILLNESS**
A STATISTICAL PILOT STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS, TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS AND ACCIDENTS
HS-007 247

A STATISTICAL STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS AND TRAFFIC AC-
CIDENTS

HS-007 346

ALCOHOLISM, MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE DRUNK
DRIVER

HS-003 145

IMAGE

THE NEW IMAGE OF THE OLDER PEDESTRIAN

HS-006 123

IMPACT

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUA-
TION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED
ANALYSIS. CH. 2: ASAP PROGRAM EVALUATION
METHODOLOGY AND OVERALL PROGRAM IMPACT

HS-801 193

AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEA-
SURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT.
ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (OREGON)

HS-801 069

AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEA-
SURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT.
ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (WASHINGTON)

HS-801 070

DESIGN ISSUES OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE
LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH
INVOLVEMENT

HS-015 330

MECKLENBURG ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PRO-
JECT. TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT MEASURES.
ANALYTICAL STUDY

HS-801 071

PROJECT IMPACT CUTS ACCIDENTS

HS-006 279

RESULTS OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE LOWER
LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH IN-
VOLVEMENT

HS-016 134

IMPAIRED

ALCOHOL AND THE IMPAIRED DRIVER: A MANUAL
ON THE MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS OF CHEMICAL
TESTS FOR INTOXICATION

HS-005 900

ALCOHOLISM IN "IMPAIRED" AND DRUNKEN DRIV-
ING

HS-003 636

AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF SIGN
BRIGHTNESS ON THE SIGN READING BEHAVIOR OF
ALCOHOL IMPAIRED DRIVERS

HS-016 248

BACKGROUND RESEARCH FOR THE DEVELOP-
MENT OF PROGRAMMING FOR THE CONVICTED AL-
COHOL IMPAIRED DRIVER

HS-017 000

IMPAIRED DRIVING AND ALCOHOLISM: PER-
SONALITY OR PHARMACOLOGIC EFFECT?

HS-006 971

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY: THE DRIVER
(ALCOHOLICALLY IMPAIRED)

HS-000 884

SPOTTING THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: NEW DEVICE
MEASURES UNSTEADINESS OF HIS EYES. THIS
MAY BE BETTER GAUGE OF IMPAIRED DRIVING
ABILITY THAN BLOOD ALCOHOL

HS-007 280

THE ALBERTA IMPAIRED DRIVER'S PROJECT--
(I.D.P.); A COUNTERMEASURE TO COPE WITH THE
DRINKING DRIVER

HS-016 952

THE IMPAIRED DRIVER

HS-000 281

THE PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL PERCEPTION OF THE
LAWS DEALING WITH THE ALCOHOLICALLY IM-
PAIRED DRIVER

HS-012 598

IMPAIRMENT

A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE PHYSTESETER: A
TEST FOR DRIVER IMPAIRMENT

HS-012 869

ACUTE TOLERANCE TO BEHAVIORAL IMPAIRMENT
BY ALCOHOL IN MODERATE AND HEAVY DRIN-
KERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 160

ALCOHOL AND DRUG IMPAIRMENT OF THE
DRIVER

HS-012 928

ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT DETECTION BY THE
PHYSTESETER--EVALUATION PROGRAM SUMMARY

HS-012 929

ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT IN HIGHWAY FATALITIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1972

HS-016 046

MEDICAL IMPAIRMENT AND HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-004 237

MEDICAL IMPAIRMENT TO DRIVING

HS-014 210

PHYSIOLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT AND PERSONALITY
FACTORORS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS OF ALCOHOL-
ICS

HS-006 182

RECENT FINDINGS ON THE IMPAIRMENT OF AIR-
MANSHIP BY ALCOHOL

HS-000 324

THE DEMONSTRATION OF IMPAIRMENT IN
DRIVERS

HS-007 318

IMPEDIMENTS

INTERORGANIZATIONAL IMPEDIMENTS TO THE
REDUCTION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC MOR-
TALITY

HS-008 833

IMPLEMENTATION

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUN-
CIL RELATIVE TO MASSACHUSETTS IMPLEMENTA-
TION OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF
1966

HS-006 104

May 15, 1976

IMPLICATIONS

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON
SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AU-
TOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK

HS-014 555

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON
SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AU-
TOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK

HS-014 556

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON TWO
PSYCHOMOTOR TASKS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AU-
TOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK

HS-014 552

IMPLIED

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED - IMPLIED CONSENT
STATUTE IN OHIO

HS-005 682

IMPLIED CONSENT LAWS

HS-009 508

KNOW THE LAW. INTERPRETATION OF IMPLIED
CONSENT LAWS BY THE COURTS. PT. 4

HS-010 382

IMPORTANCE

ALCOHOL AND SUDDEN DEATH-IMPORTANCE OF
TESTING SEVERAL BODY FLUIDS

HS-005 355

RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND
DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND THEIR IM-
PORTANCE AS A CAUSE OF ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-003 066

IMPORTANCE

REVISED BMCS REGS POINT UP DRIVER IMPORTAN-
CE

HS-009 948

IMPORTANT

WHAT'S IMPORTANT TO YOUNG DRIVERS?

HS-009 854

IMPREGNATION

RESEARCH RESULTS ON DRIVERS BLOOD AL-
COHOL LEVELS IN FRANCE (QUELQUES
RESULTATS DE RECHERCHES MENEES EN FRANCE
A PROPOS DE L'IMPREGNATION ETHYLIQUE DES
CONDUCTEURS)

HS-015 594

IMPROVEMENT

ACCIDENT AND VIOLATION REDUCTION THROUGH
BRIEF DRIVER IMPROVEMENT INTERVIEWS

HS-006 296

BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM. DRIVER IMPROVE-
MENT ANALYST. STUDENT STUDY GUIDE

HS-800 899

DRIVER IMPROVEMENT: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH
LITERATURE

HS-016 320

THINKING TWICE ABOUT HIGHWAY SAFETY.
[WISCONSIN] GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON
HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENT

HS-016 680

WORKSHOP ON DRIVER IMPROVEMENT AND
DRIVER LICENSING, PROCEEDINGS SAN FRAN-
CISCO, 14-17 FEBRUARY 1974

HS-016 319

IMPROVEMENTS

MAKING BETTER USE OF EXISTING FACILITIES
THROUGH HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS.
MANPOWER ALLOCATION AND COUNTERMEA-
SURE EVALUATION

HS-015 166

IMPULSE

YOUNG MALE DRIVERS. IMPULSE EXPRESSION,
ACCIDENTS, AND VIOLATIONS

HS-003 721

INCIDENCE

CALIFORNIA STUDY FINDS HIGH INCIDENCE OF
NATURAL CAUSES IN DRIVER FATALITIES

HS-007 539

THE INCIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN THE BLOOD OF
SOME FATALLY INJURED ROAD USERS

HS-000 940

THE INCIDENCE OF DRUGS IN FATALLY INJURED
DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 753

THE INCIDENCE OF DRUGS IN FATALLY INJURED
DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 016

INCIDENT

BLOOD ALCOHOL IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS: MEA-
SUREMENT AND INTERPRETATION FOR
MEDICOLEGAL PURPOSES. 1. EFFECT OF TIME IN-
TERVAL BETWEEN INCIDENT AND SAMPLE
ACQUISITION

HS-015 120

INCIDENTS

STUDY OF WRONG WAY TRAFFIC ON FREEWAY
RAMPS. ANALYSIS OF WRONG-WAY INCIDENTS ON
MICHIGAN FREEWAYS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-005 404

INCLUDED

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CHILDREN IN
HELSINKI IN 1965 AND THE SOCIAL BACKGROUND
OF THE CHILDREN INCLUDED

HS-005 421

INDEPTH

HIGHWAY SAFETY FOUNDATION INDEPTH AC-
CIDENT INVESTIGATION PROGRAM; CASE STUDY
REPORT 14-1970

HS-700 358

INDIANA

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: INDIANA (INDIANAPOLIS)

HS-801 675

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5A. APPENDIX A:
ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA,
GEORGIA, INDIANA

HS-801 695

INDIANAPOLIS

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: INDIANA (INDIANAPOLIS)

HS-801 675

INDICATE

RECENT CASES INDICATE COURTS' AWARENESS
OF TRAFFIC PROBLEM. PART 1

HS-005 649

INDIVIDUAL

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: VERMONT

HS-801 670

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: UTAH (SALT LAKE COUNTY)

HS-801 671

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MASSACHUSETTS (BOSTON)

HS-801 672

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MINNESOTA (HENNEPIN COUNTY)

HS-801 673

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: LOUISIANA (NEW ORLEANS)

HS-801 674

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: INDIANA (INDIANAPOLIS)

HS-801 675

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: ARIZONA (PHOENIX)

HS-801 676

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: ARKANSAS (PULASKI COUNTY)

HS-801 677

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: CALIFORNIA (LOS ANGELES COUNTY)

HS-801 678

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: FLORIDA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY)

HS-801 679

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: GEORGIA (COLUMBUS)

HS-801 680,

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: VIRGINIA (FAIRFAX COUNTY)

HS-801 681

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: TEXAS (SAN ANTONIO)

HS-801 682

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MISSOURI (KANSAS CITY)

HS-801 683

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: NEBRASKA (LINCOLN)

HS-801 684

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: NEW HAMPSHIRE

HS-801 685

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: OHIO (CINCINNATI)

HS-801 686

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: OKLAHOMA (OKLAHOMA CITY)

HS-801 687

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: SOUTH CAROLINA (RICHLAND COUNTY)

HS-801 688

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: SOUTH DAKOTA

HS-801 689

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MAINE (CUMBERLAND)

HS-801 690

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MARYLAND (BALTIMORE)

HS-801 691

INDIVIDUAL

JUSTICE FOR THE INDIVIDUAL

HS-010 444

INDIVIDUALS

DIE ALKOHOLBEGUTACHTUNG BEI TRAU-
MATISIERTEN UND NARKOTISIERTEN (THE
EVALUATION OF BLOOD ALCOHOL IN TRAU-
MATIZED AND ANESTHETIZED INDIVIDUALS)

HS-016 069

INDUCTION

DELAYED AUDIO FEEDBACK (DAF) FOR INDUC-
TION OF ANXIETY

HS-003 364

INDUSTRIES

REMARKS BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
LICENSED BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES, INC. NEW
YORK CITY, JANUARY 26, 1972

HS-810 189

INDUSTRY

A DEFINITION STUDY FOR A PROGRAM OF
HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCH FOR THE AUTOMO-
BILE INSURANCE INDUSTRY

HS-006 992

May 15, 1976

THE ROLE OF THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY IN THE
PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY
CRASHES

HS-008 832

INFLUENCES

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES ON DRIVING-RELATED
BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY
STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEU-
ROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY

HS-013 870

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON CLOSED-COURSE
DRIVING PERFORMANCE

HS-013 869

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON CLOSED-COURSE
DRIVING PERFORMANCE

HS-015 153

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON DRIVING-RELATED
BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY
STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEU-
ROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY

HS-015 150

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON SENSORY MOTOR
FUNCTION, VISUAL PERCEPTION, AND ATTENTION

HS-015 151

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ALCOHOL IN-
FLUENCES UPON ATTENTION AS A CRUCIAL FAC-
TOR IN HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-016 995

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING BEHAVIOR
IN AN INSTRUMENTED CAR

HS-013 482

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-
RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULA-
TION DURING SIMULATED PASSING

HS-014 841

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-
RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULA-
TION DURING SIMULATED PASSING

HS-016 993

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON DRIVING IN AN
INSTRUMENTED CAR. ANNUAL REPORT

HS-800 625

INFORMATION

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUA-
TION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED
ANALYSIS. CH. 7: EVALUATION OF THE PUBLIC IN-
FORMATION AND EDUCATION COUNTERMEASURE
ACTIVITIES

HS-801 198

DETROIT'S STORY: PUBLIC INFORMATION CUTS
THE DRINKING DRIVER TOLL

HS-007 222

EYE MOVEMENT ANALYSIS OF VISUAL INFORMA-
TION ACQUISITION IN DRIVING: AN OVERVIEW

HS-014 335

ON THE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION
COUNTERMEASURE OF ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION
PROJECTS. ANNUAL REPORT

HS-801 632

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS ON ALCOHOL
AND HIGHWAY SAFETY, ANN ARBOR, NOVEMBER
16-18, 1971. PROCEEDINGS

HS-012 465

SEMANTIC GYMNASTICS IN ALCOHOL-HIGHWAY
CRASH RESEARCH AND PUBLIC INFORMATION
PROGRAMS

HS-012 867

THE EFFECT OF STRESS ON DRIVER INFORMATION
SEEKING

HS-011 107

VISUAL ACQUISITION OF INFORMATION IN DRIV-
ING THROUGH EYE-MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES: AN
OVERVIEW

HS-012 602

INGESTION

EFFECT OF INGESTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS ON
AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL

HS-016 209

INITIATIVE

MANY ENDORSE DRUNK-DRIVING INITIATIVE

HS-004 101

INJURED

A CONTROLLED INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARAC-
TERISTICS OF ADULT PEDESTRIANS FATALLY IN-
JURED BY MOTOR VEHICLES IN MANHATTAN

HS-007 006

AGE EFFECTS AND AUTOPSY EVIDENCE OF DIS-
EASE IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS

HS-010 515

DISABLED DRIVERS AND ELDERLY PERSONS IN-
JURED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-003 503

THE INCIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN THE BLOOD OF
SOME FATALLY INJURED ROAD USERS

HS-000 940

THE INCIDENCE OF DRUGS IN FATALLY INJURED
DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 753

THE INCIDENCE OF DRUGS IN FATALLY INJURED
DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 016

VALUE AND DEFICIENCIES OF STUDIES ON BAC'S
AMONG DEAD AND INJURED

HS-015 584

INJURED

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN COLLISIONS INVOLV-
ING TRUCKS AND THE FATALLY INJURED

HS-010 583

INJURIES

A SURVEY OF FATAL TRAFFIC INJURIES IN UL-
LEVAL HOSPITAL, OSLO

HS-003 523

AUTOMOBILE-ACCIDENT INJURIES AND ACCIDENT
PATHOLOGY

HS-800 434

CLINICAL EVALUATION OF INJURIES RELATED TO
SNOWMOBILES

HS-012 852

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: HUMAN CAUSES
AND INJURIES SUSTAINED. AN IN-DEPTH STUDY
OF 35 [ALCOHOL RELATED] ACCIDENTS

HS-016 785

PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. A STUDY OF MICHIGAN'S
1967 AUTO INJURIES AND FATALITIES

HS-009 923

TWO DEFINITIVE FACTORS IN TRAFFIC DEATHS
AND INJURIES: THE DRINKING DRIVER AND CAR
DESIGN

HS-014 175

INJURY

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE INVOLVE-
MENT OF ALCOHOL IN PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS
RESULTING IN DEATH AND INJURY. INTERIM RE-
PORT

HS-801 413

AUTOMOBILES-HIGHWAYS-DEATHS AN ANALYSIS
OF OUR AUTOMOBILE 2 CULTURE IN RELATION TO
DEATH AND INJURY ON THE HIGHWAY

HS-005 731

DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS. MOTOR VEHICLE
INJURY PREVENTION PROGRAM

HS-004 676

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES. CRASH INJURY
MANAGEMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICERS. COURSE GUIDE

HS-820 284

ETIOLOGY OF MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MECHANISMS OF IN-
JURY

HS-003 846

FACT AND FICTION ABOUT ACCIDENTAL INJURY

HS-006 289

HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR
SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS. MOTOR
VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY
HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967

HS-009 576

MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMER-
GENCY HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967
HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR
SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS

HS-010 638

PORTRAIT OF A HOLIDAY: MEMORIAL DAY, 1967.
SIGNIFICANT INJURY ACCIDENT FACTS

HS-014 141

SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS FOR THE PREVEN-
TION OF INJURY AND DEATH ON THE HIGHWAYS

HS-005 321

THE EFFECT OF TRAFFIC LAW AND ENFORCE-
MENT ON INJURY PATTERNS

HS-013 344

WHITHER TRAFFIC INJURY RESEARCH ON THE
CANADIAN SCENE? A GOOD QUESTION

HS-700 477

INKRAFTTRETEN

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTAL-
KOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENT-
NAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM
LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0.8-
PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE
VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE
TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF
DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-
PER MILLE-LAW"

HS-016 078

INNOCENCE

INTOXICATION AND INNOCENCE IN A CITY'S
FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-014 780

INSTITUTE

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION TECHNICIAN INSTRU-
CTOR TRAINING INSTITUTE, VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 845

ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE VER-
MONT SYMPOSIUM. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND
RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL IN-
STITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM.
FORUM DISCUSSION

HS-015 158

DWI INSTRUCTOR TRAINING INSTITUTE: FINAL RE-
PORT

HS-801 652

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE ON THE PREVENTION AND
TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM (11TH), JUNE 14-25,
1965, OSLO, NORWAY. SELECTED PAPERS

HS-700 080

KEY ISSUES IN HIGHWAY LOSS REDUCTION.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSURANCE INSTITUTE FOR
HIGHWAY SAFETY 1970 SYMPOSIUM, WASHING-
TON, D. C., JUNE 9-10, 1970

HS-008 943

INSTITUTIONAL

THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: INSTITUTIONAL RESPON-
SES AND A COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE

HS-014 781

INSTRUCTOR

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION TECHNICIAN INSTRU-
CTOR TRAINING INSTITUTE, VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 845

ALCOHOL ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURES IN-
STRUCTOR'S MANUAL

HS-800 596

DWI INSTRUCTOR TRAINING INSTITUTE: FINAL RE-
PORT

HS-801 652

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. IN-
STRUCTOR'S MANUAL

HS-801 222

INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDE. NEW YORK STATE PRE-
LICENSING COURSE FOR DRIVERS.

HS-016 924

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. INSTRU-
CTOR'S MANUAL

HS-013 135

INSTRUMENT

LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY
INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 2--INSTRUMENT
SCREENING EXPERIMENTS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 926

LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY
INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 3--INSTRUMENT PER-
FORMANCE AT HIGH BAL. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 927

May 15, 1976

INSTRUMENTATION

BREATH MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTATION IN THE U. S.

HS-016 255

BREATH MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTATION IN THE U.S.

HS-801 621

INSTRUMENTED

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING BEHAVIOR IN AN INSTRUMENTED CAR

HS-013 482

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON DRIVING IN AN INSTRUMENTED CAR. ANNUAL REPORT

HS-800 625

THE COMBINED EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND COMMON PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS: FIELD STUDIES WITH AN INSTRUMENTED AUTOMOBILE

HS-016 287

INSTRUMENTS

THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATIVE INSTRUMENTS FOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR DRUNKEN DRIVERS

HS-016 246

INSULIN

INFLUENCE OF INSULIN ON THE RATE OF ETHYL ALCOHOL OXIDATION IN BLOOD

HS-003 777

INSURANCE

A DEFINITION STUDY FOR A PROGRAM OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCH FOR THE AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE INDUSTRY

HS-006 992

ALCOHOL IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. THE EFFECT ON AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COSTS, COURT CASE LOADS, AND UNDERWRITING SELECTION

HS-006 231

KEY ISSUES IN HIGHWAY LOSS REDUCTION. PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSURANCE INSTITUTE FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY 1970 SYMPOSIUM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 9-10, 1970

HS-008 943

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE FAULT SYSTEM AS COMPARED WITH THE NO-FAULT SYSTEM OF AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

HS-007 423

REMARKS AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF KEMPER INSURANCE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 14, 1972

HS-810 231

THE ROLE OF THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY IN THE PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-008 832

INTERACTION

DRUG INTERACTION ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING: HYPNOTICS AND ALCOHOL

HS-015 124

IMPROVED DRIVER PERFORMANCE AND DRIVER/VEHICLE/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

HS-012 523

IMPROVED DRIVER PERFORMANCE AND DRIVER/VEHICLE/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

HS-810 200

INTERACTION BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND DRUGS, AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO DRIVING

HS-015 593

INTERACTION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS AND TRAFFIC SAFETY

HS-015 592

INTERDISCIPLINARY

THE DRINKING DRIVER--AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE LEGAL MANAGEMENT OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM. PT. 1. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 021

INTEREST

IS TRAFFIC SAFETY IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST? WHEN? HOW MUCH?

HS-008 761

INTERLOCK

A CRITICAL TRACKING TASK AS AN ALCOHOL INTERLOCK SYSTEM

HS-012 927

AN INVESTIGATION OF SERIAL CHOICE REACTION TIME AS THE BASIS FOR AN ALCOHOL INTERLOCK

HS-012 849

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK

HS-014 555

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK

HS-014 556

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON TWO PSYCHOMOTOR TASKS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK

HS-014 552

EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF SECOND-GENERATION ALCOHOL SAFETY-INTERLOCK SYSTEMS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-800 967

LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 2--INSTRUMENT SCREENING EXPERIMENTS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 926

LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 3--INSTRUMENT PERFORMANCE AT HIGH BAL. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 927

SOLID-STATE BREATH ALCOHOL VEHICLE INTERLOCK SYSTEM

HS-012 926

INTERNAL

MOTOR-CYCLE ACCIDENTS AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS SPECIALLY CONSIDERED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND INTERNAL DISEASES

HS-003 549

INTERNATIONAL

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS: PROCEEDINGS OF THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC, LONDON.

HS-000 259

AN INTERNATIONAL STUDY OF ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY-INTERIM REPORT

HS-012 533

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF ROAD SAFETY

HS-810 245

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY FOR ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES WORKSHOP. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 220

INTERNATIONAL VEHICLE AND HIGHWAY SAFETY CONFERENCE, MAY 30-JUNE 2, 1972, WASHINGTON, D.C. PROCEEDINGS

HS-012 507

REMARKS BEFORE THE PILOT CLUB INTERNATIONAL'S SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN HIGHWAY SAFETY, WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 10, 1968

HS-810 116

REMARKS BEFORE THE 49TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF PILOT INTERNATIONAL, MIAMI BEACH, JULY 21, 1970

HS-810 222

INTERORGANIZATIONAL

INTERORGANIZATIONAL IMPEDIMENTS TO THE REDUCTION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC MORTALITY

HS-008 833

INTERPRETATION

BLOOD ALCOHOL IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS: MEASUREMENT AND INTERPRETATION FOR MEDICOLEGAL PURPOSES. 1. EFFECT OF TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN INCIDENT AND SAMPLE ACQUISITION

HS-015 120

COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND DRIVING--A STUDY OF DRUG USAGE AND DRIVING HISTORIES AMONG ARRESTEES IN SIX METROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE U.S.

HS-012 868

COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 648

KNOW THE LAW. INTERPRETATION OF IMPLIED CONSENT LAWS BY THE COURTS. PT. 4

HS-010 382

INTERRUPTED

INTERRUPTED TIME-SERIES METHODS FOR THE EVALUATION OF TRAFFIC LAW REFORMS

HS-015 705

INTERSTATE

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON COMPLETED SECTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM 1968-70

HS-011 085

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE INTERSTATE SYSTEM, 1968-71

HS-012 474

INTERVAL

BLOOD ALCOHOL IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS: MEASUREMENT AND INTERPRETATION FOR MEDICOLEGAL PURPOSES. 1. EFFECT OF TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN INCIDENT AND SAMPLE ACQUISITION

HS-015 120

INTERVIEWS

ACCIDENT AND VIOLATION REDUCTION THROUGH BRIEF DRIVER IMPROVEMENT INTERVIEWS,

HS-006 296

INTOXICATED

A SURVEY OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING PROBLEM DRINKERS CONVICTED OF DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED. SUMMARY. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 612

AN ANALYSIS OF ALCOHOL SAFETY SCHOOLS (PHOENIX DRIVING-WHILE-INTOXICATED COURSE). 1972 ANALYTIC STUDY 6

HS-801 079

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED±IMPLIED CONSENT STATUTE IN OHIO

HS-005 682

MANSLAUGHTER: AUTOMOBILE OWNER WHO PERMITTED INTOXICATED PERSON TO DRIVE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR FATAL COLLISION

HS-006 392

THE INTOXICATED MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR

HS-012 420

THE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED

HS-003 370

VEHICLE COUNTERMEASURES FOR INTOXICATED DRIVERS

HS-011 100

INTOXICATING

DRUNKEN DRIVING-THE CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PURVEYOR OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR

HS-006 181

LAWS OF ARKANSAS AND SELECTED STATES REGARDING THE OPERATION OF A MOTOR VEHICLE WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR

HS-002 237

SOME EXPERIENCES WITH CASES OF DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR IN VICTORIA: AN ESSAY ON DRUNK DRIVING

HS-006 913

INTOXICATION

ALCOHOL AND THE IMPAIRED DRIVER: A MANUAL ON THE MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS OF CHEMICAL TESTS FOR INTOXICATION

HS-005 900

DETECTION AND SANCTIONS OF THE STATE OF INTOXICATION IN DRIVERS (DETECTION ET SANC-

May 15, 1976

- TIONS DE L'ETAT ALCOOLIQUE DES CONDUCTEURS)
HS-009 042
- EXAMINATION OF ALCOHOL INTOXICATION IN CASES OF SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS, 2. A MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL EXAMINATION AND BLOOD ALCOHOL
HS-015 784
- INTOXICATION AND INNOCENCE IN A CITY'S FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-014 780
- SOME PROBLEMS OF BARBITURATE AND ALCOHOL INTOXICATION
HS-003 929
- THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT: THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING, REFLECTORIZATION AND DRIVER INTOXICATION
HS-002 004
- THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT: THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING, REFLECTORIZATION AND DRIVER INTOXICATION
HS-006 306
- VIOLENT DEATHS AND ALCOHOL INTOXICATION
HS-700 493
- VIOLENT DEATHS AND ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION
HS-004 104
- INTRAVENOUS**
- DRIVING ABILITY AND REACTION TIMES FOLLOWING INTRAVENOUS ANAESTHESIA
HS-003 717
- THE USE OF ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY TO MEASURE RECOVERY TIME AFTER INTRAVENOUS ANAESTHESIA
HS-005 280
- INTRODUCTORY**
- ALCOHOLISM SHOULD BE A REPORTABLE DISEASE. A PANEL DISCUSSION. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS
HS-008 603
- INVESTIGATION**
- A CONTROLLED INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT PEDESTRIANS FATALY INJURED BY MOTOR VEHICLES IN MANHATTAN
HS-007 006
- ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION TECHNICIAN INSTRUCTOR TRAINING INSTITUTE, VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 845
- ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 5: EVALUATION OF THE PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION AND PROBATION COUNTERMESURE ACTIVITIES
HS-801 196
- AN EVALUATION INVESTIGATION CONCERNED WITH TEACHING SELECTED CONCEPTS RELATED TO ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT AND TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT
HS-840 017
- AN INVESTIGATION OF SERIAL CHOICE REACTION TIME AS THE BASIS FOR AN ALCOHOL INTERLOCK
HS-012 849
- DIE UNTERSUCHUNG KRAFTFAHRWESENTLICHER LEISTUNGSMINDERUNGEN DURCH ARZNEIMITTEL (THE INVESTIGATION OF SUBSTANTIAL TRAFFIC PERFORMANCE DIMINUTION WHILE UNDER INFLUENCE OF DRUGS)
HS-016 076
- HIGHWAY SAFETY FOUNDATION INDEPTH ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION PROGRAM; CASE STUDY REPORT 14-1970
HS-700 358
- INVESTIGATION OF 31 FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 262
- MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FREEPORT TRANSPORT, INC.--ACCIDENT--FEBRUARY 1, 1968--BAIRDFORD, PENNSYLVANIA
HS-005 998
- MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. GROSS & SONS TRANSPORT COMPANY-ACCIDENT OF JANUARY 24, 1969-JEROME, IDAHO
HS-006 008
- MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. MID-CONTINENT FREIGHT LINES, INC.-ACCIDENT-OCTOBER 20, 1968-KANSAS CITY, MO.
HS-006 006
- MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. O'NAN TRANSFER COMPANY ACCIDENT--SEPTEMBER 28, 1972--JONESBORO, TENNESSEE
HS-013 102
- MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT CO., INC. ACCIDENT, MARCH 8, 1973, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA
HS-013 937
- MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. TRANS-AMERICAN VAN SERVICE, INC. ACCIDENT OF JUNE 16, 1969, GREELEY, COLO.
HS-009 292
- MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. WILLIAM VOLKER AND COMPANY AND KERRVILLE BUS COMPANY. ACCIDENT--MARCH 7, 1973--BAKERSFIELD, TEXAS. NINE KILLED
HS-013 820
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION PROGRAM, UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 410
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FINAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 13 JUNE 1969 TO 31 JULY 1970
HS-800 320
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FINAL REPORT 1970-71
HS-800 617
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 620
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FINAL REPORT 3
HS-800 713
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 782

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
MMF-cFINAL REPORT 1971

HS-800 692

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
VOL. 1. TECHNICAL REPORT. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 597

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
VOL. 1. FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT

HS-800 650

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
VOL. 1, SUMMARY OF IN-DEPTH INVESTIGATIONS
IN BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 180

SPECIAL ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION STUDIES: THE
ROLE OF ALCOHOL/DRUG INVOLVEMENT

HS-012 858

SPECIAL ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION STUDIES: THE
ROLE OF ALCOHOL/DRUG INVOLVEMENT

HS-820 235

THE INVESTIGATION OF VEHICULAR CARBON
MONOXIDE FATALITIES

HS-008 815

THE MEDICO-LEGAL INVESTIGATION OF THE
DRINKING DRIVER; REPORT OF A SPECIAL COM-
MITTEE TO THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

HS-001 981

INVESTIGATIONS

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ALCOHOL IN-
FLUENCES UPON ATTENTION AS A CRUCIAL FAC-
TOR IN HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-016 995

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
VOL. 1, SUMMARY OF IN-DEPTH INVESTIGATIONS
IN BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 180

SYMPOSIUM ON CAR CRASH INVESTIGATIONS AND
THEIR USEFULNESS--MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW

HS-015 602

THE OCCURRENCE OF SOME DRUGS AND TOXIC
AGENTS ENCOUNTERED IN DRINKING DRIVER IN-
VESTIGATIONS

HS-003 111

INVOLVEMENT

A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE LITERATURE ON
"ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT" IN HIGHWAY DEATHS

HS-016 979

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE INVOLVE-
MENT OF ALCOHOL IN PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS
RESULTING IN DEATH AND INJURY. INTERIM RE-
PORT

HS-801 413

A SURVEY OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT FROM
SELECTED CALIFORNIA COUNTIES, 1962-1968

HS-007 801

A SURVEY OF POST-MORTEM BLOOD-ALCOHOLS
FROM 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966. ALCOHOL
INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE AC-
CIDENTS IN 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966

HS-005 493

ACCIDENT INVOLVEMENT OF YOUNG DRIVERS IN
SUFFOLK COUNTY

HS-012 291

AGE, EXPOSURE, AND ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN
NIGHT CRASHES

HS-015 314

ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHI-
CLE ACCIDENTS

HS-005 683

ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHI-
CLE ACCIDENTS IN TWENTY-SEVEN CALIFORNIA
COUNTIES IN 1964

HS-007 669

AN EVALUATION INVESTIGATION CONCERNED
WITH TEACHING SELECTED CONCEPTS RELATED
TO ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT AND
TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT

HS-840 017

CHARACTERISTICS OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT
IN MICHIGAN FATALITIES 1966-1969

HS-010 581

DESIGN ISSUES OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE
LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH
INVOLVEMENT

HS-015 330

DRINKING INVOLVEMENT AND AGE OF YOUNG
DRIVERS IN FATAL ACCIDENTS

HS-008 491

DRINKING INVOLVEMENT IN 1968 MICHIGAN
FATAL ACCIDENTS

HS-008 820

EMPIRICAL DEVELOPMENT OF A SURROGATE
MEASURE OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN OFFI-
CIAL ACCIDENT DATA

HS-015 313

FACTORS RELATED TO ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT
IN CRASHES

HS-820 245

LEGAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG IN-
VOLVEMENT IN HIGHWAY SAFETY--ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL
REPORT

HS-801 656

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FOR SAFETY GOALS

HS-014 862

RESULTS OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE LOWER
LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH IN-
VOLVEMENT

HS-016 134

SPECIAL ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION STUDIES: THE
ROLE OF ALCOHOL/DRUG INVOLVEMENT

HS-012 858

SPECIAL ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION STUDIES: THE
ROLE OF ALCOHOL/DRUG INVOLVEMENT

HS-820 235

SURVEY OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN CANADA 1972

HS-014 753

THE EFFECT OF LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE ON
YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 213

THE OPERATIONAL MEANING OF REPORTED AL-
COHOL INVOLVEMENT IN OFFICIAL STATE AC-
CIDENT DATA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

HS-015 312

May 15, 1976

- THE RATE OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT INVOLVEMENT ASSOCIATED WITH PATTERNS OF ALCOHOL USE**
HS-007 970
- WYOMING'S ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT REFERRAL PROGRAM: A REPORT**
HS-004 762
- YOUTH, ALCOHOL, AND COLLISION INVOLVEMENT**
HS-013 288
- IOWA**
CHROMATOGRAPHIC BREATH ALCOHOL TEST PROGRAM IN IOWA
HS-011 429
- THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN IOWA MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS**
HS-004 199
- ISNT**
WHO SAYS THE SOCIAL DRINKER ISNT DANGEROUS?
HS-006 069
- ISONIAZID**
EFFECTS OF ISONIAZID ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING
HS-015 264
- ISSUES**
COMMUNITY ISSUES: ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC PROBLEMS...WHAT LIES AHEAD?
HS-008 824
- DESIGN ISSUES OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT**
HS-015 330
- DRIVER LICENSING AND SELECTION: CURRENT SHORTCOMINGS AND RESEARCH ISSUES**
HS-010 915
- ELEMENTS, ISSUES, AND DEFENSES INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC CASES**
HS-016 006
- HIGHWAY SAFETY LITERATURE ANNUAL CUMULATION 1969. HUMAN FACTORS BIBLIOGRAPHY, ISSUES 69-1 THROUGH 69-50 (JANUARY-DECEMBER 1969)**
HS-820 075
- KEY ISSUES IN HIGHWAY LOSS REDUCTION. PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSURANCE INSTITUTE FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY 1970 SYMPOSIUM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 9-10, 1970**
HS-008 943
- PROBLEMS AND ISSUES IN TRAFFIC SAFETY RESEARCH**
HS-010 913
- THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF LEGAL ISSUES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT**
HS-800 609
- JACKSON**
WASHTENAW AND JACKSON COUNTIES 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS
HS-801 066
- JACKSONVILLE**
A COMPUTER STUDY INTO THE CAUSES OF 1965-1966 TRAFFIC DEATHS IN JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
HS-007 518
- JEROME**
MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. GROSS & SONS TRANSPORT COMPANY-ACCIDENT OF JANUARY 24, 1969-JEROME, IDAHO
HS-006 008
- JERSEY**
NEW JERSEY ALCOHOL DETERMINATION PROGRAM IN FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS THREE-YEAR STUDY--1961 THROUGH 1963. REPORT OF FINDINGS
HS-014 137
- JOINT**
DEATH±OR LIFE. REPORT OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC SAFETY.
HS-010 026
- THE JOINT ACTION OF ALCOHOL MEPROBAMATE. THE JOINT ACTION OF ALCOHOL AND AMPHETAMINES.**
HS-015 156
- JONESBORO**
MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. O'NAN TRANSFER COMPANY ACCIDENT--SEPTEMBER 28, 1972--JONESBORO, TENNESSEE
HS-013 102
- JUDGE**
A JUDGE'S VIEW OF COMPULSORY BREATH TESTS
HS-007 316
- ASAP TRAFFIC COURT JUDGE TRAINING. FINAL REPORT**
HS-800 903
- JUDGES**
TRAINING MATERIALS FOR TRAFFIC COURT JUDGES. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 683
- JUDICIAL**
ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 4: EVALUATION OF THE JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES
HS-801 195
- AN ANALYSIS OF THE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ARRESTS. ANNUAL REPORT NO. 1, PT. 4. (MISSOURI)**
HS-801 075
- ANALYSIS OF THE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ARRESTS. (OHIO)**
HS-801 074
- ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM JUDICIAL, REFERRAL AND DIAGNOSTIC ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT**
HS-801 049
- JUDICIARY**
ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR THE JUDICIARY
HS-801 118

JUNIOR

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM FOR JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL, VOL.1

HS-800 709

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 710

JURISDICTION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCOPE, JURISDICTION AND ENFORCEMENT. FIRST REPORT

, HS-010 748

JUSTICE

JUSTICE FOR THE INDIVIDUAL

HS-010 444

KAMPFES

ERFOLGE, ENTTAUSCHUNGEN UND VORAUSSETZUNGEN DES KAMPFES GEGEN ALKOHOLBEDINGTE VERKEHRSGEFAHREN (SUCCESS, DISAPPOINTMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS)

HS-016 070

KANSAS

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. MID-CONTINENT FREIGHT LINES, INC.-ACCIDENT-OCTOBER 20, 1968-KANSAS CITY, MO.

HS-006 006

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: MISSOURI (KANSAS CITY)

HS-801 683

KEMPER

REMARKS AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF KEMPER INSURANCE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 14, 1972

HS-810 231

KERRVILLE

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. WILLIAM VOLKER AND COMPANY AND KERRVILLE BUS COMPANY. ACCIDENT--MARCH 7, 1973--BAKERFIELD, TEXAS. NINE KILLED

HS-013 820

KEY

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY CURRICULUM WORKSHOPS FOR K-12 KEY PERSONNEL. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 149

CHP FINDS KEY TO CUTTING...THE DRUNK DEATH TOLL

HS-012 895

KEY ISSUES IN HIGHWAY LOSS REDUCTION. PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSURANCE INSTITUTE FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY 1970 SYMPOSIUM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 9-10, 1970

HS-008 943

MAKING STREETS AND HIGHWAYS SAFER: ENFORCEMENT IS THE KEY

HS-003 664

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. VISUAL AID LOG AND EVALUATION SCORING KEY FOR DETECTION CLUES OF DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-013 132

KICK

REMARKS AT KICK-OFF CEREMONIES OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT, CONCORD, APRIL 14, 1972

HS-810 199

REMARKS BEFORE THE KICK-OFF LUNCHEON OF THE OKLAHOMA CITY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT,

HS-810 192

KILL

THE DRUNK DRIVER MAY KILL YOU. WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP GET HIM OFF THE ROAD

HS-009 853

KILLED

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. WILLIAM VOLKER AND COMPANY AND KERRVILLE BUS COMPANY. ACCIDENT--MARCH 7, 1973--BAKERFIELD, TEXAS. NINE KILLED

HS-013 820

KILLER

ALCOHOL: KILLER AT THE WHEEL

HS-000 683

THE NATION'S HIGHWAY KILLER

HS-006 855

WORST KILLER: THE ONE-CAR CRASH

HS-003 599

KINETIC

THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN TRANQUILIZERS AND ALCOHOL UPON KINETIC VISUAL ACUITY

HS-012 864

KINGDOM

THE ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967 AND ITS EFFECT ON ROAD ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

HS-006 180

TRAFFIC LAW AND ROAD SAFETY RESEARCH IN THE UNITED KINGDOM--BRITISH COUNTERMEASURES

HS-013 368

KNOT

ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: CAN THE GORDIAN KNOT BE BROKEN

HS-001 033

KNOWLEDGE

ALCOHOL AND HEALTH. SECOND SPECIAL REPORT TO THE U. S. CONGRESS, JUNE 1974, FROM THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. NEW KNOWLEDGE

HS-016 540

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS-A SUMMARY OF PRESENT KNOWLEDGE

HS-005 226

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS: A SUMMARY OF KNOWLEDGE

HS-002 489

May 15, 1976

KRAFTFAHRSPESZIFISCHEN

AUSWIRKUNGEN DER ALKOHOLAUFFALLIGKEIT
AUF DIE KRAFTFAHRSPESZIFISCHEN
LEISTUNGSQUALITÄTEN (EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL
PRONENESS)

HS-012 488

KRAFTFAHRWESENTLICHER

DIE UNTERSUCHUNG KRAFTFAHRWESENTLICHER
LEISTUNGSMINDERUNGEN DURCH ARZNEIMITTEL
(THE INVESTIGATION OF SUBSTANTIAL TRAFFIC
PERFORMANCE DIMINUTION WHILE UNDER IN-
FLUENCE OF DRUGS)

HS-016 076

KREML

KREML PROPOSES 3-POINT TRAFFIC ACCIDENT
PREVENTION PROGRAM

HS-009 582

LABELED

ALCOHOL LABELED CAUSE IN 25,000 AUTO
DEATHS

HS-004 033

LABORATORY

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES ON DRIVING-RELATED
BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY
STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEU-
ROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY

HS-013 870

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON DRIVING-RELATED
BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY
STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEU-
ROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY

HS-015 150

BLOOD AND URINE ALCOHOL TESTING IN THE
PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

HS-011 486

LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY
INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 2--INSTRUMENT
SCREENING EXPERIMENTS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 926

LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY
INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 3--INSTRUMENT PER-
FORMANCE AT HIGH BAL. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 927

LABORATORY STUDIES OF THE EFFECTS OF AL-
COHOL ON SOME VARIABLES RELATED TO DRIV-
ING

HS-013 871

LACK

SOME REMARKS ON THE EFFECT OF DRUGS, LACK
OF SLEEP AND LOUD NOISE ON HUMAN PER-
FORMANCE

HS-013 463

LAKE

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: UTAH (SALT LAKE COUNTY)

HS-801 671

LATE

A STRATEGY TO MEASURE THE PREVALANCE OF
LATE SYMPTOMATIC ALCOHOLISM

HS-013 626

LAW

A CHALLENGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

HS-009 704

ALCOHOL AND THE LAW

HS-004 252

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP
FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

HS-801 114

ALCOHOL/DRUG LITERATURE RELATED TO LAW
ENFORCEMENT. FINAL REPORT. ALCOHOL COUN-
TERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW

HS-801 246

ALCOHOL, AUTOMOBILES, AND THE LAW

HS-004 253

AMERICA TESTS THE BRITISH DRUNK-DRIVING
LAW

HS-008 819

COUNTERMEASURES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN
FACTORS IN RELATION TO PEDESTRIAN
BEHAVIOR, REGULATIONS AND LAW ENFORCE-
MENT

HS-015 125

DEVELOPMENT OF COURSE AND MATERIALS FOR
TRAINING IN DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT; DETEC-
TION, APPREHENSION AND TESTIMONY. FINAL RE-
PORT

HS-801 289

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR
DRUGS: TRAFFIC LAW OFFENSES

HS-000 061

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT.
COURSE GUIDE

HS-801 221

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT.
EVALUATION AIDS PACKET AND MEDIA LOG

HS-801 345

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. IN-
STRUCTOR'S MANUAL

HS-801 222

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. STU-
DENT MANUAL

HS-801 321

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES. CRASH INJURY
MANAGEMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICERS. COURSE GUIDE

HS-820 284

INTERRUPTED TIME-SERIES METHODS FOR THE
EVALUATION OF TRAFFIC LAW REFORMS

HS-015 705

KNOW THE LAW. INTERPRETATION OF IMPLIED
CONSENT LAWS BY THE COURTS. PT. 4

HS-010 382

OBSERVATIONS OF TAVERN PATRONS BEFORE
AND AFTER THE COMPULSORY BREATH TEST LAW
IN CANADA

HS-012 467

THE DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVER VERSUS THE
LAW

HS-002 702

THE EFFECT OF TRAFFIC LAW AND ENFORCE-
MENT ON INJURY PATTERNS

HS-013 344

THE PHARMACOLOGY OF DRIVING AND THE LAW
WITH SPECIAL 2 REFERENCE TO ALCOHOL

HS-004 760

TRAFFIC LAW AND ROAD SAFETY RESEARCH IN
THE UNITED KINGDOM--BRITISH COUNTERMEASURES

HS-013 368

TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT: WHERE DO WE GO
FROM HERE?

HS-011 161

TWO EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF TRAFFIC LAW.
VOL 1, THE EFFECT OF LEGAL SANCTIONS ON DUI
OFFENDERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 825

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTAL-
KOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENT-
NAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM
LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-
PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE
VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE
TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF
DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-
PER MILLE-LAW" WENT INTO EFFECT)

HS-016 078

VEHICLE TRAFFIC LAW. REV. ED.

HS-015 995

WASHTENAW COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OF-
FICERS, 1971 SURVEY ON ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC
SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH
MARGINALS

HS-801 065

LAWS

ARE DRINKING-DRIVING LAWS ENFORCED?

HS-008 243

IMPLIED CONSENT LAWS

HS-009 508

KNOW THE LAW. INTERPRETATION OF IMPLIED
CONSENT LAWS BY THE COURTS. PT. 4

HS-010 382

LAWS OF ARKANSAS AND SELECTED STATES RE-
GARDING THE OPERATION OF A MOTOR VEHICLE
WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING
LIQUOR

HS-002 237

PEDESTRIAN LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES

HS-801 381

SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF DRIVERS'
LICENSES. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STATE
LAWS. REVISED ED.

HS-008 769

THE PERCEPTION OF DWI LAWS: A STUDY OF THE
GENERAL AWARENESS AND THE ATTITUDES OF
PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL GROUPS TOWARDS THE
DRINKING DRIVING LAWS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 614

THE PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL PERCEPTION OF THE
LAWS DEALING WITH THE ALCOHOLICALLY IM-
PAIRED DRIVER

HS-012 598

LAWYER

A LAWYER'S VIEW ON COMPULSORY BREATH
ANALYSIS

HS-007 317

THE DRIVER LICENSE ADMINISTRATOR±DOCTOR,
LAWYER, LICENSE CHIEF

HS-011 176

LAWYERS

VOLPE ASKS LAWYERS FOR AID IN CUTTING
HIGHWAY FATALITIES

HS-008 439

LEADER

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PER-
SONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUA-
TION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. LEADER'S
MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY

HS-801 537

LEADERS

ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND DRIVING SEMINARS FOR
POLICE AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

HS-007 704

PROCEEDINGS OF MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP FOR
ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT LEADERS,
WARRENTON, VIRGINIA, JUNE 13-18, 1971

HS-800 604

LEGAL

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE
DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL RE-
PORT. VOL. 3. THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER, A
LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

HS-800 502

ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY. LEGAL PRINCIPLES
OF MOTORISTS' RESPONSIBILITY

HS-004 197

ALCOHOL AND THE MOTORIST: PRACTICAL AND
LEGAL PROBLEMS OF CHEMICAL TESTING

HS-005 684

CHALLENGES TO HUMANITARIAN-LEGAL AP-
PROACHES FOR ELIMINATING THE HAZARDS OF
PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-008 829

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC
SAFETY. GUIDE II: LEGAL AUTHORITY

HS-800 318

CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER: SCIENCE
CHALLENGES LEGAL CREATIVITY

HS-003 167

DESIGN ISSUES OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE
LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH
INVOLVEMENT

HS-015 330

DRINKING AND DRIVING AFTER IT'S LEGAL TO
DRINK AT 18

HS-015 747

DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND LEGAL SANCTIONS. A
STUDY OF DETERRENCE

HS-005 979

ELEMENTS OF A COMBINED HEALTH-LEGAL AP-
PROACH TO THE CONTROL OF THE PROBLEM-
DRINKING DRIVER

HS-008 827

FATAL CRASHES AMONG MICHIGAN YOUTH FOL-
LOWING REDUCTION OF THE LEGAL DRINKING
AGE. CORRESPONDENCE AND RESPONSE

HS-016 295

May 15, 1976

LEGAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG INVOLVEMENT IN HIGHWAY SAFETY--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 656

RESULTS OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT

HS-016 134

TEENAGE DRIVER FATALITIES FOLLOWING REDUCTION IN THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE

HS-016 939

THE DRINKING DRIVER--AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE LEGAL MANAGEMENT OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM. PT. 1. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 021

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF LEGAL ISSUES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 609

THE EFFECT OF LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE ON YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 213

THE LEGAL MINIMUM DRINKING AGE AND FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES

HS-014 809

THE MEDICO-LEGAL INVESTIGATION OF THE DRINKING DRIVER; REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

HS-001 981

TWO EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF TRAFFIC LAW. VOL 1. THE EFFECT OF LEGAL SANCTIONS ON DUI OFFENDERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 825

LEGALLY

IN MANY STATES, IT'S HARDER TO BECOME LEGALLY DRUNK THAN IT IS TO BECOME DEAD DRUNK.

HS-008 490

LEGISLATION

ALCOHOL-TRAFFIC LEGISLATION. A REPORT OF PROGRESS

HS-009 323

AWARENESS OF THE BREATHALIZER LEGISLATION

HS-016 472

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BREATHALYSER LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFICIENCY

HS-013 386

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 4 THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

HS-004 034

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 6: THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

HS-004 035

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 7. THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND, CALIFORNIA.

HS-004 099

STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ROADS, SENATE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REGARDING FEDERAL HIGHWAY LEGISLATION, JULY 16, 1970

HS-810 224

THE SCANDINAVIAN MYTH: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DRINKING-AND-DRIVING LEGISLATION IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY

HS-016 747

VOLPE "PICTURES" DOT'S THINKING ON FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

HS-008 892

WHERE WE STAND ON DRINKING DRIVING LEGISLATION

HS-011 358

LEGISLATIVE

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 4: EVALUATION OF THE JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 195

DEATH±OR LIFE. REPORT OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC SAFETY.

HS-010 026

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL RELATIVE TO MASSACHUSETTS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966

HS-006 104

REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF LEGISLATIVE AND ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE USE OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

HS-015 588

LEGISLATOR

A LEGISLATOR LOOKS AT DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-009 703

LEISTUNGSMINDERUNGEN

DIE UNTERSUCHUNG KRAFTFAHRWESENTLICHER LEISTUNGSMINDERUNGEN DURCH ARZNEIMITTEL (THE INVESTIGATION OF SUBSTANTIAL TRAFFIC PERFORMANCE DIMINUTION WHILE UNDER INFLUENCE OF DRUGS)

HS-016 076

LEISTUNGSQUALITATEN

AUSWIRKUNGEN DER ALKOHOLAUFFALLIGKEIT AUF DIE KRAFTFAHRSPZIFISCHEN LEISTUNGSQUALITATEN (EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL PRONENESS)

HS-012 488

LENKRAD

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-LAW"

HS-016 078

LESSONS

ACCIDENTS, ALCOHOL AND SINGLE CAUSE EXPLANATIONS. LESSONS FROM THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY

HS-003 372

LEVEL

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM FOR JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL, VOL.1

HS-800 709

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL, VOL. 1

HS-800 705

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 706

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY LEVEL VOL.1

HS-800 707

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY LEVEL. VOL. 2, A TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 708

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 710

ALCOHOL LEVEL AND DRIVING PERFORMANCE. FINAL REPORT

HS-011 103

CORRELATION BETWEEN THE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL AND FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN PUERTO RICO

HS-012 419

EFFECT OF BLOOD-ALCOHOL LEVEL ON DRIVER PROFICIENCY

HS-014 724

ON THE LEVEL: WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT ALCOHOL AND ACCIDENTS

HS-006 517

LEVELS

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ADULT PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL AFTER ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-006 915

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRIVERS NOT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS

HS-010 272

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRIVERS NOT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS AND THE LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTION

HS-010 384

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRUNK DRIVERS, DRUNK AND DISORDERLY SUBJECTS AND MODERATE SOCIAL DRINKERS

HS-003 859

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT FATALITIES OCCURRING IN GT. BRITAIN DURING DECEMBER, 1964 AND JANUARY, 1965

HS-000 945

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES IN ILLINOIS

HS-003 101

BLOOD-ALCOHOL LEVELS AND THE DRIVER

HS-004 382

DOES DRINK MEAN DRUNK? LOOKING AT BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

HS-010 902

EFFECTS OF MODERATE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS ON AUTOMOBILE PASSING BEHAVIOR

HS-008 602

EFFECTS OF MODERATE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS ON DRIVER ALERTNESS

HS-012 096

LEVELS AND ALCOHOLISM

HS-001 384

POST-MORTEM BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT VICTIMS

HS-013 352

RANDOM TESTS AND HOSPITAL TESTS FOR BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

HS-013 389

RESEARCH RESULTS ON DRIVERS BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN FRANCE (QUELQUES RESULTATS DE RECHERCHES MENEES EN FRANCE A PROPOS DE L'IMPREGNATION ETHYLIQUE DES CONDUCTEURS)

HS-015 594

RESPONSIBILITY, BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS, AND ALCOHOLISM

HS-005 023

RESPONSIBILITY, BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS, AND ALCOHOLISM

HS-006 184

TRENDS IN BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION LEVELS OF NIGHT DRIVERS

HS-016 654

LEVELS

IMPROVED METHODS OF MEASURING BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

HS-810 171

THE SIGNIFICANCE AND THE MEASURING OF BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

HS-010 445

LICENCE

LICENCE FOR MAYHEM

HS-008 966

LICENSE

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE LIMITED DRIVING LICENSE AMENDMENT TO THE NORTH CAROLINA STATUTES RELATING TO DRUNK DRIVING

HS-012 054

THE DRIVER LICENSE ADMINISTRATOR±DOCTOR, LAWYER, LICENSE CHIEF

HS-011 176

LICENSED

OPINION POLL OF CALIFORNIA LICENSED DRIVERS

HS-004 832

May 15, 1976

REMARKS BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
LICENSED BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES, INC. NEW
YORK CITY, JANUARY 26, 1972

HS-810 189

LICENSES

SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF DRIVERS'
LICENSES. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STATE
LAWS. REVISED ED.

HS-008 769

LICENSING

DRIVER LICENSING AND SELECTION: CURRENT
SHORTCOMINGS AND RESEARCH ISSUES

HS-010 915

FUNCTIONS OF MEDICAL ADVISERS IN LICENSING
DRIVERS

HS-004 486

MARYLAND'S HIGHWAY SAFETY NEEDS IN
DRIVER LICENSING

HS-007 939

PHILOSOPHY, CRITERIA, AND METHODS OF
DRIVER LICENSING

HS-016 656

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR MOTORCYCLE
LICENSING

HS-008 451

THE OPTIMUM AGE FOR DRIVER LICENSING

HS-013 374

WORKSHOP ON DRIVER IMPROVEMENT AND
DRIVER LICENSING, PROCEEDINGS SAN FRAN-
CISCO, 14-17 FEBRUARY 1974

HS-016 319

LICENSURE

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CURRENT PROBLEMS
IN LICENSURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 9-
10, 1971

HS-012 181

THE MEDICALLY UNFIT DRIVER AND THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF BASIC PHYSICAL STANDARDS
FOR LICENSURE

HS-004 488

LIFE

BREATH TESTING: THE BREATH OF LIFE

HS-006 854

DEATH±OR LIFE. REPORT OF THE JOINT LEGISLA-
TIVE COMMITTEE ON MOTOR VEHICLES AND
TRAFFIC SAFETY.

HS-010 026

THE BEAT OF LIFE

HS-810 194

LIGHTING

AUTOMOTIVE REAR LIGHTING AND SIGNALING
RESEARCH: FINAL REPORT

HS-800 228

THE NIGHT ACCIDENT PROBLEM AND THE EFFECT
OF PUBLIC LIGHTING

HS-004 193

LIGHTS

DAYLIGHT RUNNING LIGHTS REDUCE ACCIDENTS
ALCOHOL IN PHYSIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

HS-005 965

LIMITATION

PHYSICIAN'S GUIDE FOR DETERMINING DRIVER
LIMITATION

HS-015 425

LIMITED

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE LIMITED DRIVING
LICENSE AMENDMENT TO THE NORTH CAROLINA
STATUTES RELATING TO DRUNK DRIVING

HS-012 054

LIMITS

ESTIMATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BLOOD AL-
COHOL LIMITS

HS-008 419

LINCOLN

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: NEBRASKA (LINCOLN)

HS-801 684

LINES

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. MID-
CONTINENT FREIGHT LINES, INC.-ACCIDENT-OC-
TOBER 20, 1968-KANSAS CITY, MO.

HS-006 006

THE FINE LINES IN TRAFFIC VIOLENCE

HS-005 651

LIQUOR

DRUNKEN DRIVING-THE CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY OF
THE PURVEYOR OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR

HS-006 181

LAWS OF ARKANSAS AND SELECTED STATES RE-
GARDING THE OPERATION OF A MOTOR VEHICLE
WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING
LIQUOR

HS-002 237

SOME EXPERIENCES WITH CASES OF DRIVING
UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING
LIQUOR IN VICTORIA: AN ESSAY ON DRUNK DRIV-
ING

HS-006 913

LISANA

SUOMEN TIELIIKENNEONNETTOMUUDET VUONNA
1967 LISANA ERAITA TIETOJA VUODESTA 1948 AL-
KAEN (ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN FINLAND
1967 WITH SOME ADDITIONAL FIGURES STARTING
FROM THE YEAR 1948)

HS-008 157

LIST

ALCOHOL STILL HEADS THE LIST

HS-007 320

LITERATURE

A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE LITERATURE ON
"ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT" IN HIGHWAY DEATHS

HS-016 979

A LITERATURE REVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
RESEARCH AND PRACTICE IN PEDESTRIAN
SAFETY.

HS-010 112

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE INVOLVE-
MENT OF ALCOHOL IN PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS

RESULTING IN DEATH AND INJURY. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 413

A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE ON THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN BICYCLE/MOTOR-VEHICLE CRASHES. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 418

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND HIGHWAY SAFETY, A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

HS-800 501

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING BEHAVIOR: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND A RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGY

HS-015 823

ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY. COUNTERMEASURES AND RESEARCH. A CRITICAL SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE. 2ND EDITION

HS-006 456

ALCOHOL EXPERIMENTS ON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR. A REVIEW OF THE 1972-1973 LITERATURE. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW

HS-201 266

ALCOHOL PUBLIC EDUCATION LITERATURE-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 184

ALCOHOL/DRUG LITERATURE RELATED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT. FINAL REPORT. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW

HS-801 246

CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS OF CONVICTED DWI OFFENDERS SELECTED TO RECEIVE SPECIAL SANCTIONS--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 231

DRIVER IMPROVEMENT: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH LITERATURE

HS-016 320

ETHANOL, OTHER CHEMICALS AND THEIR POTENTIAL COMBINATION WHICH MAY INFLUENCE AUTOMOBILE DRIVING PERFORMANCE--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 658

HIGHWAY SAFETY LITERATURE ANNUAL CUMULATION 1969. HUMAN FACTORS BIBLIOGRAPHY, ISSUES 69-1 THROUGH 69-50 (JANUARY-DECEMBER 1969)

HS-820 075

HUMAN VARIABLES IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

HS-015 308

LEGAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG INVOLVEMENT IN HIGHWAY SAFETY--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 656

RECENTLY-PUBLISHED ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR DETERMINING ALCOHOL IN BODY MATERIALS. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE

HS-801 242

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 608

LIVES

OVEREMPHASIS ON ALCOHOL MAY BE COSTING LIVES. REV. ED.

HS-013 829

PSYCHOLOGY AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING. 1. MAN DRIVES AS HE LIVES - PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-007 031

SEAT BELTS SAVE LIVES

HS-005 782

LOADS

ALCOHOL IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. THE EFFECT ON AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COSTS, COURT CASE LOADS, AND UNDERWRITING SELECTION

HS-006 231

LOCAL

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR LOCAL OFFICIALS

HS-801 115

LOCAL/FEDERAL

LOCAL/FEDERAL APPROACH TO CURBING THE DRUNKEN DRIVER

HS-009 937

LOG

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. EVALUATION AIDS PACKET AND MEDIA LOG

HS-801 345

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. VISUAL AID LOG AND EVALUATION SCORING KEY FOR DETECTION CLUES OF DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-013 132

LOGNORMAL

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRIVERS NOT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS AND THE LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTION

HS-010 384

THE LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN DRIVERS

HS-011 883

LONDON

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS: PROCEEDINGS OF THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC, LONDON.

HS-000 259

LOOK

A HARD NOSED LOOK AT SAFETY

HS-008 073

LOOKING

DOES DRINK MEAN DRUNK? LOOKING AT BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

HS-010 902

May 15, 1976

LOSS

KEY ISSUES IN HIGHWAY LOSS REDUCTION. PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSURANCE INSTITUTE FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY 1970 SYMPOSIUM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 9-10, 1970

HS-008 943

LOUD

SOME REMARKS ON THE EFFECT OF DRUGS, LACK OF SLEEP AND LOUD NOISE ON HUMAN PERFORMANCE

HS-013 463

LOUISIANA

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: LOUISIANA (NEW ORLEANS)

HS-801 674

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5B. APPENDIX A: LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MINNESOTA

HS-801 696

LOW

EFFECT OF LOW BLOOD-ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN SIMULATED DAY AND NIGHT DRIVING

HS-002 934

PERSONALITY AND TEMPERAMENT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ALCOHOLICS WITH HIGH AND LOW RECORDS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLATIONS

HS-016 696

LOWER

DESIGN ISSUES OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT

HS-015 330

RESULTS OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT

HS-016 134

THE EFFECT OF LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE ON YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 213

LUNCHEON

REMARKS BEFORE THE KICK-OFF LUNCHEON OF THE OKLAHOMA CITY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT,

HS-810 192

MAINE

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: MAINE (CUMBERLAND)

HS-801 690

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5B. APPENDIX A: LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MINNESOTA

HS-801 696

MAINTAINED

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE STATE MAINTAINED SYSTEM, 1968

HS-006 327

MAKERS

A NATIONAL PROBLEM-SOLVING SYSTEM: HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCHERS AND DECISION MAKERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 496

MALE

THE UNMARRIED MALE DRIVER UNDER TWENTY-FIVE: A PILOT SURVEY OF A HIGH-RISK DRIVER GROUP

HS-000 993

YOUNG MALE DRIVERS. IMPULSE EXPRESSION, ACCIDENTS, AND VIOLATIONS

HS-003 721

MAN

PSYCHOLOGY AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING. 1. MAN DRIVES AS HE LIVES - PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-007 031

MANAGEMENT

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS-1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 1: DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ASAP PROGRAM

HS-801 192

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES. CRASH INJURY MANAGEMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. COURSE GUIDE

HS-820 284

PROCEEDINGS OF MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP FOR ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT LEADERS, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA, JUNE 13-18, 1971

HS-800 604

THE DRINKING DRIVER--AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE LEGAL MANAGEMENT OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM. PT. 1. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 021

MANHATTAN

A CONTROLLED INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT PEDESTRIANS FATALLY INJURED BY MOTOR VEHICLES IN MANHATTAN

HS-007 006

MANPOWER

EXPANSION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL PROGRAMS TO ACCOMMODATE HIGHWAY SAFETY MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS. VOL. 3

HS-800 557

MAKING BETTER USE OF EXISTING FACILITIES THROUGH HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS. MANPOWER ALLOCATION AND COUNTERMEASURE EVALUATION

HS-015 166

MANSLAUGHTER

MANSLAUGHTER: AUTOMOBILE OWNER WHO PERMITTED INTOXICATED PERSON TO DRIVE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR FATAL COLLISION

HS-006 392

MANUAL

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL, VOL. 1

HS-800 705

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A
TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 706

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY LEVEL. VOL. 1

HS-800 707

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY LEVEL. VOL. 2, A
TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 708

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A
TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 710

ALCOHOL AND THE IMPAIRED DRIVER: A MANUAL
ON THE MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS OF CHEMICAL
TESTS FOR INTOXICATION

HS-005 900

ALCOHOL ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURES IN-
STRUCTOR'S MANUAL

HS-800 596

ALCOHOL ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURES
MANUAL

HS-800 595

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT EVALUATION
MANUAL FINAL REPORT

HS-800 463

BREATHALYZER TRAINING MANUAL

HS-005 899

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. IN-
STRUCTOR'S MANUAL

HS-801 222

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. STU-
DENT MANUAL

HS-801 321

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM MANUAL. VOL. 8. AL-
COHOL IN RELATION TO HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-801 514

OREGON DRIVER'S MANUAL 1969-1970

HS-007 613

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. INSTRU-
CTOR'S MANUAL

HS-013 135

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. STUDENT
MANUAL

HS-013 136

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA
ON A MANUAL TRACKING TASK

HS-012 831

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PER-
SONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUA-
TION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. LEADER'S
MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY

HS-801 537

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PER-
SONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUA-
TION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. PARTICI-
PANT'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND
SAFETY

HS-801 538

MARGINALS

THE 1971 SURVEY OF WASHTENAW COUNTY PHYSI-
CIANS CONCERNING ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC
SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH
MARGINALS

HS-801 064

WASHTENAW AND JACKSON COUNTIES 1971 SUR-
VEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY RE-
PORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 065

WASHTENAW COUNTY ATTORNEY, 1971 SURVEY
ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT
AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 090

WASHTENAW COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OF-
FICERS, 1971 SURVEY ON ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC
SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH
MARGINALS

HS-801 065

MARIHUANA

DRUG ABUSE, ALCOHOL AND MARIHUANA
PROBLEMS. ERRORS, COSTS AND CONCEPTS

HS-015 116

MARIHUANA AND AUTOMOBILE CRASHES

HS-008 984

MARIHUANA AND DRIVING RISK AMONG COLLEGE
STUDENTS

HS-016 044

MARIJUANA

A MARIJUANA DOSE RESPONSE STUDY OF PER-
FORMANCE IN A DRIVING SIMULATOR

HS-016 994

THE EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA AND ALCOHOL ON
SIMULATED DRIVING PERFORMANCE

HS-005 443

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA
ON A MANUAL TRACKING TASK

HS-012 831

MARSHFIELD

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT--BUS/STATION
WAGON COLLISION, FOLLOWED BY BUS OVER-
TURN, U.S. ROUTE 66, NEAR MARSHFIELD, MISSOU-
RI, OCTOBER 10, 1971

HS-012 888

MARYLAND

MARYLAND FIRST STATE WITH 'EXPRESS CON-
SENT'

HS-005 961

MARYLAND'S HIGHWAY SAFETY NEEDS IN
DRIVER LICENSING

HS-007 939

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MARYLAND (BALTIMORE)

HS-801 691

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5B. APPENDIX A:
LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MAS-
SACHUSETTS, MINNESOTA

HS-801 696

May 15, 1976

- THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN TRAFFIC FATALITIES
IN MARYLAND
HS-004 137
- MASS**
REMARKS BEFORE THE 14TH ANNUAL CONVENTION,
AUTOMOBILE WHOLESALERS OF NEW ENGLAND,
CAPE COD, MASS., SEPTEMBER 23 1972
HS-810 233
SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS FOR THE PREVENTION
OF MASS TRAUMA ON THE HIGHWAYS
HS-700 483
THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT [MASS COMMUNICATION
SAFETY] CAMPAIGN COMPONENTS UPON
BEHAVIOUR CHANGE IN ROAD USERS
HS-016 992
THE USE OF MASS MEDIA FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY
HS-801 209
- MASSACHUSETTS**
REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL
RELATIVE TO MASSACHUSETTS IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966
HS-006 104
REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MASSACHUSETTS (BOSTON)
HS-801 672
REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5B. APPENDIX A:
LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS,
MINNESOTA
HS-801 696
- MAST**
ALCOHOLISM IN A PROBLEM DRIVER GROUP: A
FIELD TRIAL OF THE MICHIGAN ALCOHOLISM
SCREENING TEST (MAST)
HS-011 489
- MATERIAL**
THE FACTS ABOUT DRINKING AND ACCIDENTS.
BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR USE IN ALCOHOL
EDUCATION PROGRAMS
HS-007 342
THE IDENTIFICATION, QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION,
AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEPROMAMATE AND
GLUTETHIMIDE IN BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL
HS-007 382
- MATERIALS**
ADVANCES IN TIRE CORD PROCESSES. PT. 1: REIN-
FORCING MATERIALS
HS-012 648
DEVELOPMENT OF COURSE AND MATERIALS FOR
TRAINING IN DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT; DETECTION,
APPREHENSION AND TESTIMONY. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 289
RECENTLY-PUBLISHED ANALYTICAL METHODS
FOR DETERMINING ALCOHOL IN BODY MATERIALS.
ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE
HS-801 242
SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED PURSUANT TO
THE DEVELOPMENT OF K-12 ALCOHOL AND AL-
- COHOL SAFETY CURRICULUM MATERIALS. FINAL
REPORT
HS-800 726
TASK FORCE REPORT: DRUNKENNESS, ANNOTATIONS,
CONSULTANTS PAPERS, AND RELATED MATERIALS
HS-003 291
TRAINING MATERIALS FOR TRAFFIC COURT
JUDGES. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 683
- MATHEMATICAL**
EXAMINATION OF ALCOHOL INTOXICATION IN
CASES OF SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS, 2. A
MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL EXAMINATION
AND BLOOD ALCOHOL
HS-015 784
- MATTERS**
TESTIMONY ON PENDING MATTERS RELATING TO
THE HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS
HS-810 079
- MAYHEM**
LICENCE FOR MAYHEM
HS-008 966
MOBILITY WITHOUT MAYHEM
HS-008 867
- MCGUIRE**
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DRIVER ATTITUDE
SCALE AND THE MCGUIRE SAFE DRIVER SCALE
HS-003 836
- MEAN**
DOES DRINK MEAN DRUNK? LOOKING AT BLOOD
ALCOHOL LEVELS
HS-010 902
- MEANING**
THE OPERATIONAL MEANING OF REPORTED ALCOHOL
INVOLVEMENT IN OFFICIAL STATE ACCIDENT DATA:
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
HS-015 312
- MEASURE**
A STRATEGY TO MEASURE THE PREVALENCE OF
LATE SYMPTOMATIC ALCOHOLISM
HS-013 626
EMPIRICAL DEVELOPMENT OF A SURROGATE
MEASURE OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN OFFICIAL
ACCIDENT DATA
HS-015 313
RESULTS OF THE FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL QUALIFICATION
TESTING OF DEVICES TO MEASURE BREATH
ALCOHOL. INTERIM REPORT
HS-801 355
THE USE OF ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY TO
MEASURE RECOVERY TIME AFTER INTRAVENOUS
ANAESTHESIA
HS-005 280
- MEASUREMENT**
BLOOD ALCOHOL IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS: MEASUREMENT
AND INTERPRETATION FOR

- MEDICOLEGAL PURPOSES. 1. EFFECT OF TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN INCIDENT AND SAMPLE ACQUISITION**
HS-015 120
- BREATH MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTATION IN THE U. S.**
HS-016 255
- BREATH MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTATION IN THE U.S.**
HS-801 621
- BREATH/ALCOHOL TESTS; CURRENTLY AVAILABLE DEVICES FOR QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT AND FIELD COLLECTION**
HS-013 840
- DRIVER PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS SYSTEM (DPMAS), TASK 1: REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS FOR PROTOTYPE EQUIPMENT. FINAL REPORT**
HS-801 234
- MEASUREMENT OF ATTENTIVE MOTOR PERFORMANCE AFTER ALCOHOL**
HS-002 875
- MEASUREMENTS**
HEART RATE MEASUREMENTS OF DRIVERS WITH THE HIGHWAY SYSTEMS RESEARCH CAR
HS-010 386
- MEASURES**
AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT. ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (OREGON)
HS-801 069
- AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT. ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (WASHINGTON)**
HS-801 070
- ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM CRASH CRITERIA MEASURES. FINAL REPORT**
HS-801 051
- MECKLENBURG ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT. TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT MEASURES. ANALYTICAL STUDY**
HS-801 071
- PUTTING THE ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF TRAFFIC SAFETY MEASURES INTO PERSPECTIVE**
HS-800 033
- SPOTTING THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: NEW DEVICE MEASURES UNSTEADINESS OF HIS EYES. THIS MAY BE BETTER GAUGE OF IMPAIRED DRIVING ABILITY THAN BLOOD ALCOHOL**
HS-007 280
- THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND MEASURES NEEDED TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM**
HS-000 387
- MEASURING**
ALCOHOL BREATH TESTS: GROSS ERRORS IN CURRENT METHODS OF MEASURING ALVEOLAR GAS CONCENTRATIONS
HS-010 529
- IMPROVED METHODS OF MEASURING BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS**
HS-810 171
- MEASURING DEVICES AND METHODS FOR DETERMINING BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION**
HS-014 135
- THE SIGNIFICANCE AND THE MEASURING OF BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS**
HS-010 445
- MECHANICAL**
A MECHANICAL DEVICE FOR PREVENTING THE DRINKING DRIVER FROM STARTING A VEHICLE
HS-013 387
- MECHANICAL FACTORS STUDY**
HS-008 269
- MECHANISMS**
ETIOLOGY OF MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MECHANISMS OF INJURY
HS-003 846
- MECKLENBURG**
MECKLENBURG ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT. TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT MEASURES. ANALYTICAL STUDY
HS-801 071
- MEDIA**
DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. EVALUATION AIDS PACKET AND MEDIA LOG
HS-801 345
- SAFETY MEETS THE MEDIA. A PRESS FORUM**
HS-005 973
- THE ALCOHOL CRASH STORY: NEWS MEDIA GUIDE**
HS-016 731
- THE USE OF MASS MEDIA FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY**
HS-801 209
- MEDICAL**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: BEHAVIORAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 599
- ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: BEHAVIORAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS. SUMMARY REPORT**
HS-800 600
- DRUGS, DRUNKEN DRIVING, THE DELIVERY OF MEDICAL CARE, THE HIGH COST OF HOSPITALIZATION**
HS-010 742
- EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES. CRASH INJURY MANAGEMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. COURSE GUIDE**
HS-820 284
- FUNCTIONS OF MEDICAL ADVISERS IN LICENSING DRIVERS**
HS-004 486
- MEDICAL CONDITIONS AND DRIVING ABILITY**
HS-004 279
- MEDICAL IMPAIRMENT AND HIGHWAY CRASHES**
HS-004 237
- MEDICAL IMPAIRMENT TO DRIVING**
HS-014 210

May 15, 1976

- MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT EVALUATION
(MEDICAL ASPECTS) HS-014 543
- PATTERNS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLATIONS RELATED TO DRINKING AND TO SOME MEDICAL CONDITIONS HS-003 369
- REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS HS-004 401
- SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS FOR THE PREVENTION OF INJURY AND DEATH ON THE HIGHWAYS HS-005 321
- SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS FOR THE PREVENTION OF MASS TRAUMA ON THE HIGHWAYS HS-700 483
- SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS TO PROMOTE HIGHWAY SAFETY HS-004 593
- SYMPOSIUM ON CAR CRASH INVESTIGATIONS AND THEIR USEFULNESS--MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW HS-015 602
- THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF ROAD SAFETY HS-004 079
- THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF SAFE DRIVING HS-010 473
- THE MEDICO-LEGAL INVESTIGATION OF THE DRINKING DRIVER; REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HS-001 981
- TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: MEDICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY 1955-67 HS-005 261
- TRAFFIC CRASHES IN BRISBANE. AN ENGINEERING, MEDICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY HS-011 931
- TRIENNIAL CONGRESS ON MEDICAL AND RELATED ASPECTS OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS (3RD) PROCEEDINGS, NEW YORK, MAY 29-JUNE 4, 1969 HS-012 408
- MEDICALLY**
- THE MEDICALLY UNFIT DRIVER AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BASIC PHYSICAL STANDARDS FOR LICENSURE HS-004 488
- MEDICINE**
- AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE CONFERENCE (16TH) PROCEEDINGS, CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 19-21, 1972 HS-012 850
- AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE PROCEEDINGS OF FIFTEENTH CONFERENCE HS-011 284
- AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 18TH CONFERENCE HS-016 222
- PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, OCTOBER 16 AND 17, 1969, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA HS-008 596
- PROCEEDINGS OF THE 14TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, 19-20 NOVEMBER 1970 HS-010 504
- PROCEEDINGS OF 17TH CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, NOVEMBER 14-17, 1973 HS-014 519
- THE PROBLEM OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN AND THE CHALLENGE TO MEDICINE. SUMMARY ADDRESS HS-012 431
- MEDICO**
- THE MEDICO-LEGAL INVESTIGATION OF THE DRINKING DRIVER; REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HS-001 981
- MEDICOLEGAL**
- ALCOHOL AND THE IMPAIRED DRIVER: A MANUAL ON THE MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS OF CHEMICAL TESTS FOR INTOXICATION HS-005 900
- BLOOD ALCOHOL IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS: MEASUREMENT AND INTERPRETATION FOR MEDICOLEGAL PURPOSES. 1. EFFECT OF TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN INCIDENT AND SAMPLE ACQUISITION HS-015 120
- THE AUTOMOBILE--MEDICOLEGAL HAZARD HS-700 511
- MEETS**
- SAFETY MEETS THE MEDIA. A PRESS FORUM HS-005 973
- MELBOURNE**
- A NOTE ON AUTOMOBILE-TRAM (STREETCAR) FATAL ACCIDENTS AND ALCOHOL IN THE CITY OF MELBOURNE HS-008 548
- MEN**
- EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN DRINKING, HOSTILITY, AND ALIENATION ON DRIVING OF YOUNG MEN HS-017 005
- MENACE**
- THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER: CAN WE COPE WITH A MENACE? HS-007 577
- MENACE**
- ALLSTATE CAMPAIGN RESULTS IN GRASS ROOTS ACTION ON THE DRUNK DRIVER MENACE. HS-009 410
- MENTAL**
- A STATISTICAL PILOT STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS, TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS AND ACCIDENTS HS-007 247

A STATISTICAL STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-007 346

ALCOHOLISM, MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE DRUNK DRIVER

HS-003 145

COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, DIAZEPAM, AND PLACEBO ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE

HS-001 267

MEPROBAMATE

MEPROBAMATE, ETHANOL, OR MEPROBAMATE-ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS UNDER DELAYED AUDIOFEEDBACK (DAF)

HS-001 264

THE IDENTIFICATION, QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEPROBAMATE AND GLUTETHIMIDE IN BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL

HS-007 382

THE JOINT ACTION OF ALCOHOL MEPROBAMATE. THE JOINT ACTION OF ALCOHOL AND AMPHETAMINES.

HS-015 156

METHAPYRILINE

SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL, METHAPYRILINE, AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ON DRIVERS' EYE MOVEMENTS AND TRACKING ERRORS IN SIMULATED DANGEROUS SITUATIONS

HS-013 117

METHODOLOGY

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING BEHAVIOR: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND A RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGY

HS-015 823

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 2: ASAP PROGRAM EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND OVERALL PROGRAM IMPACT

HS-801 193

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY FOR ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES WORKSHOP. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 220

METHODS

A REVIEW OF CLINICAL METHODS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-013 390

ALCOHOL BREATH TESTS: GROSS ERRORS IN CURRENT METHODS OF MEASURING ALVEOLAR GAS CONCENTRATIONS

HS-010 529

IMPROVED METHODS OF MEASURING BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

HS-810 171

INTERRUPTED TIME-SERIES METHODS FOR THE EVALUATION OF TRAFFIC LAW REFORMS

HS-015 705

MEASURING DEVICES AND METHODS FOR DETERMINING BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION

HS-014 135

METHODS EMPLOYED BY ASAP ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURES TO RECORD THE BEHAVIOR OF DRINKING DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT [VOL. 1]

HS-801 636

PHILOSOPHY, CRITERIA, AND METHODS OF DRIVER LICENSING

HS-016 656

RECENTLY-PUBLISHED ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR DETERMINING ALCOHOL IN BODY MATERIALS. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE

HS-801 242

TRAFFIC DEATHS GO UP AGAIN. ROLE OF THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER. OUR PRESENT CONTROL METHODS

HS-005 680

TRAFFIC DEATHS GO UP AGAIN. ROLE OF THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER: OUR PRESENT CONTROL METHODS

HS-002 457

METHOLOGICAL

METHOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN CONDUCTING AND EVALUATING ROADSIDE RESEARCH SURVEYS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 471

METROPOLITAN

ALCOHOL SAFETY STUDY: THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY OF VIOLENT DEATH IN A METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY. A COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES AND OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. FINAL REPORT 1968

HS-800 084

COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND DRIVING--A STUDY OF DRUG USAGE AND DRIVING HISTORIES AMONG ARRESTEES IN SIX METROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE U.S.

HS-012 868

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF ACCIDENTS IN METROPOLITAN ADELAIDE

HS-015 989

MEXICO

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION PROGRAM, UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 410

MIAMI

REMARKS BEFORE THE 49TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF PILOT INTERNATIONAL, MIAMI BEACH, JULY 21, 1970

HS-810 222

MICHIGAN

A STUDY OF PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES IN WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-005 380

A THREE YEAR COMPARISON OF ALCOHOL RELATED DRIVING BEHAVIOR IN WASHTENAW COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-014 181

May 15, 1976

ALCOHOL RELATED FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE
TRAFFIC ACCIDENT STUDY, MICHIGAN, JANUARY-
JUNE 1974

HS-016 168

ALCOHOLISM IN A PROBLEM DRIVER GROUP: A
FIELD TRIAL OF THE MICHIGAN ALCOHOLISM
SCREENING TEST (MAST)

HS-011 489

ANALYSIS AND REPORTING OF BLOOD ALCOHOL
CONCENTRATIONS OF MICHIGAN TRAFFIC FATALI-
TIES

HS-013 625

CHARACTERISTICS OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT
IN MICHIGAN FATALITIES 1966-1969

HS-010 581

DRINKING INVOLVEMENT IN 1968 MICHIGAN
FATAL ACCIDENTS

HS-008 820

FATAL CRASHES AMONG MICHIGAN YOUTH FOL-
LOWING REDUCTION OF THE LEGAL DRINKING
AGE. CORRESPONDENCE AND RESPONSE

HS-016 295

MICHIGAN DRIVER STATISTICS. REPORT NO. 7.
JUNE 25, 1974

HS-016 716

MICHIGAN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT FACTS

HS-000 752

PORTRAIT OF A COUNTY: THE SEARCH FOR AN
ANSWER TO HELP "BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE" IN
GENESSEE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-003 147

PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. A STUDY OF MICHIGAN'S
1967 AUTO INJURIES AND FATALITIES

HS-009 923

PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. WHAT HAPPENED ON
MICHIGAN'S HIGHWAYS IN 1968

HS-009 924

PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY
RESPONSE TO ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY
CRASHES. A WORKING CONFERENCE HELD
NOVEMBER 18 AND 19, 1969 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF
MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR

HS-008 821

STUDY OF WRONG WAY TRAFFIC ON FREEWAY
RAMPS. ANALYSIS OF WRONG-WAY INCIDENTS ON
MICHIGAN FREEWAYS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-005 404

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN URBAN VEHICLE

HS-013 213

7 TRUNK DRIVERS. WHAT MICHIGAN IS DOING
ABOUT THEM

HS-009 596

MICHIGANIAN

MICHIGANIAN CHARTS NEW COURSE FOR
FEDERAL SAFETY. PT. 2

HS-009 834

MICHIGANM

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON ALCOHOL-INVOLVED
CRASHES IN WASHTENAW COUNTY,
MICHIGAN

HS-010 469

MID

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. MID-
CONTINENT FREIGHT LINES, INC.-ACCIDENT-OC-
TOBER 20, 1968-KANSAS CITY, MO.

HS-006 006

MIDDLE

THE HIGH ACCIDENT RATE AMONG THE MIDDLE-
AGED; A PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION,

HS-001 188

THE HIGH TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATE AMONG THE
MIDDLE-AGED. A PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION.
PART II

HS-005 014

MILITARY

EASTERN REGION MILITARY-CIVILIAN TRAFFIC
SAFETY CONFERENCE, JUNE 28-29, 1967, HAR-
RISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

HS-015 346

FATAL MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENTS OF MILITARY
PERSONNEL: A STUDY OF 223 CASES

HS-014 149

MILLE

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTAL-
KOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENT-
NAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM
LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-
PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE
VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE
TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF
DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-
PER MILLE-LAW" WENT INTO EFFECT)

HS-016 078

MIND

MIND-ALTERING DRUGS AND DANGEROUS
BEHAVIOR: ALCOHOL

HS-003 293

MINIMUM

THE LEGAL MINIMUM DRINKING AGE AND FATAL
MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES

HS-014 809

MINISTRY

COUNTERMEASURES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
[PROGRAM]. MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

HS-016 950

MINNEAPOLIS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CON-
FERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR
AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, OCTOBER 16 AND 17, 1969,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

HS-008 596

MINNESOTA

EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST
DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN
DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MIN-
NESOTA. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 161

MINNESOTA ALCOHOL PROGRAMS FOR HIGHWAY
SAFETY, 1972: AN OVERVIEW WITH STATISTICS

HS-014 227

- PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, OCTOBER 16 AND 17, 1969, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA**
HS-008 596
- REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: MINNESOTA (HENNEPIN COUNTY)**
HS-801 673
- REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5B. APPENDIX A: LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MINNESOTA**
HS-801 696
- MISCELLANEOUS**
MISCELLANEOUS RAMBLINGS ON AUTOMOTIVE SAFETY
HS-009 473
- MISCONCEPTIONS**
MYTHS AND MISCONCEPTIONS IN TRAFFIC SAFETY
HS-810 083
- MISCONDUCT**
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS AND PASSENGER MISCONDUCT
HS-008 321
- MISSING**
WHY WE'RE MISSING THE BOAT ON ALCOHOL EDUCATION
HS-005 963
- MISSOURI**
AN ANALYSIS OF THE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ARRESTS. ANNUAL REPORT NO. 1, PT. 4. (MISSOURI)
HS-801 075
- HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT--BUS/STATION WAGON COLLISION, FOLLOWED BY BUS OVERTURN, U.S. ROUTE 66, NEAR MARSHFIELD, MISSOURI, OCTOBER 10, 1971**
HS-012 888
- REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: MISSOURI (KANSAS CITY)**
HS-801 683
- REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5C. APPENDIX A: MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, OHIO**
HS-801 697
- MISUSE**
USE AND MISUSE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AS FACTOR IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
HS-003 638
- MISUSERS**
DETERRENT TO DRINKING AND DRIVING IN ALCOHOL MISUSERS
HS-001 386
- MMF**
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. MMF--FINAL REPORT 1971
HS-800 692
- MOBILITY**
MOBILITY WITHOUT MAYHEM
HS-008 867
- MODALITIES**
DENVER ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER
HS-011 298
- MODEL**
EXAMINATION MODEL FOR SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS
HS-016 933
- ONE MODEL FOR THE EVALUATION OF ASAP REHABILITATION EFFORT**
HS-801 244
- MODERATE**
ACUTE TOLERANCE TO BEHAVIORAL IMPAIRMENT BY ALCOHOL IN MODERATE AND HEAVY DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 160
- BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRUNK DRIVERS, DRUNK AND DISORDERLY SUBJECTS AND MODERATE SOCIAL DRINKERS**
HS-003 859
- EFFECTS OF MODERATE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS ON AUTOMOBILE PASSING BEHAVIOR**
HS-008 602
- EFFECTS OF MODERATE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS ON DRIVER ALERTNESS**
HS-012 096
- MODIFICATION**
BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION AS A COUNTERMEASURE FOR THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-012 565
- MODULATION**
INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULATION DURING SIMULATED PASSING
HS-014 841
- INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULATION DURING SIMULATED PASSING**
HS-016 993
- MONITORING**
THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND NOISE ON COMPONENTS OF A TRACKING AND MONITORING TASK
HS-700 099
- MONOXIDE**
CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. DADE COUNTY FLORIDA, 1956-1968
HS-009 130
- CARBON MONOXIDE, SMOKING, AND FATAL HIGHWAY CRASHES**
HS-011 306
- DRUGS AND CARBON MONOXIDE IN FATAL ACCIDENTS**
HS-003 958

May 15, 1976

- THE INVESTIGATION OF VEHICULAR CARBON MONOXIDE FATALITIES**
HS-008 815
- THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS**
HS-002 145
- THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL, AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS (ADVANCE REPORT)**
HS-005 382
- MOOD**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND D-AMPHETAMINE UPON MOOD AND VOLITION
HS-016 208
- MORTALITY**
INTERORGANIZATIONAL IMPEDIMENTS TO THE REDUCTION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC MORTALITY
HS-008 833
- MORTEM**
A SURVEY OF POST-MORTEM BLOOD-ALCOHOLS FROM 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966. ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966
HS-005 493
- POST-MORTEM BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT VICTIMS**
HS-013 352
- MOTIVATIONAL**
MOTIVATIONAL AND COGNITIVE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL
HS-013 872
- MOTIVATIONAL AND COGNITIVE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL**
HS-015 152
- MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS IN CRASHES AND VIOLATIONS OF YOUNG DRIVERS**
HS-010 533
- MOTOR**
A CONTROLLED INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT PEDESTRIANS FATALY INJURED BY MOTOR VEHICLES IN MANHATTAN
HS-007 006
- A MOTOR ACCIDENT CAUSAL SYSTEM; THE HUMAN ELEMENT. TECHNICAL REPORT**
HS-801 214
- A PSYCHOSOCIAL ANALYSIS OF OPERATORS INVOLVED IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS. FINAL REPORT NO. 2**
HS-801 267
- A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF TIME OF DAY TO MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA (1966-1968)**
HS-006 329
- A SURVEY OF POST-MORTEM BLOOD-ALCOHOLS FROM 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966. ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966**
HS-005 493
- ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON SENSORY MOTOR FUNCTION, VISUAL PERCEPTION, AND ATTENTION**
HS-015 151
- ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS**
HS-005 683
- ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN TWENTY-SEVEN CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1964**
HS-007 669
- ALCOHOL RELATED FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENT STUDY, MICHIGAN, JANUARY-JUNE 1974**
HS-016 168
- ALCOHOLS AND HYDROCARBONS AS MOTOR FUELS**
HS-002 588
- AN EVALUATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS INVOLVING MOTORCYCLES±SEVERITY, CHARACTERISTICS, EFFECTS OF SAFETY REGULATIONS**
HS-011 149
- BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS. WISCONSIN. 1970**
HS-008 965
- BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS, WISCONSIN, 1969**
HS-008 879
- BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING PROGRAM FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS REPORTED IN WISCONSIN 1968**
HS-007 846
- DEATH±OR LIFE. REPORT OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC SAFETY.**
HS-010 026
- DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS. MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION PROGRAM**
HS-004 676
- DRUGS AND DISEASES AFFECTING MOTOR CAR DRIVING**
HS-700 265
- EFFECT OF D-AMPHETAMINE AND ALCOHOL ON ATTENTIVE MOTOR PERFORMANCE IN HUMAN SUBJECTS**
HS-001 263
- ETIOLOGY OF MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MECHANISMS OF INJURY**
HS-003 846
- FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT STUDY**
HS-005 897
- FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HAD BEEN DRINKING IN ILLINOIS-1962**
HS-006 791
- GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE**
HS-016 104
- HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS. MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967**
HS-009 576

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC COLLISIONS. 1968 STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

HS-007 368

HUMAN VARIABLES IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

HS-015 308

LAWS OF ARKANSAS AND SELECTED STATES REGARDING THE OPERATION OF A MOTOR VEHICLE WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR

HS-002 237

MEASUREMENT OF ATTENTIVE MOTOR PERFORMANCE AFTER ALCOHOL

HS-002 875

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT EVALUATION (MEDICAL ASPECTS)

HS-014 543

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FREEPORT TRANSPORT, INC.-ACCIDENT-FEBRUARY 1, 1968-BAIRD FORD, PENNSYLVANIA

HS-005 998

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. GROSS & SONS TRANSPORT COMPANY-ACCIDENT OF JANUARY 24, 1969-JEROME, IDAHO

HS-006 008

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. MID-CONTINENT FREIGHT LINES, INC.-ACCIDENT-OCTOBER 20, 1968-KANSAS CITY, MO.

HS-006 006

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. O'NAN TRANSFER COMPANY ACCIDENT-SEPTEMBER 28, 1972-JONESBORO, TENNESSEE

HS-013 102

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT CO., INC. ACCIDENT, MARCH 8, 1973, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA

HS-013 937

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. TRANS-AMERICAN VAN SERVICE, INC. ACCIDENT OF JUNE 16, 1969, GREELEY, COLO

HS-009 292

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. WILLIAM VOLKER AND COMPANY AND KERRVILLE BUS COMPANY. ACCIDENT-MARCH 7, 1973-BAKERFIELD, TEXAS. NINE KILLED

HS-013 820

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS AND PASSENGER MISCONDUCT

HS-008 321

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: HUMAN CAUSES AND INJURIES SUSTAINED. AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF 35 [ALCOHOL RELATED] ACCIDENTS

HS-016 785

MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS OVER FOURTH OF JULY, 1960: A MORE DETAILED REPORT OF AN EARLIER STUDY

HS-006 211

MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967 HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS

HS-010 638

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY DEFECT RECALL CAMPAIGNS FROM SEPTEMBER 9, 1966 TO DECEMBER 31, 1967: GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION 66-0033A TO 67-0014. (DETAILED REPORTS)

HS-820 013

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY: THE DRIVER (ALCOHOLICALLY IMPAIRED)

HS-000 884

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY: THE VECTORS

HS-010 519

MOTOR-CYCLE ACCIDENTS AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS SPECIALLY CONSIDERED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND INTERNAL DISEASES

HS-003 549

NOVA SCOTIA GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR-VEHICLE

HS-004 175

SAFETY '71. A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION AND THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966 AND THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966

HS-820 223

SINGLE MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN CUYAHOGA COUNTY (OHIO): 1958-1963

HS-005 259

STOP MURDER BY MOTOR. A STUDY OF SLAUGHTER ON THE HIGHWAY AND WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT IT

HS-015 473

SURVEY OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN CANADA 1972

HS-014 753

THE CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC AS A MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR

HS-003 019

THE COMBINED EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND AMITRIPTYLINE ON SKILLS SIMILAR TO MOTOR-CAR DRIVING

HS-010 736

THE DRINKING DRIVER AND MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ALBERTA 1961-65

HS-000 726

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON SENSORY PHENOMENA AND COGNITIVE AND MOTOR TASKS

HS-011 170

THE INTOXICATED MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR

HS-012 420

THE LEGAL MINIMUM DRINKING AGE AND FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES

HS-014 809

THE PHYSICIAN AND THE MOTOR CAR

HS-004 257

THE PROBLEM OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN AND THE CHALLENGE TO MEDICINE. SUMMARY ADDRESS

HS-012 431

THE RATE OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT INVOLVEMENT ASSOCIATED WITH PATTERNS OF ALCOHOL USE

HS-007 970

May 15, 1976

- THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN IOWA MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
HS-004 199
- THE ROLE OF ALCOHOLISM IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
HS-003 288
- TRAFFIC SAFETY '72. A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION AND THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966 AND THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966
HS-800 989
- TRIENNIAL CONGRESS ON MEDICAL AND RELATED ASPECTS OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS (3RD) PROCEEDINGS, NEW YORK, MAY 29-JUNE 4, 1969
HS-012 408
- USE AND MISUSE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AS FACTOR IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
HS-003 638
- MOTORCYCLE**
A MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT STUDY
HS-011 021
- FATAL MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENTS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL: A STUDY OF 223 CASES
HS-014 149
- MOTORCYCLE TASK ANALYSIS
HS-016 163
- SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR MOTORCYCLE LICENSING
HS-008 451
- MOTORCYCLES**
AN EVALUATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS INVOLVING MOTORCYCLES: SEVERITY, CHARACTERISTICS, EFFECTS OF SAFETY REGULATIONS
HS-011 149
- MOTORIST**
ALCOHOL AND THE MOTORIST: PRACTICAL AND LEGAL PROBLEMS OF CHEMICAL TESTING
HS-005 684
- MOTORISTS**
ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY. LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF MOTORISTS' RESPONSIBILITY
HS-004 197
- MOTORS**
MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY DEFECT RECALL CAMPAIGNS FROM SEPTEMBER 9, 1966 TO DECEMBER 31, 1967: GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION 66-0033A TO 67-0014. (DETAILED REPORTS)
HS-820 013
- MOVE**
A WISE MOVE FOR THE HOLIDAYS
HS-004 410
- MOVEMENT**
EYE MOVEMENT ANALYSIS OF VISUAL INFORMATION ACQUISITION IN DRIVING: AN OVERVIEW
HS-014 335
- VISUAL ACQUISITION OF INFORMATION IN DRIVING THROUGH EYE-MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES: AN OVERVIEW
HS-012 602
- MOVEMENTS**
SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL, METHAPYRILINE, AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ON DRIVERS' EYE MOVEMENTS AND TRACKING ERRORS IN SIMULATED DANGEROUS SITUATIONS
HS-013 117
- THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND FATIGUE ON DECISION PROCESSES AND THE PRECISION OF MOVEMENTS
HS-007 440
- MOVES**
TOMS RAPS ROAD TOLL. SAFETY DIRECTOR PLEDGES TOUGH MOVES
HS-009 724
- MOVIES**
THE DRINKING DRIVER AND THE MOVIES
HS-005 679
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY**
A MULTIDISCIPLINARY CRASH STUDY TEAM SUMMARY REPORT 0 FINAL REPORT
HS-800 371
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FINAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 13 JUNE 1969 TO 31 JULY 1970
HS-800 320
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION PROGRAM, UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 410
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. VOL. 1. TECHNICAL REPORT. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 597
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FINAL REPORT 1970-71
HS-800 617
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 620
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. VOL. 1. FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT
HS-800 650
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. MMF--FINAL REPORT 1971
HS-800 692
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FINAL REPORT 3
HS-800 713
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 782
- MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. VOL. 1, SUMMARY OF IN-DEPTH INVESTIGATIONS IN BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 180

- MULTIPLE**
DRINKING DRIVERS AND DRIVING DRINKERS THE
NEED FOR MULTIPLE APPROACHES TO ACCIDENTS
INVOLVING ALCOHOL
HS-001 383
- MULTIVARIATE**
SOME MULTIVARIATE ASPECTS OF DRUNKEN
DRIVING
HS-013 485
- MURDER**
STOP MURDER BY MOTOR. A STUDY OF
SLAUGHTER ON THE HIGHWAY AND WHAT YOU
CAN DO ABOUT IT
HS-015 473
- MYTH**
THE SCANDINAVIAN MYTH: THE EFFECTIVENESS
OF DRINKING-AND-DRIVING LEGISLATION IN
SWEDEN AND NORWAY
HS-016 747
- MYTHS**
MYTHS AND MISCONCEPTIONS IN TRAFFIC
SAFETY
HS-810 083
- MYTHS, RITUAL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY
HS-012 597
- NAN**
MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
O'NAN TRANSFER COMPANY ACCIDENT--SEP-
TEMBER 28, 1972--JONESBORO, TENNESSEE
HS-013 102
- NARKOTISIERTEN**
DIE ALKOHOLBEGUTACHTUNG BEI TRAU-
MATISIERTEN UND NARKOTISIERTEN (THE
EVALUATION OF BLOOD ALCOHOL IN TRAU-
MATIZED AND ANESTHETIZED INDIVIDUALS)
HS-016 069
- NASSAU**
ANALYSIS OF THE NASSAU COUNTY ALCOHOL
SAFETY ACTION PROJECT DRIVER REHABILI-
TATION COUNTERMEASURE
HS-801 078
- NATION**
ALCOHOL PROBLEMS. A REPORT TO THE NATION
HS-003 635
- THE NATION'S HIGHWAY KILLER
HS-006 855
- NATIONAL**
A NATIONAL PROBLEM-SOLVING SYSTEM:
HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCHERS AND DECISION
MAKERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 496
- A REPORT OF DISCUSSIONS. A COMPANION TO
PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL ROAD
SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, CANBERRA, MARCH 14-16,
1972
HS-013 336
- A STATUS REPORT ON THE NATIONAL DRIVER RE-
GISTER
HS-810 178
- ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE VER-
MONT SYMPOSIUM. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND
RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL IN-
STITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM.
FORUM DISCUSSION
HS-015 158
- DRINKING AND DRIVING--A NATIONAL
PROBLEM
HS-810 167
- DRINKING DRIVER DEATHS A NATIONAL
TRAGEDY
HS-810 184
- FORUM ON TRAFFIC SAFETY ALCOHOL COUNTER-
MEASURES FOR WOMEN'S NATIONAL ORGANIZA-
TIONS, WASHINGTON, 11-13 JAN 1971. A REPORT
HS-820 162
- NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CURRENT PROBLEMS
IN LICENSURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 9-
10, 1971
HS-012 181
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY ADVISORY COMMIT-
TEE ANNUAL REPORT 1973
HS-801 441
- PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL ROAD
SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, CANBERRA, MARCH 14-16,
1972
HS-013 337
- PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON THE AGING DRIVER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May
2-4, 1974
HS-015 911
- PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY
BUREAU OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANS-
PORTATION
HS-810 154
- PROGRESS OF STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY
SAFETY PROGRAMS UNDER SAFETY STANDARDS
ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY
SAFETY BUREAU
HS-810 134
- REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUN-
CIL RELATIVE TO MASSACHUSETTS IMPLEMENTA-
TION OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF
1966
HS-006 104
- SAFETY '71. A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINIS-
TRATION AND THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINIS-
TRATION UNDER THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF
1966 AND THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR
VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966
HS-820 223
- THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU'S
PROPOSED ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURE PRO-
GRAM
HS-810 166
- THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM
HS-810 128
- THE U.S. GOVERNMENT NATIONAL HIGHWAY
SAFETY BUREAU PROGRAM IN ALCOHOL SAFETY
RESEARCH
HS-810 180

May 15, 1976

TRAFFIC SAFETY '72. A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION AND THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966 AND THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966

HS-800 989

U. S. NATIONAL ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SURVEY 1973: PROCEDURES AND RESULTS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 241

1973 U. S. NATIONAL ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SURVEY

HS-015 552

NATURAL

CALIFORNIA STUDY FINDS HIGH INCIDENCE OF NATURAL CAUSES IN DRIVER FATALITIES

HS-007 539

SUDDEN NATURAL DEATH AMONG AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS

HS-006 102

NEBRASKA

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: NEBRASKA (LINCOLN)

HS-801 684

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5C. APPENDIX A: MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, OHIO

HS-801 697

NEED

ALCOHOL PROBLEMS AND TRANSPORTATION SAFETY: THE NEED FOR COORDINATED EFFORTS. SPECIAL STUDY

HS-006 343

DRINKING DRIVERS AND DRIVING DRINKERS THE NEED FOR MULTIPLE APPROACHES TO ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL

HS-001 383

NEEDS

MARYLAND'S HIGHWAY SAFETY NEEDS IN DRIVER LICENSING

HS-007 939

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S COLLISION DATA NEEDS

HS-800 331

VISUAL NEEDS AND POSSIBILITIES FOR NIGHT DRIVING. PT. 9

HS-006 809

NEGLIGENCE

FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS: DRIVER NEGLIGENCE

HS-015 163

NETWORK

THE NETWORK OF ACCIDENT CAUSATION (2)

HS-010 404

NEUROMUSCULAR

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES ON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY

STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEUROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY

HS-013 870

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEUROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY

HS-015 150

NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES ON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEUROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY

HS-013 870

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEUROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY

HS-015 150

NEWS

THE ALCOHOL CRASH STORY: NEWS MEDIA GUIDE

HS-016 731

NEWSM

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

HS-810 174

NEXT

THE BREATHALYSER WHAT NEXT?

HS-008 519

NHTSA

NHTSA PLANS FOR TESTING A NEW ALCOHOL SCREENING DEVICE.

HS-810 230

STATUS OF THE NHTSA ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM

HS-810 186

NIAAA

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF A NIAAA ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD DRINKING AND ALCOHOL ABUSE. PHASE 2.

HS-016 481

NIGHT

AGE, EXPOSURE, AND ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN NIGHT CRASHES

HS-015 314

ALCOHOL IN THE NIGHT: A SUMMARY

HS-011 357

DANGER: NIGHT DRIVING AHEAD.

HS-009 611

EFFECT OF LOW BLOOD-ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN SIMULATED DAY AND NIGHT DRIVING

HS-002 934

REFLECTIVE DEVICES AS AIDS TO NIGHT DRIVING

HS-006 282

THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT: THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING, REFLECTORIZATION AND DRIVER INTOXICATION

HS-002 004

THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT:
THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING, REFLECTORIZATION
AND DRIVER INTOXICATION

HS-006 306

THE NIGHT ACCIDENT PROBLEM AND THE EFFECT
OF PUBLIC LIGHTING

HS-004 193

TRENDS IN BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION
LEVELS OF NIGHT DRIVERS

HS-016 654

VISUAL NEEDS AND POSSIBILITIES FOR NIGHT
DRIVING. PT. 9

HS-006 809

NOISE

SOME REMARKS ON THE EFFECT OF DRUGS, LACK
OF SLEEP AND LOUD NOISE ON HUMAN PER-
FORMANCE

HS-013 463

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND NOISE ON COM-
PONENTS OF A TRACKING AND MONITORING TASK

HS-700 099

NONFATAL

NONFATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN RELATION TO
BIOGRAPHICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS
FACTORS

HS-013 295

NORMAL

THE PROBLEM OF NORMAL DRINKING IN
RECOVERED ALCOHOL ADDICTS

HS-001 529

NORWAY

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE ON THE PREVENTION AND
TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM (11TH), JUNE 14-25,
1965, OSLO, NORWAY. SELECTED PAPERS

HS-700 080

THE SCANDINAVIAN MYTH: THE EFFECTIVENESS
OF DRINKING-AND-DRIVING LEGISLATION IN
SWEDEN AND NORWAY

HS-016 747

NOSED

A HARD NOSED LOOK AT SAFETY

HS-008 073

NOTE

A NOTE ON AUTOMOBILE-TRAM (STREETCAR)
FATAL ACCIDENTS AND ALCOHOL IN THE CITY OF
MELBOURNE

HS-008 548

NOVA

NOVA SCOTIA GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETER-
MINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR-VEHICLE

HS-004 175

OBSERVATIONS

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.
PART 7. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

HS-004 098

OBSERVATIONS OF TAVERN PATRONS BEFORE
AND AFTER THE COMPULSORY BREATH TEST LAW
IN CANADA

HS-012 467

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFECTS OF THE
CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AND ITS RELATION
TO ROAD TRAFFIC

HS-700 073

OCCURRING

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT
FATALITIES OCCURRING IN GT. BRITAIN DURING
DECEMBER, 1964 AND JANUARY, 1965

HS-000 945

OCCURRENCE

THE OCCURRENCE OF SOME DRUGS AND TOXIC
AGENTS ENCOUNTERED IN DRINKING DRIVER IN-
VESTIGATIONS

HS-003 111

OECD

YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS. A REPORT PREPARED
BY AN OECD ROAD RESEARCH GROUP

HS-016 663

OFFENCE

A DISASTROUSLY COMPLICATED OFFENCE: DRUN-
KEN DRIVING, ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967

HS-010 657

OFFENDERS

A SCREENING PROGRAM TO DETECT ALCOHOLISM
IN TRAFFIC OFFENDERS

HS-001 385

ALCOHOL ABUSE AND TRAFFIC SAFETY: A STUDY
OF FATALITIES, DWI OFFENDERS, ALCOHOLICS,
AND COURT-RELATED TREATMENT APPROACHES

HS-800 409

CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS OF CONVICTED
DWI OFFENDERS SELECTED TO RECEIVE SPECIAL
SANCTIONS--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES
LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 231

TWO EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF TRAFFIC LAW.
VOL 1, THE EFFECT OF LEGAL SANCTIONS ON DUI
OFFENDERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 825

OFFENSE

DIE FAHRT UNTER ALKOHOLEINFLUSS ALS ORD-
NUNGSWIDRIGKEIT UND ALS VERGEHEN
(DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL
AS A TRAFFIC VIOLATION AND AS A CRIMINAL OF-
FENSE)

HS-016 072

PROTOTYPE HIGHWAY SAFETY AND TRAFFIC OF-
FENSE ADJUDICATION TRAINING PROGRAM. FINAL
REPORT

HS-801 000

OFFENSES

A CRIMINOLOGY OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES

HS-006 813

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR
DRUGS: TRAFFIC LAW OFFENSES

HS-000 061

OFFICAL

EMPIRICAL DEVELOPMENT OF A SURROGATE
MEASURE OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN OFFI-
CAL ACCIDENT DATA

HS-015 313

May 15, 1976

OFFICER

FACTORS INFLUENCING ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT POLICE OFFICER'S DWI ARRESTS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 151

OFFICERS

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES. CRASH INJURY MANAGEMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. COURSE GUIDE

HS-820 284

WASHTENAW COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, 1971 SURVEY ON ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 065

OFFICIALS

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

HS-801 114

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR LOCAL OFFICIALS

HS-801 115

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR STATE OFFICIALS

HS-801 117

OHIO

ANALYSIS OF THE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ARRESTS. (OHIO)

HS-801 074

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED±IMPLIED CONSENT STATUTE IN OHIO

HS-005 682

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: OHIO (CINCINNATI)

HS-801 686

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5C. APPENDIX A: MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, OHIO

HS-801 697

SINGLE MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN CUYAHOGA COUNTY (OHIO): 1958-1963

HS-005 259

OKLAHOMA

ASAP PATROL ACTIVITIES. OKLAHOMA CITY ASAP. ANALYTIC STUDY

HS-801 073

PROCEEDINGS OF 17TH CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, NOVEMBER 14-17, 1973

HS-014 519

REMARKS BEFORE THE KICK-OFF LUNCHEON OF THE OKLAHOMA CITY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT,

HS-810 192

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: OKLAHOMA (OKLAHOMA CITY)

HS-801 687

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5D. APPENDIX A: OKLAHOMA, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA

HS-801 698

OLDER

THE NEW IMAGE OF THE OLDER PEDESTRIAN

HS-006 123

ONTARIO

DRINKING DRIVERS IN AN EASTERN ONTARIO CITY

HS-004 198

DRINKING-DRIVING IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

HS-015 824

OPENING

REMARKS DELIVERED TO OPENING OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA ASAP, NOVEMBER 30, 1971

HS-810 237

OPERATION

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 4 THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

HS-004 034

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 6: THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

HS-004 035

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 7. THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND, CALIFORNIA.

HS-004 099

LAWS OF ARKANSAS AND SELECTED STATES REGARDING THE OPERATION OF A MOTOR VEHICLE WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR

HS-002 237

OPERATIONAL

OPERATIONAL EVALUATION OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-016 247

THE OPERATIONAL MEANING OF REPORTED ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN OFFICIAL STATE ACCIDENT DATA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

HS-015 312

OPERATIONS

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1973. PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF FIRST TWO YEARS OF OPERATIONS FOR 29 PROJECTS FUNDED IN FY 1970 AND 1971

HS-801 155

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 1: DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ASAP PROGRAM

HS-801 192

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 2: ASAP PROGRAM EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND OVERALL PROGRAM IMPACT
HS-801 193

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 3: EVALUATION OF THE ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES
HS-801 194

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 4: EVALUATION OF THE JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES
HS-801 195

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 5: EVALUATION OF THE PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION AND PROBATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES
HS-801 196

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 6: EVALUATION OF THE REHABILITATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES
HS-801 197

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 7: EVALUATION OF THE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES
HS-801 198

OPERATOR

THE CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC AS A MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR
HS-003 019

THE INTOXICATED MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR
HS-012 420

THE SAFE VEHICLE OPERATOR (HIGHWAY)
HS-810 058

OPERATORS

A PSYCHOSOCIAL ANALYSIS OF OPERATORS INVOLVED IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS. FINAL REPORT NO. 2
HS-801 267

OPINION

OPINION POLL OF CALIFORNIA LICENSED DRIVERS
HS-004 832

OPTIMUM

AN OPTIMUM SYSTEM FOR TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT/DRIVER CONTROL. FINAL REPORT, VOL. 1
HS-013 514

THE OPTIMUM AGE FOR DRIVER LICENSING
HS-013 374

ORDINARY

THE STABILITY OF ORDINARY BLOOD ALCOHOL SAMPLES HELD VARIOUS PERIODS OF TIME UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS.
HS-004 102

ORDNUNGSWIDRIGKEIT

DIE FAHRT UNTER ALKOHOLEINFLUSS ALS ORDNUNGSWIDRIGKEIT UND ALS VERGEHEN (DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AS A TRAFFIC VIOLATION AND AS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE)
HS-016 072

OREGON

AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT. ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (OREGON)
HS-801 069

OREGON DRIVER'S MANUAL 1969-1970
HS-007 613

OREGON STATE POLICE USE RECORDER FOR DWI CONVICTIONS
HS-700 052

OREGON STUDY OF DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-006 457

ORGANIC

A STUDY: ROLES OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND ORGANIC FACTORS IN FATAL SINGLE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
HS-005 353

THE ROLES OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND ORGANIC FACTORS IN SINGLE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
HS-000 998

ORGANIZATIONS

FORUM ON TRAFFIC SAFETY ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES FOR WOMEN'S NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, WASHINGTON, 11-13 JAN 1971. A REPORT
HS-820 162

ORLEANS

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: LOUISIANA (NEW ORLEANS)
HS-801 674

OSLO

A SURVEY OF FATAL TRAFFIC INJURIES IN UL-LEVAL HOSPITAL, OSLO
HS-003 523

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE ON THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM (11TH), JUNE 14-25, 1965, OSLO, NORWAY. SELECTED PAPERS
HS-700 080

PEDESTRIAN DEATHS IN OSLO TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-003 878

OVERALL

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 2: ASAP PROGRAM EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND OVERALL PROGRAM IMPACT
HS-801 193

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 4, OVERALL ENFORCEMENT
HS-801 694

May 15, 1976

OVEREMPHASIS

OVEREMPHASIS ON ALCOHOL MAY BE COSTING LIVES. REV. ED.

HS-013 829

OVERTURN

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT--BUS/STATION WAGON COLLISION, FOLLOWED BY BUS OVERTURN, U.S. ROUTE 66, NEAR MARSHFIELD, MISSOURI, OCTOBER 10, 1971

HS-012 888

OVERVIEW

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING: AN OVERVIEW

HS-010 980

DRINKING AND DRIVING IN SYDNEY: A COMMUNITY SURVEY OF BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES. REPORT 1: AN OVERVIEW OF SEX AND AGE DIFFERENCES

HS-013 839

EYE MOVEMENT ANALYSIS OF VISUAL INFORMATION ACQUISITION IN DRIVING: AN OVERVIEW

HS-014 335

MINNESOTA ALCOHOL PROGRAMS FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY, 1972: AN OVERVIEW WITH STATISTICS

HS-014 227

RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION: AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HS-004 683

RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION: AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HS-000 280

VISUAL ACQUISITION OF INFORMATION IN DRIVING THROUGH EYE-MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES: AN OVERVIEW

HS-012 602

OWNER

MANSLAUGHTER: AUTOMOBILE OWNER WHO PERMITTED INTOXICATED PERSON TO DRIVE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR FATAL COLLISION

HS-006 392

OXIDATION

INFLUENCE OF INSULIN ON THE RATE OF ETHYL ALCOHOL OXIDATION IN BLOOD

HS-003 777

PACKET

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. EVALUATION AIDS PACKET AND MEDIA LOG

HS-801 345

PANACEA

THE ALCOHOL SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM: A PANACEA OR PANDORA'S BOX

HS-010 098

PANDORA

THE ALCOHOL SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM: A PANACEA OR PANDORA'S BOX

HS-010 098

PANEL

ALCOHOLISM SHOULD BE A REPORTABLE DISEASE. A PANEL DISCUSSION. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

HS-008 603

PANEL DISCUSSION ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES IN CONTROLLING EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOUR

HS-015 596

SOCIETY'S RESPONSIBILITY IN TRAFFIC SAFETY: A PANEL DISCUSSION

HS-006 063

PAPER

THE TRAFFIC SAFETY STORY. A BLACK-AND-WHITE PAPER

HS-011 866

PAROLED

ENFORCED CLINIC TREATMENT OF PAROLED CRIMINAL ALCOHOLICS, A PILOT EVALUATION

HS-002 081

PART

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 4 THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

HS-004 034

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 6: THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

HS-004 035

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 7. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

HS-004 098

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 7. THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND, CALIFORNIA.

HS-004 099

RECENT CASES INDICATE COURTS' AWARENESS OF TRAFFIC PROBLEM. PART I

HS-005 649

THE HIGH TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATE AMONG THE MIDDLE-AGED. A PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION. PART II

HS-005 014

THE PART VISIBILITY COULD PLAY IN ROAD DESIGN

HS-000 880

PARTICIPANT

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. PARTICIPANT'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY

HS-801 538

PARTNERSHIP

THE FEDERAL-STATE HIGHWAY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP IN NORTH CAROLINA

HS-010 284

PARTS

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON THE DETECTION OF LIGHT SIGNALS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE VISUAL FIELD

HS-012 172

PARTY

OFFICIAL BOOZE PARTY TESTS ALCOHOL TESTING. BLUEPRINT FOR SAFETY

HS-007 255

PASSENGER

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS AND PASSENGER MISCONDUCT

HS-008 321

PASSENGERS

A REAL WORLD PERSPECTIVE ON AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS INVOLVING SMALL-CHILD PASSENGERS

HS-016 339

DRUNKEN DRIVERS AND WILLING PASSENGERS

HS-006 017

PASSING

EFFECTS OF MODERATE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS ON AUTOMOBILE PASSING BEHAVIOR

HS-008 602

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULATION DURING SIMULATED PASSING

HS-014 841

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULATION DURING SIMULATED PASSING

HS-016 993

PATHOLOGIST

PATHOLOGIST AND PATIENT--DRINKING AND DRIVING--PEP PILLS, TRANQUILIZERS OR COURAGE?

HS-700 288

PATHOLOGY

AUTOMOBILE-ACCIDENT INJURIES AND ACCIDENT PATHOLOGY

HS-800 434

PATIENT

PATHOLOGIST AND PATIENT--DRINKING AND DRIVING--PEP PILLS, TRANQUILIZERS OR COURAGE?

HS-700 288

PATIENTS

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ADULT PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL AFTER ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-006 915

DRINKING AND DRIVING IN 753 GENERAL PRACTICE AND PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS ON PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS

HS-007 179

PATROL

AN ANALYSIS OF ASAP PATROL ACTIVITY IN COLUMBUS, GEORGIA DURING 1972. ANALYTIC STUDY 3

HS-801 072

ASAP PATROL ACTIVITIES. OKLAHOMA CITY ASAP. ANALYTIC STUDY

HS-801 073

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3, PATROL DEPLOYMENT AND STRATEGIES

HS-801 693

PATROLLING

PATROLLING THE ROADS WITH AIRCRAFT

HS-006 995

PATRONS

OBSERVATIONS OF TAVERN PATRONS BEFORE AND AFTER THE COMPULSORY BREATH TEST LAW IN CANADA

HS-012 467

PATTERN

THE INFLUENCE OF SENSORY PATTERN AND ALCOHOL ON VEHICULAR VELOCITY SENSING

HS-013 775

PATTERNS

PATTERNS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLATIONS RELATED TO DRINKING AND TO SOME MEDICAL CONDITIONS

HS-003 369

THE EFFECT OF TRAFFIC LAW AND ENFORCEMENT ON INJURY PATTERNS

HS-013 344

THE RATE OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT INVOLVEMENT ASSOCIATED WITH PATTERNS OF ALCOHOL USE

HS-007 970

PAYOFF

RESEARCH, THERE IS A PAYOFF A PANEL

HS-010 541

PEDESTRIAN

A LITERATURE REVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH AND PRACTICE IN PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

HS-010 112

A PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENT COUNTERMEASURE PROGRAM

HS-014 098

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF ALCOHOL IN PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS RESULTING IN DEATH AND INJURY. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 413

A STUDY OF PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES IN WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-005 380

AAA SPECIAL SURVEY ON ALCOHOL TESTING AND PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS

HS-008 967

ALCOHOL AND ADULT PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES

HS-014 538

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES IN ILLINOIS

HS-003 101

May 15, 1976

- COUNTERMEASURES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN FACTORS IN RELATION TO PEDESTRIAN BEHAVIOR, REGULATIONS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
HS-015 125
- DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS
HS-012 543
- DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS
HS-012 859
- FACTORS IN URBAN VEHICLE PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS
HS-015 203
- FATAL PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS IN WEST VIRGINIA, CALENDAR YEAR 1970
HS-010 981
- FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS: DRIVER NEGLIGENCE
HS-015 163
- PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE ACCIDENTS
HS-015 490
- PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE SAFETY STUDY. HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1973 (SEC. 214)
HS-801 383
- PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLIST ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-014 691
- PEDESTRIAN DEATHS IN OSLO TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-003 878
- PEDESTRIAN LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES
HS-801 381
- PEDESTRIAN SAFETY
HS-009 714
- PEDESTRIAN SAFETY
HS-009 330
- SUMMARY OF PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1968
HS-010 378
- THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT: THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING, REFLECTORIZATION AND DRIVER INTOXICATION
HS-002 004
- THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT: THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING, REFLECTORIZATION AND DRIVER INTOXICATION
HS-006 306
- THE NEW IMAGE OF THE OLDER PEDESTRIAN
HS-006 123
- THE PEDESTRIAN AND TRAFFIC SAFETY
HS-008 364
- PEDESTRIANS**
A CONTROLLED INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT PEDESTRIANS FATALLY INJURED BY MOTOR VEHICLES IN MANHATTAN
HS-007 006
- A DECADE OF PEDESTRIANS AND THEIR TRAFFIC COLLISIONS (1963-1972)
HS-013 724
- PENDING**
TESTIMONY ON PENDING MATTERS RELATING TO THE HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS
HS-810 079
- PENNSYLVANIA**
CURRENT SIGNIFICANCE OF VISUAL PROBLEMS IN PENNSYLVANIA DRIVERS
HS-014 547
- EASTERN REGION MILITARY-CIVILIAN TRAFFIC SAFETY CONFERENCE, JUNE 28-29, 1967, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
HS-015 346
- MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FREEPORT TRANSPORT, INC.--ACCIDENT--FEBRUARY 1, 1968--BAIRDFORD, PENNSYLVANIA
HS-005 998
- PEOPLE**
FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS. THE ROAD SAFETY PROGRAMME (PROGRAM) OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. "PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY"
HS-016 539
- FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS: THE ROAD SAFETY PROGRAMME [PROGRAM] OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY; "PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY"
HS-016 984
- PEOPLE IN THE NEWS
HS-810 174
- PEP**
PATHOLOGIST AND PATIENT--DRINKING AND DRIVING--PEP PILLS, TRANQUILIZERS OR COURAGE?
HS-700 288
- PER**
THE EFFECTS OF 0.10 PER CENT BLOOD ALCOHOL ON DRIVING ABILITY
HS-001 511
- UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-LAW" WENT INTO EFFECT)
HS-016 078
- PERCEPTION**
ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON SENSORY MOTOR FUNCTION, VISUAL PERCEPTION, AND ATTENTION
HS-015 151
- THE PERCEPTION OF DWI LAWS: A STUDY OF THE GENERAL AWARENESS AND THE ATTITUDES OF PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL GROUPS TOWARDS THE DRINKING DRIVING LAWS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 614
- THE PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL PERCEPTION OF THE LAWS DEALING WITH THE ALCOHOLICALLY IMPAIRED DRIVER
HS-012 598

TRAFFIC PERCEPTION UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

HS-011 880

PERCEPTUAL

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTUAL STYLE AND DRIVER REACTION TO AN EMERGENCY SITUATION

HS-003 837

PERFORMANCE

A MARIJUANA DOSE RESPONSE STUDY OF PERFORMANCE IN A DRIVING SIMULATOR

HS-016 994

A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN TRANQUILIZERS AND SMALL AMOUNTS OF ALCOHOL UPON DRIVING PERFORMANCE

HS-014 685

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING PERFORMANCE

HS-013 869

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING PERFORMANCE

HS-015 153

ALCOHOL LEVEL AND DRIVING PERFORMANCE. FINAL REPORT

HS-011 103

AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT. ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (OREGON)

HS-801 069

AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT. ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (WASHINGTON)

HS-801 070

COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, DIAZEPAM, AND PLACEBO ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE

HS-001 267

COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF CHLORMEZANONE WITH ASPIRIN AND PLACEBO ON PERFORMANCE UNDER DELAYED AUDITORY FEEDBACK (DAF)

HS-001 266

CONCEPTS AND STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE IN THE TECHNIQUE OF ALCOHOL ANALYSIS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

HS-003 130

DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE, ETHANOL AND DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE-X ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS STRESSED WITH DELAYED AUDITOR FEEDBACK (DAF)

HS-001 262

DIE UNTERSUCHUNG KRAFTFAHRWESENTLICHER LEISTUNGSMINDERUNGEN DURCH ARZNEIMITTEL (THE INVESTIGATION OF SUBSTANTIAL TRAFFIC PERFORMANCE DIMINUTION WHILE UNDER INFLUENCE OF DRUGS)

HS-016 076

DRIVER PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS SYSTEM (DPMAS), TASK 1: REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS FOR PROTOTYPE EQUIPMENT. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 234

DRIVER PERFORMANCE. TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH RECORD 520

HS-016 650

EFFECT OF D-AMPHETAMINE AND ALCOHOL ON ATTENTIVE MOTOR PERFORMANCE IN HUMAN SUBJECTS

HS-001 263

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON COMPLEX PERFORMANCE

HS-008 880

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING PERFORMANCE: SEX DIFFERENCES

HS-014 344

EMT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION: A CLINICAL TRIAL

HS-014 535

ETHANOL, OTHER CHEMICALS AND THEIR POTENTIAL COMBINATION WHICH MAY INFLUENCE AUTOMOBILE DRIVING PERFORMANCE--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 658

IMPROVED DRIVER PERFORMANCE AND DRIVER/VEHICLE/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

HS-012 523

IMPROVED DRIVER PERFORMANCE AND DRIVER/VEHICLE/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

HS-810 200

LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 3--INSTRUMENT PERFORMANCE AT HIGH BAL. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 927

MEASUREMENT OF ATTENTIVE MOTOR PERFORMANCE AFTER ALCOHOL

HS-002 875

MEPROBAMATE, ETHANOL, OR MEPROBAMATE-ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS UNDER DELAYED AUDIOFEEDBACK (DAF)

HS-001 264

SELF-EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE AND THE ABILITY TO DISCRIMINATE BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS (BAC)

HS-016 834

SOME REMARKS ON THE EFFECT OF DRUGS, LACK OF SLEEP AND LOUD NOISE ON HUMAN PERFORMANCE

HS-013 463

THE EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA AND ALCOHOL ON SIMULATED DRIVING PERFORMANCE

HS-005 443

PERFORMED

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED PURSUANT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF K-12 ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY CURRICULUM MATERIALS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 726

PERIL

HOW PILLS PERIL YOUR DRIVING

HS-003 637

May 15, 1976

PERIOD

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
FINAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 13 JUNE 1969 TO 31
JULY 1970

HS-800 320

PERIODS

THE STABILITY OF ORDINARY BLOOD ALCOHOL
SAMPLES HELD VARIOUS PERIODS OF TIME
UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS.

HS-004 102

PERIPHERAL

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON PERIPHERAL VISION AS
A FUNCTION OF ATTENTION

HS-015 241

PERMITTED

MANSLAUGHTER: AUTOMOBILE OWNER WHO PER-
MITTED INTOXICATED PERSON TO DRIVE NOT
RESPONSIBLE FOR FATAL COLLISION

HS-006 392

PERSON

MANSLAUGHTER: AUTOMOBILE OWNER WHO PER-
MITTED INTOXICATED PERSON TO DRIVE NOT
RESPONSIBLE FOR FATAL COLLISION

HS-006 392

PERSONALITY AND OTHER PERSON-CENTRED
CHARACTERISTICS

HS-016 668

PERSONALITY

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AND THE ALCOHOLIC
PERSONALITY: AN UNRECOGNIZED DILEMMA

HS-014 170

DRIVER PERSONALITY AND BEHAVIOR CHARAC-
TERISTICS

HS-001 989

IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONALITY, ATTITUDINAL,
AND BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DRINK-
ING DRIVERS

HS-010 099

IMPAIRED DRIVING AND ALCOHOLISM: PER-
SONALITY OR PHARMACOLOGIC EFFECT?

HS-006 971

PERSONALITY AND DRINKING HISTORY VARIA-
BLES ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH ACCIDENT RATES
AMONG ALCOHOLICS

HS-002 393

PERSONALITY AND OTHER PERSON-CENTRED
CHARACTERISTICS

HS-016 668

PERSONALITY AND TEMPERAMENT DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN ALCOHOLICS WITH HIGH AND LOW
RECORDS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLA-
TIONS

HS-016 696

PHYSIOLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT AND PERSONALITY
FACTORORS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS OF ALCOHOL-
ICS

HS-006 182

USE OF VIDEOTAPE AND PERSONALITY TESTING
IN DETECTION AND STUDY

HS-013 968

PERSONNEL

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY CURRICULUM
WORKSHOPS FOR K-12 KEY PERSONNEL. FINAL RE-
PORT

HS-801 149

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP
FOR ALCOHOL REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT
PERSONNEL

HS-801 116

FATAL MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENTS OF MILITARY
PERSONNEL: A STUDY OF 223 CASES

HS-014 149

THE DRINKING DRIVER: GUIDELINES FOR COURT
PERSONNEL. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 607

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PER-
SONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUA-
TION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. LEADER'S
MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY

HS-801 537

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PER-
SONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUA-
TION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. PARTICI-
PANT'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND
SAFETY

HS-801 538

PERSONS

DEFENSE OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF DRIVING
WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

HS-006 115

DISABLED DRIVERS AND ELDERLY PERSONS IN-
JURED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-003 503

DRIVING RECORDS OF PERSONS HOSPITALIZED
FOR SUICIDE GESTURES

HS-004 970

DRIVING RECORDS OF PERSONS WITH SELECTED
CHRONIC DISEASES

HS-004 972

REHABILITATION OF THE DRUNKEN DRIVER. A
CORRECTIVE COURSE IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FOR
PERSONS CONVICTED OF DRIVING UNDER THE IN-
FLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

HS-015 451

THE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS AR-
RESTED FOR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED

HS-003 370

PERSPECTIVE

A REAL WORLD PERSPECTIVE ON AUTOMOBILE
ACCIDENTS INVOLVING SMALL-CHILD PASSEN-
GERS

HS-016 339

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE
DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL RE-
PORT. VOL. 3. THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER, A
LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

HS-800 502

PUTTING THE ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF
TRAFFIC SAFETY MEASURES INTO PERSPECTIVE

HS-800 033

THE DEAF DRIVER--IN PERSPECTIVE

HS-012 272

PERSPECTIVES**RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES**

HS-008 836

SOCIAL REHABILITATION PERSPECTIVES: A COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOL ABUSE IN DRIVERS

HS-008 830

PHARMACOLOGIC

IMPAIRED DRIVING AND ALCOHOLISM: PERSONALITY OR PHARMACOLOGIC EFFECT?

HS-006 971

PHARMACOLOGY

THE PHARMACOLOGY OF ALCOHOL AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO DRINKING AND DRIVING

HS-003 374

THE PHARMACOLOGY OF DRIVING AND THE LAW WITH SPECIAL 2 REFERENCE TO ALCOHOL

HS-004 760

PHENOMENA

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON SENSORY PHENOMENA AND COGNITIVE AND MOTOR TASKS

HS-011 170

PHILOSOPHY

PHILOSOPHY, CRITERIA, AND METHODS OF DRIVER LICENSING

HS-016 656

PHOENIX

AN ANALYSIS OF ALCOHOL SAFETY SCHOOLS (PHOENIX DRIVING-WHILE-INTOXICATED COURSE). 1972 ANALYTIC STUDY 6

HS-801 079

REHABILITATION OF THE DRUNKEN DRIVER. A CORRECTIVE COURSE IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FOR PERSONS CONVICTED OF DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

HS-015 451

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: ARIZONA (PHOENIX)

HS-801 676

PHYSICAL

COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, DIAZEPAM, AND PLACEBO ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE

HS-001 267

PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL ASPECTS AND ATTITUDES OF AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS

HS-004 122

PHYSICAL CONDITION REPORT OF COMMERCIAL DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS FOR YEAR 1970

HS-012 190

PHYSICAL CONDITION REPORT OF COMMERCIAL DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS FOR YEAR 1971

HS-014 566

THE MEDICALLY UNFIT DRIVER AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BASIC PHYSICAL STANDARDS FOR LICENSURE

HS-004 488

PHYSICIAN

PHYSICIAN'S GUIDE FOR DETERMINING DRIVER LIMITATION

HS-015 425

THE PHYSICIAN AND AUTOMOBILE SAFETY

HS-003 743

THE PHYSICIAN AND THE MOTOR CAR

HS-004 257

THE PHYSICIAN'S ROLE IN HIGHWAY SAFETY PT. 1

HS-006 835

THE PROBLEM OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN AND THE CHALLENGE TO MEDICINE. SUMMARY ADDRESS

HS-012 431

THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION

HS-003 749

THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION

HS-006 325

PHYSICIANS

GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE

HS-016 104

NOVA SCOTIA GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR-VEHICLE

HS-004 175

THE 1971 SURVEY OF WASHTENAW COUNTY PHYSICIANS CONCERNING ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 064

PHYSIOLOGICAL

CONCEPTS AND STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE IN THE TECHNIQUE OF ALCOHOL ANALYSIS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

HS-003 130

DAYLIGHT RUNNING LIGHTS REDUCE ACCIDENTS ALCOHOL IN PHYSIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

HS-005 965

PHYSIOLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT AND PERSONALITY FACTORS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS OF ALCOHOLICS

HS-006 182

PHYSTESTER

A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE PHYSTESTER: A TEST FOR DRIVER IMPAIRMENT

HS-012 869

ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT DETECTION BY THE PHYSTESTER--EVALUATION PROGRAM SUMMARY

HS-012 929

PICTURE

TRAFFIC SAFETY - THE CURRENT PICTURE

HS-810 114

PICTURES

VOLPE "PICTURES" DOT'S THINKING ON FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

HS-008 892

May 15, 1976

PILL

TESTING FOR A "SOBERING PILL". FINAL REPORT
HS-801 288

PILLS

HOW PILLS PERIL YOUR DRIVING
HS-003 637

PATHOLOGIST AND PATIENT--DRINKING AND
DRIVING--PEP PILLS, TRANQUILIZERS OR COU-
RAGE?
HS-700 288

PILOT

A STATISTICAL PILOT STUDY ON THE RELATION-
SHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS, TRAFFIC VIOLA-
TIONS AND ACCIDENTS
HS-007 247

ENFORCED CLINIC TREATMENT OF PAROLED
CRIMINAL ALCOHOLICS, A PILOT EVALUATION
HS-002 081

HUMAN FACTOR VARIABLES AND FATAL VEHICU-
LAR ACCIDENTS: A PILOT STUDY. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 921

REMARKS BEFORE THE PILOT CLUB INTERNA-
TIONAL'S SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN
HIGHWAY SAFETY, WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUAR-
Y 10, 1968
HS-810 116

REMARKS BEFORE THE 49TH ANNUAL CON-
FERENCE OF PILOT INTERNATIONAL, MIAMI
BEACH, JULY 21, 1970
HS-810 222

ROAD SAFETY PILOT STUDY. FINAL REPORT.
(L'ETUDE PILOTE SUR LA SECURITE ROUTIERE)
HS-801 135

THE UNMARRIED MALE DRIVER UNDER TWENTY-
FIVE: A PILOT SURVEY OF A HIGH-RISK DRIVER
GROUP
HS-000 993

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PER-
SONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUA-
TION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. LEADER'S
MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY
HS-801 537

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PER-
SONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUA-
TION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. PARTICI-
PANT'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND
SAFETY
HS-801 538

PILOTE

ROAD SAFETY PILOT STUDY. FINAL REPORT.
(L'ETUDE PILOTE SUR LA SECURITE ROUTIERE)
HS-801 135

PLACEBO

COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF
CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, DIAZEPAM, AND PLACEBO
ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE
HS-001 267

COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF
CHLORMEZANONE WITH ASPIRIN AND PLACEBO
ON PERFORMANCE UNDER DELAYED AUDITORY
FEEDBACK (DAF)
HS-001 266

PLAN

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES; PHASE 1: HIGH RISK DRIVER
STUDY PLAN. REPORT
HS-801 433

COMMUNITY DEMONSTRATION PLAN TO ASSIST
AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 2.
FINAL REPORT
HS-800 635

PLANNING

GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING AND DEVELOPING
STATE AND COMMUNITY ALCOHOL SAFETY PRO-
GRAMS
HS-800 995

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN ALCOHOL-
IC TREATMENT CENTER IN A COMMUNITY
GENERAL HOSPITAL
HS-008 605

PLANS

DRIVER PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND
ANALYSIS SYSTEM (DPMAS), TASK 1: REQUIRE-
MENTS AND PLANS FOR PROTOTYPE EQUIPMENT.
FINAL REPORT
HS-801 234

NHTSA PLANS FOR TESTING A NEW ALCOHOL
SCREENING DEVICE.
HS-810 230

PLAY

THE PART VISIBILITY COULD PLAY IN ROAD
DESIGN
HS-000 880

PLEDGES

TOMS RAPS ROAD TOLL. SAFETY DIRECTOR
PLEDGES TOUGH MOVES.
HS-009 724

POLICE

A STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF HOT PURSUIT BY
THE POLICE
HS-800 275

ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND DRIVING SEMINARS FOR
POLICE AND COMMUNITY LEADERS
HS-007 704

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL
SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM POLICE COUNTERMEA-
SURE ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 048

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN DRIVERS
BREATHALYSED BY POLICE IN SIX AUSTRALIAN
STATES
HS-013 353

EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST
DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN
DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MIN-
NESOTA. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 161

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POLICE EVALUATION
OF DRINKING IN FATAL HIGHWAY CRASHES
HS-009 775

- FACTORS INFLUENCING ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT POLICE OFFICER'S DWI ARRESTS. FINAL REPORT**
HS-801 151
- OREGON STATE POLICE USE RECORDER FOR DWI CONVICTIONS**
HS-700 052
- POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. COURSE GUIDE**
HS-013 134
- POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL**
HS-013 135
- POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. STUDENT MANUAL**
HS-013 136
- POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. TECHNICAL REPORT**
HS-013 133
- POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. VISUAL AID LOG AND EVALUATION SCORING KEY FOR DETECTION CLUES OF DRINKING DRIVERS**
HS-013 132
- POLICE RECORDS AND ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL**
HS-003 371
- RACE AND SOCIAL STATUS DISCRIMINATION AND POLICE ACTION IN ALCOHOL-AFFECTED COLLISIONS**
HS-011 882
- THE POLICE SURGEON LOOKS AT ALCOHOL**
HS-003 861
- POLL**
OPINION POLL OF CALIFORNIA LICENSED DRIVERS
HS-004 832
- POPULATION**
A COMPARISON OF BREATHALYZED DRIVERS WITH THE GENERAL DRIVING POPULATION
HS-014 323
- AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AS AN EXPRESSION OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN AN ALCOHOLIC POPULATION**
HS-003 858
- THE PRESENCE OF ALCOHOL IN THE GENERAL DRIVING POPULATION**
HS-013 354
- POPULATIONS**
A COMPARISON OF THE DRIVING RECORDS AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THREE ALCOHOL-INVOLVED POPULATIONS AND A RANDOM SAMPLE OF DRIVERS
HS-012 074
- PORTABLE**
EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 161
- PORTRAIT**
PORTRAIT OF A BAD DRIVER
HS-009 945
- PORTRAIT OF A COUNTY: THE SEARCH FOR AN ANSWER TO HELP "BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE" IN GENESSEE COUNTY, MICHIGAN**
HS-003 147
- PORTRAIT OF A HOLIDAY: MEMORIAL DAY, 1967. SIGNIFICANT INJURY ACCIDENT FACTS**
HS-014 141
- PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. A STUDY OF MICHIGAN'S 1967 AUTO INJURIES AND FATALITIES**
HS-009 923
- PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. WHAT HAPPENED ON MICHIGAN'S HIGHWAYS IN 1968**
HS-009 924
- PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. 1969. THE DRINKING DRIVER. THE PROBLEM DRIVER. THE YOUNG DRIVER. BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE**
HS-008 940
- POSITIVE**
THE POWER OF POSITIVE DRINKING
HS-010 100
- POSSIBILITIES**
NEW HOPE--NEW POSSIBILITIES. A REPORT TO THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES ON THE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP)
HS-800 741
- VISUAL NEEDS AND POSSIBILITIES FOR NIGHT DRIVING. PT. 9**
HS-006 809
- POST**
A SURVEY OF POST-MORTEM BLOOD-ALCOHOLS FROM 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966. ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966
HS-005 493
- POST-MORTEM BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT VICTIMS**
HS-013 352
- POTENTIAL**
ETHANOL, OTHER CHEMICALS AND THEIR POTENTIAL COMBINATION WHICH MAY INFLUENCE AUTOMOBILE DRIVING PERFORMANCE--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 658
- POWER**
THE POWER OF POSITIVE DRINKING
HS-010 100
- PRACTICAL**
A PRACTICAL EXPERIMENT ON THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILL
HS-000 697
- ALCOHOL AND THE MOTORIST: PRACTICAL AND LEGAL PROBLEMS OF CHEMICAL TESTING**
HS-005 684

May 15, 1976

PRACTICE

A LITERATURE REVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH AND PRACTICE IN PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

HS-010 112

DRINKING AND DRIVING IN 753 GENERAL PRACTICE AND PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS ON PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS

HS-007 179

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK

HS-014 555

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK

HS-014 556

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON TWO PSYCHOMOTOR TASKS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK

HS-014 552

PRACTICES

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF CURRENT COURT PRACTICES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 610

PRECISION

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND FATIGUE ON DECISION PROCESSES AND THE PRECISION OF MOVEMENTS

HS-007 440

PRELICENSING

INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDE. NEW YORK STATE PRELICENSING COURSE FOR DRIVERS.

HS-016 924

PREPARATION

BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RELEVANT TO PREPARATION OF THE BEGINNING DRIVER: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH

HS-015 118

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ADELAIDE AND BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA-EXCERPTS FROM A REPORT IN PREPARATION

HS-008 194

PREPARED

YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS. A REPORT PREPARED BY AN OECD ROAD RESEARCH GROUP

HS-016 663

PRESENCE

THE PRESENCE OF ALCOHOL IN THE GENERAL DRIVING POPULATION

HS-013 354

PRESS

SAFETY MEETS THE MEDIA. A PRESS FORUM

HS-005 973

PRESSURE

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULATION DURING SIMULATED PASSING

HS-014 841

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULATION DURING SIMULATED PASSING

HS-016 993

PREVALANCE

A STRATEGY TO MEASURE THE PREVALANCE OF LATE SYMPTOMATIC ALCOHOLISM

HS-013 626

PREVENTING

A MECHANICAL DEVICE FOR PREVENTING THE DRINKING DRIVER FROM STARTING A VEHICLE

HS-013 387

PREVENTION

DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS. MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION PROGRAM

HS-004 676

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE ON THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM (11TH), JUNE 14-25, 1965, OSLO, NORWAY. SELECTED PAPERS

HS-700 980

HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS. MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967

HS-009 576

KREML PROPOSES 3-POINT TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION PROGRAM

HS-009 582

MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967 HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS

HS-010 638

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT BUREAU ON ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION: ALCOHOLISM AND ROAD TRAFFIC

HS-007 310

RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION: AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HS-004 683

RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION: AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HS-000 280

SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS FOR THE PREVENTION OF INJURY AND DEATH ON THE HIGHWAYS

HS-005 321

SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS FOR THE PREVENTION OF MASS TRAUMA ON THE HIGHWAYS

HS-700 483

THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY DOCTOR IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION

HS-004 627

THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION

HS-003 749

THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION

HS-006 325

PRINCIPLES

ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY. LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF MOTORISTS' RESPONSIBILITY

HS-004 197

PRINT

A STUDY OF 25 PRINT ADVERTISEMENTS ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT

HS-016 052

PRIORITIES

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM PRIORITIES SEMINAR, FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, JULY 18-20, 1969. PROCEEDINGS, VOL. 2: ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES

HS-820 056

PANEL DISCUSSION ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES IN CONTROLLING EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOUR

HS-015 596

RESEARCH PRIORITIES INTO FACTORS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. (SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE)

HS-015 612

SAFETY PRIORITIES OF THE FUTURE--DRIVER CONTROL PROGRAM

HS-012 536

PROBABILITIES

DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT. FINAL REPORT, VOL. 2. PROBABILITIES FOR DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-800 700

PROBABILITY

PROBABILITY OF ARREST WHILE DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

HS-016 832

PROBATION

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 5: EVALUATION OF THE PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION AND PROBATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 196

PROBES

CALIFORNIA PROBES SINGLE-CAR ACCIDENT FATALITIES

HS-011 473

PROBLEM

A NATIONAL PROBLEM-SOLVING SYSTEM: HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCHERS AND DECISION MAKERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 496

A PROFILE OF OUR YOUTH SAFETY PROBLEM

HS-013 897

A PROPOSED PROGRAM TO CONTROL THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER TECHNICIAN-AMBULANCE: CONCEPTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

HS-810 181

A STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF HOT PURSUIT BY THE POLICE

HS-800 275

A SURVEY OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING PROBLEM DRINKERS CONVICTED OF DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED. SUMMARY. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 612

A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM OF ROAD CASUALTIES IN THE UNITED STATES

HS-016 311

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3. THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER, A LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

HS-800 502

ALCOHOLISM AND PROBLEM DRINKING

HS-014 218

ALCOHOLISM IN A PROBLEM DRIVER GROUP: A FIELD TRIAL OF THE MICHIGAN ALCOHOLISM SCREENING TEST (MAST)

HS-011 489

AN ANALYSIS OF PROBLEM DRINKER DIAGNOSIS AND REFERRAL ACTIVITY. ANALYTIC STUDY NO. 5

HS-801 077

ASAP--A VENTURE INTO THE DRINKING DRIVING PROBLEM

HS-013 890

CHALLENGES TO HUMANITARIAN-LEGAL APPROACHES FOR ELIMINATING THE HAZARDS OF PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-008 829

COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT. PHASE 2

HS-800 631

COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. VOL. 2. SUPPLEMENTAL READINGS

HS-800 633

DENVER ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER

HS-011 298

DEVELOPMENT OF A QUESTIONNAIRE TO IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVER

HS-010 527

ELEMENTS OF A COMBINED HEALTH-LEGAL APPROACH TO THE CONTROL OF THE PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVER

HS-008 827

FIELD EVALUATION OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 091

GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN THE PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES: SOME CONSIDERATIONS FOR AN IMPROVED COMMUNITY RESPONSE

HS-008 828

HOW BIG IS THE DRINKING DRIVER PROBLEM?

HS-700 459

HOW MUCH IS TOO MUCH? A STUDY OF "PROBLEM CONSUMPTION" AS RELATED TO ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-012 686

May 15, 1976

- IDENTIFICATION OF COUNTERMEASURES FOR THE YOUTH CRASH PROBLEM RELATED TO ALCOHOL. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 344
- IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM DRINKING AMONG DRUNKEN DRIVERS
HS-002 427
- OPERATIONAL EVALUATION OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-016 247
- PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. 1969. THE DRINKING DRIVER. THE PROBLEM DRIVER. THE YOUNG DRIVER. BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE
HS-008 940
- PROBLEM DRINKING V. PUBLIC SAFETY
HS-010 331
- PSYCHOLOGICAL-BIOGRAPHICAL CORRELATES OF PROBLEM DRIVERS AND DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-012 418
- RECENT CASES INDICATE COURTS' AWARENESS OF TRAFFIC PROBLEM. PART 1
HS-005 649
- THE ALCOHOL PROBLEM
HS-013 402
- THE DRINKING DRIVER PROBLEM
HS-005 926
- THE DRINKING DRIVER--AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE LEGAL MANAGEMENT OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM. PT. 1. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 021
- THE DRINKING DRIVER: AN APPROACH TO SOLVING A PROBLEM OF UNDERESTIMATED SEVERITY
HS-005 681
- THE EFFECT OF REHABILITATION ON THE DRIVING BEHAVIOR OF PROBLEM DRINKERS
HS-014 550
- THE EFFECT OF REHABILITATION ON THE DRIVING BEHAVIOR OF PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 110
- THE HIGH ACCIDENT RATE AMONG THE MIDDLE-AGED; A PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION,
HS-001 188
- THE HIGH TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATE AMONG THE MIDDLE-AGED. A PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION. PART II
HS-005 014
- THE NIGHT ACCIDENT PROBLEM AND THE EFFECT OF PUBLIC LIGHTING
HS-004 193
- THE PROBLEM DRINKER AND DRIVING: QUESTIONS OF STRATEGY IN COUNTERMEASURE CHOICE AND DEVELOPMENT
HS-008 823
- THE PROBLEM OF COUNTERMEASURES IN DRINKING AND DRIVING
HS-003 286
- THE PROBLEM OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN AND THE CHALLENGE TO MEDICINE. SUMMARY ADDRESS
HS-012 431
- THE PROBLEM OF NORMAL DRINKING IN RECOVERED ALCOHOL ADDICTS
HS-001 529
- THE PROBLEM OF THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-004 696
- THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND MEASURES NEEDED TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM
HS-000 387
- THE ROLE OF THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY IN THE PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES
HS-008 832
- THE YOUNG PROBLEM DRIVER
HS-012 607
- TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL IN THE U.S.A.: SECOND-STAGE ASPECTS OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM
HS-003 366
- YOUNG DRIVERS: THE PROBLEM
HS-016 664
- YOUTHFUL DRIVERS AS A SPECIAL SAFETY PROBLEM
HS-012 180
- YOUTHFUL DRIVERS AS A SPECIAL SAFETY PROBLEM
HS-012 606
- PROBLEM AND DRIVING--A NATIONAL PROBLEM
HS-810 167
- THE SOCIAL PROBLEM
HS-010 443
- TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL IN THE U. S. A.: SECOND-STAGE ASPECTS OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM
HS-010 530
- PROBLEMS
- ALCOHOL AND PROBLEMS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY. THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
HS-005 977
- ALCOHOL AND THE MOTORIST: PRACTICAL AND LEGAL PROBLEMS OF CHEMICAL TESTING
HS-005 684
- ALCOHOL PROBLEMS AND TRANSPORTATION SAFETY: THE NEED FOR COORDINATED EFFORTS. SPECIAL STUDY
HS-006 343
- ALCOHOL PROBLEMS. A REPORT TO THE NATION
HS-003 635
- ALCOHOL RELATED AUTOMOBILE CRASH PROBLEMS
HS-008 606
- COMMUNITY ISSUES: ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC PROBLEMS...WHAT LIES AHEAD?
HS-008 824
- CURRENT SIGNIFICANCE OF VISUAL PROBLEMS IN PENNSYLVANIA DRIVERS
HS-014 547
- DRINKING DRIVER ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS
HS-003 076

DRUG ABUSE, ALCOHOL AND MARIHUANA PROBLEMS. ERRORS, COSTS AND CONCEPTS

HS-015 116

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CURRENT PROBLEMS IN LICENSURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 9-10, 1971

HS-012 181

PROBLEMS AND ISSUES IN TRAFFIC SAFETY RESEARCH

HS-010 913

SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967

HS-010 381

SOME PROBLEMS OF BARBITURATE AND ALCOHOL INTOXICATION

HS-003 929

THE REAL PROBLEMS IN DRUNK DRIVING CASES

HS-009 706

THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM: A STUDY OF PROGRAMS AND PROBLEMS

HS-007 064

TRAFFIC SAFETY HIGHLIGHTS, PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS JUNE 1973 THROUGH JUNE 1974. A SUMMARY REVIEW

HS-801 330

PROCEDURES**A SURVEY OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING PROBLEM DRINKERS CONVICTED OF DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED. SUMMARY. FINAL REPORT**

HS-800 612

COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT. PHASE 2

HS-800 631

COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. VOL. 2. SUPPLEMENTAL READINGS

HS-800 633

FIELD EVALUATION OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 091

OPERATIONAL EVALUATION OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-016 247

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 608

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF CURRENT COURT PRACTICES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 610

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF LEGAL ISSUES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 609

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 4. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 611

TRUCK ACCIDENT STUDY. REPORT OF PROCEDURES AND FINDINGS

HS-006 044

U. S. NATIONAL ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SURVEY 1973: PROCEDURES AND RESULTS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 241

PROCEEDINGF**HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM PRIORITIES SEMINAR, FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, JULY 18-20, 1969. PROCEEDINGF, VOL. 2: ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES**

HS-820 056

PROCEEDINGS**ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS: PROCEEDINGS OF THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC, LONDON.**

HS-000 259

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE CONFERENCE (16TH) PROCEEDINGS, CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 19-21, 1972

HS-012 850

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE PROCEEDINGS OF FIFTEENTH CONFERENCE

HS-011 284

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 18TH CONFERENCE

HS-016 222

CANADIAN HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS. 13TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, QUEBEC CITY, MAY 8-10, 1967

HS-007 307

INTERNATIONAL VEHICLE AND HIGHWAY SAFETY CONFERENCE, MAY 30-JUNE 2, 1972, WASHINGTON, D.C. PROCEEDINGS

HS-012 507

KEY ISSUES IN HIGHWAY LOSS REDUCTION. PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSURANCE INSTITUTE FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY 1970 SYMPOSIUM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 9-10, 1970

HS-008 943

PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES. A WORKING CONFERENCE HELD NOVEMBER 18 AND 19, 1969 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR

HS-008 821

PROCEEDINGS OF MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP FOR ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT LEADERS, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA, JUNE 13-18, 1971

HS-800 604

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE AGING DRIVER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2-4, 1974

HS-015 911

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR

May 15, 1976

AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, OCTOBER 16 AND 17, 1969,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

HS-008 596

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 14TH ANNUAL CON-
FERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR
AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, 19-20 NOVEMBER 1970

HS-010 504

PROCEEDINGS OF 17TH CONFERENCE OF THE
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE
MEDICINE, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA,
NOVEMBER 14-17, 1973

HS-014 519

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS ON ALCOHOL
AND HIGHWAY SAFETY, ANN ARBOR, NOVEMBER
16-18, 1971. PROCEEDINGS

HS-012 465

TRIENNIAL CONGRESS ON MEDICAL AND RE-
LATED ASPECTS OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
(3RD) PROCEEDINGS, NEW YORK, MAY 29-JUNE 4,
1969

HS-012 408

WORKSHOP ON DRIVER IMPROVEMENT AND
DRIVER LICENSING, PROCEEDINGS SAN FRAN-
CISCO, 14-17 FEBRUARY 1974

HS-016 319

PROCESSES

ADVANCES IN TIRE CORD PROCESSES. PT. 1: REIN-
FORCING MATERIALS

HS-012 648

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL
PROCESSES. A CRITICAL REVIEW WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL.

HS-006 288

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND FATIGUE ON DECI-
SION PROCESSES AND THE PRECISION OF MOVE-
MENTS

HS-007 440

PROFICIENCY

BLOOD-ALCOHOL PROFICIENCY TEST PROGRAM.
INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 332

EFFECT OF BLOOD-ALCOHOL LEVEL ON DRIVER
PROFICIENCY

HS-014 724

PROFILE

A PROFILE OF OUR YOUTH SAFETY PROBLEM

HS-013 897

PROFILE OF THE AGING DRIVER. WHO HE IS,
WHEN, WHERE, HOW HE DRIVES

HS-012 662

PROGRAM

KREML PROPOSES 3-POINT TRAFFIC ACCIDENT
PREVENTION PROGRAM

HS-009 582

STATUS OF THE NHTSA ALCOHOL COUNTERMEA-
SURES PROGRAM

HS-810 186

THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU'S
PROPOSED ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURE PRO-
GRAM

HS-810 166

PROGRAMME

COUNTERMEASURES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
[PROGRAM]. MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

HS-016 950

FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS. THE ROAD
SAFETY PROGRAMME (PROGRAM) OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. "PEOPLE HAVE
THE RIGHT OF WAY"

HS-016 539

FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS: THE ROAD
SAFETY PROGRAMME [PROGRAM] OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY; "PEOPLE HAVE
THE RIGHT OF WAY"

HS-016 984

PROGRAMMING

BACKGROUND RESEARCH FOR THE DEVELOP-
MENT OF PROGRAMMING FOR THE CONVICTED AL-
COHOL IMPAIRED DRIVER

HS-017 000

PROGRESS

ALCOHOL-TRAFFIC LEGISLATION. A REPORT OF
PROGRESS

HS-009 323

PROJECT

A REPORT ON THE ROAD ACCIDENT RESEARCH
PROJECT TO THE SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL.
TRANSPORT SAFETY VOL. 2

HS-014 684

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT EVALUATION
MANUAL FINAL REPORT

HS-800 463

AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEA-
SURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT.
ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (OREGON)

HS-801 069

AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEA-
SURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT.
ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (WASHINGTON)

HS-801 070

ANALYSIS OF THE NASSAU COUNTY ALCOHOL
SAFETY ACTION PROJECT DRIVER REHABILITA-
TION COUNTERMEASURE

HS-801 078

ASAP EVALUATION PROGRESS SEMINAR, SEP-
TEMBER 11-14, 1973, WASHINGTON, D. C. SELECTED
PROJECT EVALUATION ANALYTIC STUDIES

HS-801 068

DENVER ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR THE PROBLEM
DRINKING DRIVER

HS-011 298

DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT.
ANNUAL REPORT

HS-800 407

DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT.
FINAL REPORT. VOL. 1

HS-800 699

DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT.
FINAL REPORT, VOL. 2. PROBABILITIES FOR
DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-800 700

- DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. COURSE GUIDE
HS-801 221
- DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. EVALUATION AIDS PACKET AND MEDIA LOG
HS-801 345
- DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL
HS-801 222
- DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. STUDENT MANUAL
HS-801 321
- FACTORS INFLUENCING ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT POLICE OFFICER'S DWI ARRESTS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 151
- MECKLENBURG ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT. TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT MEASURES. ANALYTICAL STUDY
HS-801 071
- POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. COURSE GUIDE
HS-013 134
- POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL
HS-013 135
- POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. STUDENT MANUAL
HS-013 136
- POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. TECHNICAL REPORT
HS-013 133
- POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. VISUAL AID LOG AND EVALUATION SCORING KEY FOR DETECTION CLUES OF DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-013 132
- PROCEEDINGS OF MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP FOR ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT LEADERS, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA, JUNE 13-18, 1971
HS-800 604
- PROJECT IMPACT CUTS ACCIDENTS
HS-006 279
- REMARKS AT KICK-OFF CEREMONIES OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT, CONCORD, APRIL 14, 1972
HS-810 199
- REMARKS BEFORE THE KICK-OFF LUNCHEON OF THE OKLAHOMA CITY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT, _____
HS-810 192
- THE ALBERTA IMPAIRED DRIVER'S PROJECT--(I.D.P.); A COUNTERMEASURE TO COPE WITH THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-016 952
- PROJECTS**
- ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1973. PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF FIRST TWO YEARS OF OPERATIONS FOR 29 PROJECTS FUNDED IN FY 1970 AND 1971
HS-801 155
- ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 1: DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ASAP PROGRAM
HS-801 192
- ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 2: ASAP PROGRAM EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND OVERALL PROGRAM IMPACT
HS-801 193
- ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 3: EVALUATION OF THE ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES
HS-801 194
- ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 4: EVALUATION OF THE JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES
HS-801 195
- ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 5: EVALUATION OF THE PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION AND PROBATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES
HS-801 196
- ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 6: EVALUATION OF THE REHABILITATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES
HS-801 197
- ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 7: EVALUATION OF THE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES
HS-801 198
- ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS. PROGRESS REPORT
HS-810 183
- HANDBOOK FOR DIRECTORS OF ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP'S). FINAL REPORT
HS-800 544
- NEW HOPE--NEW POSSIBILITIES. A REPORT TO THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES ON THE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP)
HS-800 741
- ON THE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION COUNTERMEASURE OF ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS. ANNUAL REPORT
HS-801 632
- SUGGESTED TRAFFIC SAFETY RESEARCH PROJECTS
HS-015 935
- PROLONGED**
- ALCOHOL ACCUMULATION IN HUMANS AFTER PROLONGED DRINKING
HS-001 265
- PROMILLEGESETZES**
- UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM

May 15, 1976

- LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-PROMILLEGESETZES"** (EXAMINATION OF THE VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-LAW")
HS-016 078
- PROMOTE**
SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS TO PROMOTE HIGHWAY SAFETY
HS-004 593
- PRONENESS**
AUSWIRKUNGEN DER ALKOHOLAUFFALLIGKEIT AUF DIE KRAFTFAHRSPESZIFISCHEN LEISTUNGSQUALITÄTEN (EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL PRONENESS)
HS-012 488
- PROPOSALS**
SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS FOR THE PREVENTION OF INJURY AND DEATH ON THE HIGHWAYS
HS-005 321
SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS FOR THE PREVENTION OF MASS TRAUMA ON THE HIGHWAYS
HS-700 483
SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS TO PROMOTE HIGHWAY SAFETY
HS-004 593
- PROPOSES**
KREML PROPOSES 3-POINT TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION PROGRAM
HS-009 582
- PROSECUTION**
PROSECUTION OF TRAFFIC CASES
HS-016 015
- PROSECUTORS**
CHANGING ATTITUDES IN DRINKING DRIVER ENFORCEMENT AS REFLECTED BY THE ACTIONS OF RESEARCHERS, COURTS, PROSECUTORS AND SOCIETY
HS-003 124
- PROTECTIONS**
CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS OF CONVICTED DWI OFFENDERS SELECTED TO RECEIVE SPECIAL SANCTIONS--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 231
- PROTOTYPE**
DRIVER PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS SYSTEM (DPMAS), TASK 1: REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS FOR PROTOTYPE EQUIPMENT. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 234
PROTOTYPE HIGHWAY SAFETY AND TRAFFIC OFFENSE ADJUDICATION TRAINING PROGRAM. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 000
RESULTS OF THE SANTA MONICA PROTOTYPE PROGRAM TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 636
- PROVINCE**
DRINKING-DRIVING IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
HS-015 824
- PSYCHIATRIC**
COMPARATIVE PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF ACCIDENTAL AND SUICIDAL DEATH
HS-003 956
DRINKING AND DRIVING IN 753 GENERAL PRACTICE AND PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS ON PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS
HS-007 179
- PSYCHOACTIVE**
PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-006 302
THE COMBINED EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND COMMON PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS: FIELD STUDIES WITH AN INSTRUMENTED AUTOMOBILE
HS-016 287
USE OF PSYCHOACTIVE AND HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS IN RELATION TO DRIVING RISK
HS-015 155
- PSYCHOLOGICAL**
ALCOHOLISM AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DIFFERENTIATION: EFFECT OF ACHIEVEMENT OF SOBRIETY ON FIELD DEPENDENCE
HS-006 618
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES. A CRITICAL REVIEW WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL.
HS-006 288
NONFATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN RELATION TO BIOGRAPHICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS FACTORS
HS-013 295
PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS OF AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
HS-005 282
PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE FAULT SYSTEM AS COMPARED WITH THE NO-FAULT SYSTEM OF AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
HS-007 423
PSYCHOLOGICAL AUTOPSY
HS-800 337
PSYCHOLOGICAL-BIOGRAPHICAL CORRELATES OF PROBLEM DRIVERS AND DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-012 418
PSYCHOLOGY AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING. 1. MAN DRIVES AS HE LIVES - PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-007 031
- PSYCHOLOGY**
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PSYCHOLOGY TO THE STUDY OF DRINKING AND DRIVING
HS-003 373
PSYCHOLOGY AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING. 1. MAN DRIVES AS HE LIVES - PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-007 031
PSYCHOLOGY OF DRIVERS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-003 834

PSYCHOMOTOR

DRUG INTERACTION ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS
RELATED TO DRIVING: HYPNOTICS AND ALCOHOL

HS-015 124

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILL
AND DECISION-MAKING IN A DRIVING TASK

HS-014 844

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND CON-
GENERS ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS IN OLD AND
YOUNG SUBJECTS

HS-010 978

EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE,
THIORIDAZINE, HALOPERIDOLE, FLUPENTHIXOLE
AND ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RE-
LATED TO DRIVING

HS-015 123

EFFECTS OF ISONIAZID ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS
RELATED TO DRIVING

HS-015 264

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON TWO
PSYCHOMOTOR TASKS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AU-
TOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK

HS-014 552

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AS AN EXPRESSION OF
PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN AN ALCOHOLIC POPULA-
TION

HS-003 858

PSYCHOSOCIAL

A PSYCHOSOCIAL ANALYSIS OF OPERATORS IN-
VOLVED IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS.
FINAL REPORT NO. 2

HS-801 267

PSYCHOTROPIC

DRINKING AND DRIVING IN 753 GENERAL PRAC-
TICE AND PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS ON
PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS

HS-007 179

PUBLIC

ALCOHOL PUBLIC EDUCATION LITERATURE-AL-
COHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE
REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 184

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUA-
TION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED
ANALYSIS. CH. 7: EVALUATION OF THE PUBLIC IN-
FORMATION AND EDUCATION COUNTERMEASURE
ACTIVITIES

HS-801 198

APPLICATION OF BASELINE DATA FOR PUBLIC
EDUCATION ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY
SAFETY

HS-014 856

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AN-
NUAL REPORT 1970

HS-010 017

BLOOD AND URINE ALCOHOL TESTING IN THE
PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

HS-011 486

DETROIT'S STORY: PUBLIC INFORMATION CUTS
THE DRINKING DRIVER TOLL

HS-007 222

IS TRAFFIC SAFETY IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST?
WHEN? HOW MUCH?

HS-008 761

ON THE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION
COUNTERMEASURE OF ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION
PROJECTS. ANNUAL REPORT

HS-801 632

PROBLEM DRINKING V. PUBLIC SAFETY

HS-010 331

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF A NIAAA ADVERTISING
CAMPAIGN AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD
DRINKING AND ALCOHOL ABUSE. PHASE 2.

HS-016 481

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS ON ALCOHOL
AND HIGHWAY SAFETY, ANN ARBOR, NOVEMBER
16-18, 1971. PROCEEDINGS

HS-012 465

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FOR SAFETY GOALS

HS-014 862

RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION:
AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HS-004 683

RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION:
AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HS-000 280

SEMANTIC GYMNASTICS IN ALCOHOL-HIGHWAY
CRASH RESEARCH AND PUBLIC INFORMATION
PROGRAMS

HS-012 867

STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC ROADS, SENATE PUBLIC WORKS COMMIT-
TEE REGARDING FEDERAL HIGHWAY LEGISLA-
TION, JULY 16, 1970

HS-810 224

STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S.
SENATE

HS-810 175

STATEMENT BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, SUB-COMMITTEE
ON ROADS, JULY 16, 1970

HS-810 223

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUB-
COMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
WORKS, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB.
17, 1972

HS-810 211

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUB-
COMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
WORKS, U. S. SENATE, JUNE 15, 1972

HS-810 212

THE NIGHT ACCIDENT PROBLEM AND THE EFFECT
OF PUBLIC LIGHTING

HS-004 193

THE PERCEPTION OF DWI LAWS: A STUDY OF THE
GENERAL AWARENESS AND THE ATTITUDES OF
PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL GROUPS TOWARDS THE
DRINKING DRIVING LAWS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 614

May 15, 1976

- THE PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL PERCEPTION OF THE LAWS DEALING WITH THE ALCOHOLICALLY IMPAIRED DRIVER**
HS-012 598
- PUBLICITY**
A REVIEW OF EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY (IN RELATION TO ROAD SAFETY)
HS-016 871
- PUBLISHED**
RECENTLY-PUBLISHED ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR DETERMINING ALCOHOL IN BODY MATERIALS. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE
HS-801 242
- PUERTO**
CORRELATION BETWEEN THE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL AND FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN PUERTO RICO
HS-012 419
- PULASKI**
REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: ARKANSAS (PULASKI COUNTY)
HS-801 677
- PURPOSES**
BLOOD ALCOHOL IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS: MEASUREMENT AND INTERPRETATION FOR MEDICOLEGAL PURPOSES. 1. EFFECT OF TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN INCIDENT AND SAMPLE ACQUISITION
HS-015 120
DRIVING SIMULATORS FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES
HS-005 454
- PURSUANT**
SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED PURSUANT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF K-12 ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY CURRICULUM MATERIALS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 726
- PURSUIT**
A STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF HOT PURSUIT BY THE POLICE
HS-800 275
- PURVEYOR**
DRUNKEN DRIVING-THE CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PURVEYOR OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR
HS-006 181
- PUTTING**
PUTTING THE ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF TRAFFIC SAFETY MEASURES INTO PERSPECTIVE
HS-800 033
- QUALIFICATION**
RESULTS OF THE FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL QUALIFICATION TESTING OF DEVICES TO MEASURE BREATH ALCOHOL. INTERIM REPORT
HS-801 355
- QUALITATIVE**
A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF WRONG-WAY DRIVING IN TEXAS
HS-011 226
- AN EVALUATION OF SOME QUALITATIVE BREATH SCREENING TESTS FOR ALCOHOL**
HS-011 297
- QUANTITATIVE**
BREATH/ALCOHOL TESTS; CURRENTLY AVAILABLE DEVICES FOR QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT AND FIELD COLLECTION
HS-013 840
THE IDENTIFICATION, QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEPROBAMATE AND GLUTETHIMIDE IN BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL
HS-007 382
- QUEBEC**
CANADIAN HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS. 13TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, QUEBEC CITY, MAY 8-10, 1967
HS-007 307
- QUEENSLAND**
ROAD ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ARTICULATED VEHICLES (SEMI-TRAILERS) IN QUEENSLAND (1965-1967)
HS-010 379
- QUEST**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A REVIEW IN QUEST OF REMEDIES (L'ALCOOL ET LA SECURITE ROUTIERE)
HS-801 134
THE DRINKING DRIVER: CHICAGO'S QUEST FOR A NEW ETHIC
HS-009 938
- QUESTION**
WHITHER TRAFFIC INJURY RESEARCH ON THE CANADIAN SCENE? A GOOD QUESTION
HS-700 477
- QUESTIONNAIRE**
DETECTING THE HIGH RISK DRIVER: THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RISK QUESTIONNAIRE. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 099
DEVELOPMENT OF A QUESTIONNAIRE TO IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVER
HS-010 527
- QUESTIONS**
SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR MOTORCYCLE LICENSING
HS-008 451
THE PROBLEM DRINKER AND DRIVING: QUESTIONS OF STRATEGY IN COUNTERMEASURE CHOICE AND DEVELOPMENT
HS-008 823
- QUICKIE**
THE CASE FOR QUICKIE BREATH TESTS
HS-007 528
- QUIT**
DEADLY DRIVING HABITS. 104 YEAR OLD RESOLVES TO QUIT SPEEDING
HS-016 505

RACE

RACE AND SOCIAL STATUS DISCRIMINATION AND
POLICE ACTION IN ALCOHOL-AFFECTED COLLISIONS

HS-011 882

RALEIGH

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS: HOW DO WE KNOW
THEY WORK? NORTH CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM ON
HIGHWAY SAFETY, RALEIGH, SPRING, 1974. VOL. 10

HS-016 648

RAMBLINGS

MISCELLANEOUS RAMBLINGS ON AUTOMOTIVE
SAFETY

HS-009 473

RAMPS

STUDY OF WRONG WAY TRAFFIC ON FREEWAY
RAMPS. ANALYSIS OF WRONG-WAY INCIDENTS ON
MICHIGAN FREEWAYS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-005 404

RANDOM

A COMPARISON OF THE DRIVING RECORDS AND
OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THREE ALCOHOL-IN-
VOLVED POPULATIONS AND A RANDOM SAMPLE
OF DRIVERS

HS-012 074

DRIVING CONVICTIONS OF A RANDOM SAMPLE OF
VICTORIAN DRIVERS

HS-014 324

RANDOM TESTS AND HOSPITAL TESTS FOR BLOOD
ALCOHOL LEVELS

HS-013 389

RAPIDS

ACCIDENTS, ALCOHOL AND SINGLE CAUSE EX-
PLANATIONS. LESSONS FROM THE GRAND RAPIDS
STUDY

HS-003 372

THE ROLE OF THE DRINKING DRIVER IN TRAFFIC
ACCIDENTS. (THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY.) (DIE
ROLLE DES ALKOHOLISIERTEN FAHRERS BEI VER-
KEHRSUNFALLEN. (GRAND RAPIDS STUDIE))

HS-016 059

RAPS

TOMS RAPS ROAD TOLL. SAFETY DIRECTOR
PLEDGES TOUGH MOVES

HS-009 724

RATE

HEART RATE MEASUREMENTS OF DRIVERS WITH
THE HIGHWAY SYSTEMS RESEARCH CAR

HS-010 386

INFLUENCE OF INSULIN ON THE RATE OF ETHYL
ALCOHOL OXIDATION IN BLOOD

HS-003 777

THE HIGH ACCIDENT RATE AMONG THE MIDDLE-
AGED; A PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION,

HS-001 188

THE HIGH TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATE AMONG THE
MIDDLE-AGED. A PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION.
PART II

HS-005 014

THE RATE OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT IN-
VOLVEMENT ASSOCIATED WITH PATTERNS OF AL-
COHOL USE

HS-007 970

RATES

PERSONALITY AND DRINKING HISTORY VARIA-
BLES ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH ACCIDENT RATES
AMONG ALCOHOLICS

HS-002 393

REACTION

AN INVESTIGATION OF SERIAL CHOICE REACTION
TIME AS THE BASIS FOR AN ALCOHOL INTERLOCK

HS-012 849

DRIVING ABILITY AND REACTION TIMES FOLLOW-
ING INTRAVENOUS ANAESTHESIA

HS-003 717

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON CHOICE REACTION
TIME

HS-015 650

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTUAL STYLE
AND DRIVER REACTION TO AN EMERGENCY
SITUATION

HS-003 837

READING

AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF SIGN
BRIGHTNESS ON THE SIGN READING BEHAVIOR OF
ALCOHOL IMPAIRED DRIVERS

HS-016 248

READINGS

COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM
DRINKERS. VOL. 2. SUPPLEMENTAL READINGS

HS-800 633

REALISTIC

A REALISTIC APPROACH TO DRINKING AND DRIV-
ING

HS-000 699

REAPPRAISAL

HUMAN FACTORS IN TRAFFIC SAFETY: A REAP-
PRaisal

HS-013 753

REAR

AUTOMOTIVE REAR LIGHTING AND SIGNALING
RESEARCH: FINAL REPORT

HS-800 228

REBREATHED

REBREATHED AIR AS A REFERENCE FOR BREATH-
ALCOHOL TESTERS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 333

RECALL

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY DEFECT RECALL CAM-
PAIGNS FROM SEPTEMBER 9, 1966 TO DECEMBER
31, 1967: GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION 66-0033A
TO 67-0014. (DETAILED REPORTS)

HS-820 013

RECENTLY

RECENTLY-PUBLISHED ANALYTICAL METHODS
FOR DETERMINING ALCOHOL IN BODY MATERI-
ALS. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE

HS-801 242

May 15, 1976

RECOGNIZING

RECOGNIZING THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-009 412

RECOMMENDATIONS

A PROPOSED PROGRAM TO CONTROL THE
PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER TECHNICIAN-AMBU-
LANCE: CONCEPTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

HS-810 181

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DETECTION AND DETER-
RENCE

HS-013 388

RECOMMENDED

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. ROADSIDE SUR-
VEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING BEHAVIOR: A
REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND A RECOM-
MENDED METHODOLOGY

HS-015 823

RECORD

DRIVER PERFORMANCE. TRANSPORTATION
RESEARCH RECORD 520

HS-016 650

METHODS EMPLOYED BY ASAP ENFORCEMENT
COUNTERMEASURES TO RECORD THE BEHAVIOR
OF DRINKING DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT [VOL. 1]

HS-801 636

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUB-
COMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
WORKS, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB.
17, 1972

HS-810 211

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUB-
COMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
WORKS, U. S. SENATE, JUNE 15, 1972

HS-810 212

RECORDER

OREGON STATE POLICE USE RECORDER FOR DWI
CONVICTIONS

HS-700 052

RECORDS

A COMPARISON OF THE DRIVING RECORDS AND
OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THREE ALCOHOL-IN-
VOLVED POPULATIONS AND A RANDOM SAMPLE
OF DRIVERS

HS-012 074

ACCIDENT RECORDS AND RESEARCH

HS-006 216

CURRENT STATUS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RELATED
RECORDS IN FLORIDA

HS-008 128

DRINKING DRIVERS AND THEIR TRAFFIC
RECORDS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 227

DRIVING RECORDS OF PERSONS HOSPITALIZED
FOR SUICIDE GESTURES

HS-004 970

DRIVING RECORDS OF PERSONS WITH SELECTED
CHRONIC DISEASES

HS-004 972

PERSONALITY AND TEMPERAMENT DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN ALCOHOLICS WITH HIGH AND LOW

RECORDS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLA-
TIONS

HS-016 696

POLICE RECORDS AND ACCIDENTS INVOLVING AL-
COHOL

HS-003 371

RECOVERED

THE PROBLEM OF NORMAL DRINKING IN
RECOVERED ALCOHOL ADDICTS

HS-001 529

RECOVERY

THE USE OF ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY TO
MEASURE RECOVERY TIME AFTER INTRAVENOUS
ANAESTHESIA

HS-005 280

RECURRENT

RECURRENT DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (AN
EARLY AND REGULAR FEATURE IN ALCOHOLISM)

HS-003 287

REDI

REDI: TO ATTACK ALCOHOL RELATED HIGHWAY
CRASHES

HS-810 177

REDUCE

DAYLIGHT RUNNING LIGHTS REDUCE ACCIDENTS
ALCOHOL IN PHYSIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

HS-005 965

REDUCTION

ACCIDENT AND VIOLATION REDUCTION THROUGH
BRIEF DRIVER IMPROVEMENT INTERVIEWS.

HS-006 296

FATAL CRASHES AMONG MICHIGAN YOUTH FOL-
LOWING REDUCTION OF THE LEGAL DRINKING
AGE. CORRESPONDENCE AND RESPONSE

HS-016 295

INTERORGANIZATIONAL IMPEDIMENTS TO THE
REDUCTION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC MOR-
TALITY

HS-008 833

KEY ISSUES IN HIGHWAY LOSS REDUCTION.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSURANCE INSTITUTE FOR
HIGHWAY SAFETY 1970 SYMPOSIUM, WASHING-
TON, D. C., JUNE 9-10, 1970

HS-008 943

TEENAGE DRIVER FATALITIES FOLLOWING
REDUCTION IN THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE

HS-016 939

REFERENCE

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL
PROCESSES. A CRITICAL REVIEW WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL.

HS-006 288

ETIOLOGY OF MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MECHANISMS OF IN-
JURY

HS-003 846

REBREATHED AIR AS A REFERENCE FOR BREATH-
ALCOHOL TESTERS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 333

ROAD ACCIDENTS IN DECEMBER 1964 AND JANUARY 1965 (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR)

HS-001 646

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 608

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF CURRENT COURT PRACTICES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 610

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF LEGAL ISSUES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 609

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 4. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 611

THE PHARMACOLOGY OF DRIVING AND THE LAW WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ALCOHOL

HS-004 760

REFERRAL

AN ANALYSIS OF DRINKING DRIVER DIAGNOSIS, REFERRAL, AND TREATMENT. ANALYTIC STUDY NO. 5

HS-801 076

AN ANALYSIS OF PROBLEM DRINKER DIAGNOSIS AND REFERRAL ACTIVITY. ANALYTIC STUDY NO. 5

HS-801 077

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM JUDICIAL, REFERRAL AND DIAGNOSTIC ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 049

WYOMING'S ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT REFERRAL PROGRAM: A REPORT

HS-004 762

REFLECTED

CHANGING ATTITUDES IN DRINKING DRIVER ENFORCEMENT AS REFLECTED BY THE ACTIONS OF RESEARCHERS, COURTS, PROSECUTORS AND SOCIETY

HS-003 124

REFLECTIVE

REFLECTIVE DEVICES AS AIDS TO NIGHT DRIVING

HS-006 282

REFLECTORIZATION

THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT: THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING, REFLECTORIZATION AND DRIVER INTOXICATION

HS-002 004

THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT: THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING, REFLECTORIZATION AND DRIVER INTOXICATION

HS-006 306

REFORMS

INTERRUPTED TIME-SERIES METHODS FOR THE EVALUATION OF TRAFFIC LAW REFORMS

HS-015 705

REFRIGERATED

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT CO., INC. ACCIDENT, MARCH 8, 1973, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA

HS-013 937

REGARDING

LAWS OF ARKANSAS AND SELECTED STATES REGARDING THE OPERATION OF A MOTOR VEHICLE WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR

HS-002 237

REGION

EASTERN REGION MILITARY-CIVILIAN TRAFFIC SAFETY CONFERENCE, JUNE 28-29, 1967, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

HS-015 346

REGIONAL

SPEECH TO THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS

HS-810 236

REGISTER

A STATUS REPORT ON THE NATIONAL DRIVER REGISTER

HS-810 178

REGS

REVISED BMCS REGS POINT UP DRIVER IMPORTANCE

HS-009 948

REGULAR

RECURRENT DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (AN EARLY AND REGULAR FEATURE IN ALCOHOLISM)

HS-003 287

REGULATION

THE EFFECTS OF AUTOMOBILE SAFETY REGULATION

HS-016 511

REGULATIONS

AN EVALUATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS INVOLVING MOTORCYCLES+SEVERITY, CHARACTERISTICS, EFFECTS OF SAFETY REGULATIONS

HS-011 149

COUNTERMEASURES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN FACTORS IN RELATION TO PEDESTRIAN BEHAVIOR, REGULATIONS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

HS-015 125

REHABILITATION

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR ALCOHOL REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT PERSONNEL

HS-801 116

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 6: EVALUATION OF THE REHABILITATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 197

ANALYSIS OF THE NASSAU COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT DRIVER REHABILITATION COUNTERMEASURE

HS-801 078

May 15, 1976

- ONE MODEL FOR THE EVALUATION OF ASAP REHABILITATION EFFORT
HS-801 244
- REHABILITATION OF THE DRUNKEN DRIVER. A CORRECTIVE COURSE IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FOR PERSONS CONVICTED OF DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL
HS-015 451
- RESEARCH INTO PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION, REHABILITATION AND DRIVER BEHAVIOR
HS-810 229
- SOCIAL REHABILITATION PERSPECTIVES: A COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOL ABUSE IN DRIVERS
HS-008 830
- THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATIVE INSTRUMENTS FOR REHABILITATION. PROGRAMS FOR DRUNKEN DRIVERS
HS-016 246
- THE EFFECT OF REHABILITATION ON THE DRIVING BEHAVIOR OF PROBLEM DRINKERS
HS-014 550
- THE EFFECT OF REHABILITATION ON THE DRIVING BEHAVIOR OF PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 110
- REHABILITATION**
BEHIND-THE-WHEEL SELF ANALYSIS IN DRIVER REHABILITATION
HS-009 218
- REINFORCING**
ADVANCES IN TIRE CORD PROCESSES. PT. 1: REINFORCING MATERIALS
HS-012 648
- RELATING**
AN ASSESSMENT OF THE LIMITED DRIVING LICENSE AMENDMENT TO THE NORTH CAROLINA STATUTES RELATING TO DRUNK DRIVING
HS-012 054
- HIGHWAY TRAFFIC COLLISIONS. 1968 STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC COLLISIONS
HS-007 368
- TESTIMONY ON PENDING MATTERS RELATING TO THE HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS
HS-810 079
- RELATIONSHIP**
A STATISTICAL PILOT STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS, TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS AND ACCIDENTS
HS-007 247
- A STATISTICAL STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-007 346
- A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF TIME OF DAY TO MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA (1966-1968)
HS-006 329
- COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND DRIVING--A STUDY OF DRUG USAGE AND DRIVING HISTORIES AMONG ARRESTEES IN SIX METROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE U.S.
HS-012 868
- COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 648
- EXAMINATION OF ALCOHOL INTOXICATION IN CASES OF SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS. 2. A MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL EXAMINATION AND BLOOD ALCOHOL
HS-015 784
- INTERACTION BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND DRUGS, AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO DRIVING
HS-015 593
- RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTUAL STYLE AND DRIVER REACTION TO AN EMERGENCY SITUATION
HS-003 837
- RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VEHICLE DEFECTS AND VEHICLE CRASHES. VOL. 1: SUMMARY REPORT. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 359
- THE PHARMACOLOGY OF ALCOHOL AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO DRINKING AND DRIVING
HS-003 374
- THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DRIVER ATTITUDE SCALE AND THE MCGUIRE SAFE DRIVER SCALE
HS-003 836
- THE RELATIONSHIP OF ALCOHOL ABUSE TO HIGHWAY SAFETY
HS-810 165
- RELATIVE**
REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL RELATIVE TO MASSACHUSETTS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966
HS-006 104
- RELEVANT**
BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RELEVANT TO PREPARATION OF THE BEGINNING DRIVER: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH
HS-015 118
- RELIGIOUS**
NEW HOPE--NEW POSSIBILITIES. A REPORT TO THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES ON THE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP)
HS-800 741
- NONFATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN RELATION TO BIOGRAPHICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS FACTORS
HS-013 295
- REMEDIES**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A REVIEW IN QUEST OF REMEDIES (L'ALCOOL ET LA SECURITE ROUTIERE)
HS-801 134

REMEDY

DOES DRUNK DRIVING CALL FOR A TOUGH
REMEDY?

HS-011 881

REPEATERS

GRUPPENGESPRACHE NACH WIEDERHOLTER
TRUNKENHEIT AM STEUER (DISCUSSION GROUPS
FOR DRUNKEN DRIVING REPEATERS)

HS-016 073

REPORTABLE

ALCOHOLISM SHOULD BE A REPORTABLE DIS-
EASE. A PANEL DISCUSSION. INTRODUCTORY RE-
MARKS

HS-008 603

REPORTM

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS. PROGRESS
REPORT

HS-810 183

THE ATTACK ON ALCOHOL RELATED HIGHWAY
DEATHS: PROGRESS REPORT

HS-810 179

REPRESENTATIVES

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUB-
COMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
WORKS, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB.
17, 1972

HS-810 211

REPUBLIC

DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE
UNTER BESONDERER BERUICKSICHTIGUNG
"ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUN-
DESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUN-
DESLANDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOP-
MENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL
CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL-RELATED" AC-
CIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
GERMANY AND IN THE FEDERAL TERR

HS-016 074

FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS. THE ROAD
SAFETY PROGRAMME (PROGRAM) OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. "PEOPLE HAVE
THE RIGHT OF WAY"

HS-016 539

FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS: THE ROAD
SAFETY PROGRAMME [PROGRAM] OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY; "PEOPLE HAVE
THE RIGHT OF WAY"

HS-016 984

REQUIREMENT

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND SUBTASK REQUIRE-
MENT UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING BEHAVIOR

HS-012 366

REQUIREMENTS

DRIVER PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND
ANALYSIS SYSTEM (DPMAS), TASK 1: REQUIRE-
MENTS AND PLANS FOR PROTOTYPE EQUIPMENT.
FINAL REPORT

HS-801 234

EXPANSION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL
PROGRAMS TO ACCOMMODATE HIGHWAY SAFETY
MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS. VOL. 3

HS-800 557

RESEARCH

A DEFINITION STUDY FOR A PROGRAM OF
HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCH FOR THE AUTOMO-
BILE INSURANCE INDUSTRY

HS-006 992

A LITERATURE REVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
RESEARCH AND PRACTICE IN PEDESTRIAN
SAFETY

HS-010 112

A REPORT ON THE ROAD ACCIDENT RESEARCH
PROJECT TO THE SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL.
TRANSPORT SAFETY VOL. 2

HS-014 684

A REVIEW OF ROAD ACCIDENT RESEARCH

HS-005 383

ACCIDENT RECORDS AND RESEARCH

HS-006 216

ALCOHOL AND PROBLEMS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY.
THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

HS-005 977

ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY. COUNTERMEA-
SURES AND RESEARCH. A CRITICAL SURVEY OF
THE LITERATURE. 2ND EDITION

HS-006 456

ALCOHOL AND THE DRIVING TASK. DRIVER AND
TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION RESEARCH DIGEST

HS-011 427

ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE VER-
MONT SYMPOSIUM. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND
RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL IN-
STITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM.
FORUM DISCUSSION

HS-015 158

AUTOMOTIVE REAR LIGHTING AND SIGNALING
RESEARCH: FINAL REPORT

HS-800 228

BACKGROUND RESEARCH FOR THE DEVELOP-
MENT OF PROGRAMMING FOR THE CONVICTED AL-
COHOL IMPAIRED DRIVER

HS-017 000

BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY
RELEVANT TO PREPARATION OF THE BEGINNING
DRIVER: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH

HS-015 118

CONCLUSIONS, COUNTERMEASURES AND FUTURE
RESEARCH [YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS]

HS-016 671

CURRENT RESEARCH IN ROAD SAFETY IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HS-700 030

DRIVER IMPROVEMENT: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH
LITERATURE

HS-016 320

DRIVER LICENSING AND SELECTION: CURRENT
SHORTCOMINGS AND RESEARCH ISSUES

HS-010 915

May 15, 1976

DRIVER PERFORMANCE. TRANSPORTATION
RESEARCH RECORD 520

HS-016 650

DRIVING SIMULATORS FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES
HS-005 454

EFFECTS OF SAFETY COMMUNICATION CAM-
PAIGNS: A REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH EVIDENCE
HS-007 857

HEART RATE MEASUREMENTS OF DRIVERS WITH
THE HIGHWAY SYSTEMS RESEARCH CAR
HS-010 386

HUMAN VARIABLES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS; A
DIGEST OF RESEARCH AND SELECTED BIBLIOG-
RAPHY
HS-000 282

HUMAN VARIABLES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: A
DIGEST OF RESEARCH
HS-008 549

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH
METHODOLOGY FOR ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF
DRINKING-DRIVING-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEA-
SURES WORKSHOP. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 220

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN CONDUCT-
ING AND EVALUATING ROADSIDE RESEARCH SUR-
VEYS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 471

PANEL DISCUSSION ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES IN
CONTROLLING EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS
ON DRIVER BEHAVIOUR
HS-015 596

PROBLEMS AND ISSUES IN TRAFFIC SAFETY
RESEARCH
HS-010 913

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUN-
CIL RELATIVE TO MASSACHUSETTS IMPLEMENTA-
TION OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF
1966
HS-006 104

RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION:
AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
HS-004 683

RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION:
AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
HS-000 280

RESEARCH INTO DRIVER BEHAVIOUR [BEHAVIOR]
HS-016 991

RESEARCH INTO PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION,
REHABILITATION AND DRIVER BEHAVIOR
HS-810 229

RESEARCH ON DRUGS AND DRIVING
HS-016 944

RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND
DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND THEIR IM-
PORTANCE AS A CAUSE OF ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-003 066

RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES
HS-008 836

RESEARCH PRIORITIES INTO FACTORS CAUSING
TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. (SUMMARY OF CON-
FERENCE)

HS-015 612

RESEARCH RESULTS ON DRIVERS BLOOD AL-
COHOL LEVELS IN FRANCE (QUELQUES
RESULTATS DE RECHERCHES MENEES EN FRANCE
A PROPOS DE L'IMPREGNATION ETHYLIQUE DES
CONDUCTEURS)

HS-015 594

RESEARCH, THERE IS A PAYOFF A PANEL
HS-010 541

SEMANTIC GYMNASTICS IN ALCOHOL-HIGHWAY
CRASH RESEARCH AND PUBLIC INFORMATION
PROGRAMS
HS-012 867

SUGGESTED TRAFFIC SAFETY RESEARCH PRO-
JECTS
HS-015 935

THE CRIMINAL ON THE ROAD: A SOCIOLOGICAL
CONTRIBUTION TO RESEARCH ON HUMAN
BEHAVIOUR IN THE ROAD TRAFFIC SITUA-
TION
HS-010 475

TRAFFIC LAW AND ROAD SAFETY RESEARCH IN
THE UNITED KINGDOM-BRITISH COUNTERMEA-
SURES
HS-013 368

WHITHER TRAFFIC INJURY RESEARCH ON THE
CANADIAN SCENE? A GOOD QUESTION
HS-700 477

YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS. A REPORT PREPARED
BY AN OECD ROAD RESEARCH GROUP
HS-016 663

RESEARCHERS

A NATIONAL PROBLEM-SOLVING SYSTEM:
HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCHERS AND DECISION
MAKERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 496

CHANGING ATTITUDES IN DRINKING DRIVER EN-
FORCEMENT AS REFLECTED BY THE ACTIONS OF
RESEARCHERS, COURTS, PROSECUTORS AND
SOCIETY
HS-003 124

RESEARCH

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT NATIONAL HIGHWAY
SAFETY BUREAU PROGRAM IN ALCOHOL SAFETY
RESEARCH
HS-810 180

RESEMBLING

EFFECT OF SMALL DOSES OF ALCOHOL ON A
SKILL RESEMBLING DRIVING
HS-001 984

RESOLVES

DEADLY DRIVING HABITS. 104 YEAR OLD
RESOLVES TO QUIT SPEEDING
HS-016 505

RESPECT

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DECISION-MAKING
WITH RESPECT TO TRAFFIC SIGNAL
HS-006 290

RESPONSE

A MARIJUANA DOSE RESPONSE STUDY OF PERFORMANCE IN A DRIVING SIMULATOR

HS-016 994

FATAL CRASHES AMONG MICHIGAN YOUTH FOLLOWING REDUCTION OF THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE. CORRESPONDENCE AND RESPONSE

HS-016 295

GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN THE PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES: SOME CONSIDERATIONS FOR AN IMPROVED COMMUNITY RESPONSE

HS-008 828

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULATION DURING SIMULATED PASSING

HS-014 841

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULATION DURING SIMULATED PASSING

HS-016 993

PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES. A WORKING CONFERENCE HELD NOVEMBER 18 AND 19, 1969 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR

HS-008 821

SOCIAL REHABILITATION PERSPECTIVES: A COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOL ABUSE IN DRIVERS

HS-008 830

RESPONSES

THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES AND A COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE

HS-014 781

RESPONSIBILITY

ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY. LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF MOTORISTS' RESPONSIBILITY

HS-004 197

DRUNKEN DRIVING-THE CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PURVEYOR OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR

HS-006 181

RESPONSIBILITY, BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS, AND ALCOHOLISM

HS-005 023

RESPONSIBILITY, BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS, AND ALCOHOLISM

HS-006 184

SOCIETY'S RESPONSIBILITY IN TRAFFIC SAFETY: A PANEL DISCUSSION

HS-006 063

RESPONSIBLE

A HUMAN FACTORS ANALYSIS OF MOST RESPONSIBLE DRIVERS IN FATAL ACCIDENTS, TECHNICAL REPORT

HS-801 144

MANSLAUGHTER: AUTOMOBILE OWNER WHO PERMITTED INTOXICATED PERSON TO DRIVE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR FATAL COLLISION

HS-006 392

RESTRAINT

A STUDY OF RESTRAINT SYSTEM USE AND EFFECTIVENESS. SPECIAL REPORT

HS-014 553

RESULTING

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF ALCOHOL IN PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS RESULTING IN DEATH AND INJURY. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 413

RESULTS

ALLSTATE CAMPAIGN RESULTS IN GRASS ROOTS ACTION ON THE DRUNK DRIVER MENACE

HS-009 410

EXAMINATION OF ALCOHOL INTOXICATION IN CASES OF SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS, 2. A MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL EXAMINATION AND BLOOD ALCOHOL

HS-015 784

RESEARCH RESULTS ON DRIVERS BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN FRANCE (QUELQUES RESULTATS DE RECHERCHES MENEES EN FRANCE A PROPOS DE L'IMPREGNATION ETHYLIQUE DES CONDUCTEURS)

HS-015 594

RESULTS OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT

HS-016 134

RESULTS OF THE FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL QUALIFICATION TESTING OF DEVICES TO MEASURE BREATH ALCOHOL. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 355

RESULTS OF THE SANTA MONICA PROTOTYPE PROGRAM TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 636

U. S. NATIONAL ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SURVEY 1973: PROCEDURES AND RESULTS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 241

RETRAINING

RETRAINING THE ELDERLY DRIVER

HS-015 913

REVIEW

A LITERATURE REVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH AND PRACTICE IN PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

HS-010 112

A REVIEW OF ALCOHOL IN RELATION TO ROAD SAFETY

HS-016 869

A REVIEW OF CLINICAL METHODS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-013 390

A REVIEW OF EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY (IN RELATION TO ROAD SAFETY)

HS-016 871

A REVIEW OF IN-DEPTH STUDIES IN RELATION TO ROAD SAFETY [ACCIDENT STUDIES]

HS-016 887

May 15, 1976

A REVIEW OF ROAD ACCIDENT RESEARCH

HS-005 383

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF ALCOHOL IN PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS RESULTING IN DEATH AND INJURY. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 413

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND HIGHWAY SAFETY, A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

HS-800 501

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A REVIEW IN QUEST OF REMEDIES (L'ALCOOL ET LA SECURITE ROUTIERE)

HS-801 134

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING BEHAVIOR: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND A RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGY

HS-015 823

ALCOHOL EXPERIMENTS ON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR. A REVIEW OF THE 1972-1973 LITERATURE. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW

HS-201 266

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES ON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEUROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY

HS-013 870

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEUROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY

HS-015 150

ALCOHOL PUBLIC EDUCATION LITERATURE-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 184

ALCOHOL/DRUG LITERATURE RELATED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT. FINAL REPORT. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW

HS-801 246

AUTOMOTIVE SAFETY IN REVIEW

HS-007 590

BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RELEVANT TO PREPARATION OF THE BEGINNING DRIVER: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH

HS-015 118

CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS OF CONVICTED DWI OFFENDERS SELECTED TO RECEIVE SPECIAL SANCTIONS-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 231

DRIVER IMPROVEMENT: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH LITERATURE

HS-016 320

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES. A CRITICAL REVIEW WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL.

HS-006 288

EFFECTS OF SAFETY COMMUNICATION CAMPAIGNS: A REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH EVIDENCE

HS-007 857

ETHANOL, OTHER CHEMICALS AND THEIR POTENTIAL COMBINATION WHICH MAY INFLUENCE AUTOMOBILE DRIVING PERFORMANCE-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 658

HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS. MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967

HS-009 576

HUMAN VARIABLES IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

HS-015 308

LEGAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG INVOLVEMENT IN HIGHWAY SAFETY-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 656

MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967 HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS

HS-010 638

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: VERMONT

HS-801 670

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: UTAH (SALT LAKE COUNTY)

HS-801 671

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: MASSACHUSETTS (BOSTON)

HS-801 672

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: MINNESOTA (HENNEPIN COUNTY)

HS-801 673

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: LOUISIANA (NEW ORLEANS)

HS-801 674

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: INDIANA (INDIANAPOLIS)

HS-801 675

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: ARIZONA (PHOENIX)

HS-801 676

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: ARKANSAS (PULASKI COUNTY)

HS-801 677

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: CALIFORNIA (LOS ANGELES COUNTY)

HS-801 678

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: FLORIDA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY)

HS-801 679

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: GEORGIA (COLUMBUS)

HS-801 680

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: VIRGINIA (FAIRFAX COUNTY)

HS-801 681

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: TEXAS (SAN ANTONIO)

HS-801 682

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: MISSOURI (KANSAS CITY)

HS-801 683

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: NEBRASKA (LINCOLN)

HS-801 684

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: NEW HAMPSHIRE

HS-801 685

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: OHIO (CINCINNATI)

HS-801 686

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: OKLAHOMA (OKLAHOMA CITY)

HS-801 687

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: SOUTH CAROLINA (RICHLAND COUNTY)

HS-801 688

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: SOUTH DAKOTA

HS-801 689

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: MAINE (CUMBERLAND)

HS-801 690

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: MARYLAND (BALTIMORE)

HS-801 691

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5A. APPENDIX A: ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, INDIANA

HS-801 695

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5B. APPENDIX A: LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MINNESOTA

HS-801 696

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5C. APPENDIX A: MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, OHIO

HS-801 697

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5D. APPENDIX A: OKLAHOMA, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA

HS-801 698

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3, PATROL DEPLOYMENT AND STRATEGIES

HS-801 693

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 4, OVERALL ENFORCEMENT

HS-801 694

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS, FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2, SOBRIETY TESTING REPORT

HS-801 692

REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF LEGISLATIVE AND ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE USE OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

HS-015 588

THE EFFECT OF COMMUNICATION ON DRINKING/DRIVING AND SAFETY: A REVIEW AND CRITIQUE OF THE EVIDENCE

HS-003 070

TRAFFIC SAFETY HIGHLIGHTS, PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS JUNE 1973 THROUGH JUNE 1974. A SUMMARY REVIEW

HS-801 330

REVISED

REVISED BMCS REGS POINT UP DRIVER IMPORTANCE

HS-009 948

RULES OF THE ROAD--REVISED, 1968

HS-004 654

SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF DRIVERS' LICENSES. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STATE LAWS. REVISED ED.

HS-008 769

REVOCATION

SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF DRIVERS' LICENSES. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STATE LAWS. REVISED ED.

HS-008 769

RICHLAND

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: SOUTH CAROLINA (RICHLAND COUNTY)

HS-801 688

RIGHT

FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS. THE ROAD SAFETY PROGRAMME (PROGRAM) OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. "PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY"

HS-016 539

FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS: THE ROAD SAFETY PROGRAMME [PROGRAM] OF THE

May 15, 1976

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY; "PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY"

HS-016 984

RISK

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 435

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 436

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES; PHASE 1: HIGH RISK DRIVER STUDY PLAN. REPORT

HS-801 433

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT ON PHASE 1

HS-801 434

CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS, ALCOHOLIC AND OTHERWISE

HS-016 929

DETECTING THE HIGH RISK DRIVER: THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RISK QUESTIONNAIRE. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 099

DIFFERENTIAL RISK AMONG ALCOHOLIC DRIVERS

HS-010 528

MARIHUANA AND DRIVING RISK AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

HS-016 044

THE RISK TAKEN IN DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

HS-700 192

THE UNMARRIED MALE DRIVER UNDER TWENTY-FIVE: A PILOT SURVEY OF A HIGH-RISK DRIVER GROUP

HS-000 993

USE OF PSYCHOACTIVE AND HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS IN RELATION TO DRIVING RISK

HS-015 155

RITUAL

MYTHS, RITUAL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY

HS-012 597

ROAD

A DISASTROUSLY COMPLICATED OFFENCE: DRUNKEN DRIVING, ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967

HS-010 657

A REPORT OF DISCUSSIONS. A COMPANION TO PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL ROAD SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, CANBERRA, MARCH 14-16, 1972

HS-013 336

A REPORT ON THE ROAD ACCIDENT RESEARCH PROJECT TO THE SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. TRANSPORT SAFETY VOL. 2

HS-014 684

A REVIEW OF ALCOHOL IN RELATION TO ROAD SAFETY

HS-016 869

A REVIEW OF EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY (IN RELATION TO ROAD SAFETY)

HS-016 871

A REVIEW OF IN-DEPTH STUDIES IN RELATION TO ROAD SAFETY [ACCIDENT STUDIES]

HS-016 887

A REVIEW OF ROAD ACCIDENT RESEARCH

HS-005 383

A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM OF ROAD CASUALTIES IN THE UNITED STATES

HS-016 311

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS: PROCEEDINGS OF THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC, LONDON.

HS-000 259

ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-000 951

ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-003 634

ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-003 924

ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-005 634

ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-010 269

ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS: SOME RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

HS-003 856

ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY. COUNTERMEASURES AND RESEARCH. A CRITICAL SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE. 2ND EDITION

HS-006 456

ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY. LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF MOTORISTS' RESPONSIBILITY

HS-004 197

ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-004 134

ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-006 914

ALCOHOL AS A FACTOR IN VICTORIAN ROAD COLLISIONS

HS-006 912

ALCOHOLISM AND ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-015 274

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ADULT PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL AFTER ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-006 915

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT FATALITIES OCCURRING IN GT. BRITAIN DURING DECEMBER, 1964 AND JANUARY, 1965

HS-000 945

CHEMICAL TESTING FOR ALCOHOL IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-011 488

CURRENT RESEARCH IN ROAD SAFETY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HS-700 030

DANGER ON THE ROAD

HS-003 927

- DEATH ON THE HIGHWAY: AN ANALYSIS OF 100 ROAD ACCIDENTS IN A RURAL AREA
HS-010 723
- DRUGS AND ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY
HS-004 100
- EVALUATION OF EVIDENCE IN ROAD DEATHS
HS-004 681
- FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS. THE ROAD SAFETY PROGRAMME (PROGRAM) OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. "PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY"
HS-016 539
- FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS: THE ROAD SAFETY PROGRAMME [PROGRAM] OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY; "PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY"
HS-016 984
- GREAT BRITAIN CRACKS DOWN ON DRINKING DRIVERS: A REPORT ON THE NEW ROAD SAFETY ACT
HS-001 978
- HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. AIRPORT TRANSPORT BUS-AUTOMOBILE COLLISION, DULLES AIRPORT ACCESS ROAD, JUNE 9, 1970
HS-009 919
- HUMAN FACTORS IN THE CONTROL OF ROAD VEHICLES
HS-005 868
- INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF ROAD SAFETY
HS-810 245
- ONE TOO MANY FOR THE ROAD [DRINKING DRIVERS]
HS-016 512
- PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL ROAD SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, CANBERRA, MARCH 14-16, 1972
HS-013 337
- PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLIST ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-014 691
- POST-MORTEM BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT VICTIMS
HS-013 352
- PREVENTION AND TREATMENT BUREAU ON ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION: ALCOHOLISM AND ROAD TRAFFIC
HS-007 310
- PSYCHOLOGY AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING. 1. MAN DRIVES AS HE LIVES - PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-007 031
- RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC SITUATION
HS-014 179
- RELATION OF ALCOHOL TO ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-003 779
- RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND THEIR IMPORTANCE AS A CAUSE OF ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-003 066
- ROAD ACCIDENTS IN DECEMBER 1964 AND JANUARY 1965 (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR)
HS-001 646
- ROAD ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ARTICULATED VEHICLES (SEMI-TRAILERS) IN QUEENSLAND (1965-1967)M192,
HS-010 379
- ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967, CHAPTER 30
HS-001 412
- ROAD SAFETY ACT, 1967, U. K.
HS-012 186
- ROAD SAFETY PILOT STUDY. FINAL REPORT. (L'ETUDE PILOTE SUR LA SECURITE ROUTIERE)
HS-801 135
- ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ADELAIDE AND BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA-EXCERPTS FROM A REPORT IN PREPARATION
HS-008 194
- RULES OF THE ROAD--REVISED, 1968
HS-004 654
- SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967.
HS-010 381
- SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFECTS OF THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AND ITS RELATION TO ROAD TRAFFIC
HS-700 078
- STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS IN THE STUDY OF ROAD TRAFFIC AND ALCOHOL
HS-003 289
- SUOMEN TIELIIKENNEONNETTOMUUDET VUONNA 1967 LISANA ERAITA TIETOJA VUODESTA 1948 ALKAEN (ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN FINLAND 1967 WITH SOME ADDITIONAL FIGURES STARTING FROM THE YEAR 1948)
HS-008 157
- THE CRIMINAL ON THE ROAD: A SOCIOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTION TO RESEARCH ON HUMAN BEHAVIOUR IN THE ROAD TRAFFIC SITUATION.
HS-010 475
- THE DRINKING DRIVER ON THE DRIVING DRINKER? ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM AND OTHER FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-010 270
- THE DRUNK DRIVER MAY KILL YOU. WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP GET HIM OFF THE ROAD
HS-009 853
- THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT [MASS COMMUNICATION SAFETY] CAMPAIGN COMPONENTS UPON BEHAVIOUR CHANGE IN ROAD USERS
HS-016 992
- THE INCIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN THE BLOOD OF SOME FATALY INJURED ROAD USERS
HS-000 940
- THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF ROAD SAFETY
HS-004 079
- THE PART VISIBILITY COULD PLAY IN ROAD DESIGN
HS-000 880

May 15, 1976

THE RELATION OF ALCOHOL TO ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-012 445

THE ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967 AND ITS EFFECT ON
ROAD ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
HS-006 180

THE ROAD USER
HS-014 118

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN ROAD ACCIDENTS.
HS-010 446

TOMS RAPS ROAD TOLL. SAFETY DIRECTOR
PLEDGES TOUGH MOVES
HS-009 724

TRAFFIC LAW AND ROAD SAFETY RESEARCH IN
THE UNITED KINGDOM--BRITISH COUNTERMEASURES
HS-013 368

UNAWARENESS OF DANGER IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-005 319

YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS. A REPORT PREPARED
BY AN OECD ROAD RESEARCH GROUP
HS-016 663

ROADS

ALCOHOL AND THE HOLOCAUST ON OUR ROADS
HS-010 734

BETTER ROADS, FEWER ACCIDENTS, MORE
FATALITIES
HS-004 695

FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS. THE ROAD
SAFETY PROGRAMME (PROGRAM) OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY: "PEOPLE HAVE
THE RIGHT OF WAY"
HS-016 539

FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS: THE ROAD
SAFETY PROGRAMME [PROGRAM] OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY; "PEOPLE HAVE
THE RIGHT OF WAY"
HS-016 984

PATROLLING THE ROADS WITH AIRCRAFT
HS-006 995

STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC ROADS, SENATE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE
REGARDING FEDERAL HIGHWAY LEGISLATION,
JULY 16, 1970
HS-810 224

STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S.
SENATE.
HS-810 175

STATEMENT BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, SUB-COMMITTEE
ON ROADS, JULY 16, 1970
HS-810 223

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUB-
COMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
WORKS, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB.
17, 1972
HS-810 211

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUB-
COMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
WORKS, U. S. SENATE, JUNE 15, 1972
HS-810 212

TESTIMONY ON HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS FOR
DELIVERY BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON ROADS, JUNE 10 AND 11, 1970
HS-820 089

ROADSIDE

A COMPUTER ARCHIVE OF ASAP ROADSIDE
BREATHTESTING SURVEYS, 1970-1974. INTERIM RE-
PORT
HS-801 502

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. ROADSIDE SUR-
VEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING BEHAVIOR: A
REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND A RECOM-
MENDED METHODOLOGY
HS-015 823

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH
METHODOLOGY FOR ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF
DRINKING-DRIVING-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES
WORKSHOP. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 220

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN CONDUCT-
ING AND EVALUATING ROADSIDE RESEARCH SUR-
VEYS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 471

ROADSIDE BREATH TESTER USE
HS-015 263

U. S. NATIONAL ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SUR-
VEY 1973: PROCEDURES AND RESULTS. INTERIM
REPORT
HS-801 241

1973 U. S. NATIONAL ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING
SURVEY
HS-015 552

ROCK

ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES: SOLID ROCK AND
SHIFTING SANDS
HS-013 025

ROLES

A STUDY: ROLES OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND OR-
GANIC FACTORS IN FATAL SINGLE VEHICLE AC-
CIDENTS
HS-005 353

THE ROLES OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND ORGANIC
FACTORS IN SINGLE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
HS-000 998

THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE ALCOHOL AND
DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS
HS-002 145

THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL,
AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS
(ADVANCE REPORT)
HS-005 382

ROOTS

ALLSTATE CAMPAIGN RESULTS IN GRASS ROOTS
ACTION ON THE DRUNK DRIVER MENACE.
HS-009 410

ROUTE

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT--BUS/STATION
WAGON COLLISION, FOLLOWED BY BUS OVER-
TURN, U.S. ROUTE 66, NEAR MARSHFIELD, MISSOU-
RI, OCTOBER 10, 1971
HS-012 888

ROUTIERE

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A REVIEW IN QUEST OF REMEDIES (L'ALCOOL ET LA SECURITE ROUTIERE)

HS-801 134

ROAD SAFETY PILOT STUDY. FINAL REPORT. (L'ETUDE PILOTE SUR LA SECURITE ROUTIERE)

HS-801 135

RULES

RULES OF THE ROAD--REVISED, 1968

HS-004 654

RUNNING

DAYLIGHT RUNNING LIGHTS REDUCE ACCIDENTS ALCOHOL IN PHYSIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

HS-005 965

RURAL

DEATH ON THE HIGHWAY: AN ANALYSIS OF 100 ROAD ACCIDENTS IN A RURAL AREA

HS-010 723

SAE

DOT INVITES SAE TO HELP SET GOALS FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM

HS-810 088

SAFE

SAFE DRIVING: NO. 1 STATUS SYMBOL

HS-005 693

THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF SAFE DRIVING

HS-010 473

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DRIVER ATTITUDE SCALE AND THE MCGUIRE SAFE DRIVER SCALE

HS-003 836

THE SAFE DRIVING HANDBOOK

HS-008 168

THE SAFE VEHICLE OPERATOR (HIGHWAY)

HS-810 058

THE TEENAGER AND SAFE DRIVING

HS-006 348

SAFER

ARE CROWDED HIGHWAYS GETTING SAFER?

HS-008 290

CAN WE DEVELOP SAFER DRIVERS?

HS-012 450

MAKING STREETS AND HIGHWAYS SAFER: ENFORCEMENT IS THE KEY

HS-003 664

THE GOVERNMENT AND SAFER CARS: VIEWS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

HS-012 452

SAFET

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL RELATIVE TO MASSACHUSETTS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966

HS-006 104

SAFETY

A LITERATURE REVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH AND PRACTICE IN PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

HS-010 112

MISCELLANEOUS RAMBLINGS ON AUTOMOTIVE SAFETY

HS-009 473

NEW TRENDS IN VEHICLE SAFETY

HS-009 457

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

HS-009 330

PROBLEM DRINKING V. PUBLIC SAFETY

HS-010 331

THE FUTURE OF HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-009 835

THE RELATIONSHIP OF ALCOHOL ABUSE TO HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-810 165

SALT

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: UTAH (SALT LAKE COUNTY)

HS-801 671

SAME

CONCENTRATIONS OF ALCOHOL IN SAMPLES OF BLOOD AND URINE TAKEN AT THE SAME TIME

HS-003 926

SAMPLE

A COMPARISON OF THE DRIVING RECORDS AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THREE ALCOHOL-INVOLVED POPULATIONS AND A RANDOM SAMPLE OF DRIVERS

HS-012 074

BLOOD ALCOHOL IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS: MEASUREMENT AND INTERPRETATION FOR MEDICOLEGAL PURPOSES. 1. EFFECT OF TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN INCIDENT AND SAMPLE ACQUISITION

HS-015 120

DRIVING CONVICTIONS OF A RANDOM SAMPLE OF VICTORIAN DRIVERS

HS-014 324

SAMPLES

CONCENTRATIONS OF ALCOHOL IN SAMPLES OF BLOOD AND URINE TAKEN AT THE SAME TIME

HS-003 926

THE STABILITY OF ORDINARY BLOOD ALCOHOL SAMPLES HELD VARIOUS PERIODS OF TIME UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS.

HS-004 102

SANCTIONS

CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS OF CONVICTED DWI OFFENDERS SELECTED TO RECEIVE SPECIAL SANCTIONS--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 231

DETECTION AND SANCTIONS OF THE STATE OF INTOXICATION IN DRIVERS (DETECTION ET SANC-

May 15, 1976

- TIONS DE L'ETAT ALCOOLIQUE DES CONDUC-
TEURS)
HS-009 042
- DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND LEGAL SANCTIONS. A
STUDY OF DETERRENCE
HS-005 979
- TWO EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF TRAFFIC LAW.
VOL. 1. THE EFFECT OF LEGAL SANCTIONS ON DUI
OFFENDERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 825
- SANDS**
ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES: SOLID ROCK AND
SHIFTING SANDS
HS-013 025
- SANTA**
RESULTS OF THE SANTA MONICA PROTOTYPE PRO-
GRAM TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING
DRIVERS. VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 636
- SASKATCHEWAN**
HIGHLIGHTS OF A TWO YEAR SNOWMOBILE AC-
CIDENT STUDY IN SASKATCHEWAN
HS-016 244
- SAVE**
SEAT BELTS SAVE LIVES
HS-005 782
- SCALE**
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DRIVER AT-
TITUDE SCALE AND THE MCGUIRE SAFE DRIVER
SCALE
HS-003 836
- SCANDINAVIAN**
THE SCANDINAVIAN MYTH: THE EFFECTIVENESS
OF DRINKING-AND-DRIVING LEGISLATION IN
SWEDEN AND NORWAY
HS-016 747
- SCENE**
WHITHER TRAFFIC INJURY RESEARCH ON THE
CANADIAN SCENE? A GOOD QUESTION
HS-700 477
- SCHOOL**
A STRATEGIC STUDY FOR COMMUNICATION PRO-
GRAMS ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY.
HIGH SCHOOL STUDY. A PRELIMINARY REPORT
HS-801 417
- COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES ON ALCOHOL
AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. VOL. 2. HIGH SCHOOL
YOUTH. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 401
- EVALUATION OF THE ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL
DRIVER EDUCATION PROGRAM
HS-840 012
- EXPANSION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL
PROGRAMS TO ACCOMMODATE HIGHWAY SAFETY
MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS. VOL. 3
HS-800 557
- HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT DRINKING AND DRIVING
BEHAVIOR
HS-014 358
- THE 1970-71 WASHTENAW COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL
SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY
REPORT
HS-801 063
- SCHOOLS**
ALCOHOL EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOLS
HS-007 703
- AN ANALYSIS OF ALCOHOL SAFETY SCHOOLS
(PHOENIX DRIVING-WHILE-INTOXICATED COURSE).
1972 ANALYTIC STUDY 6
HS-801 079
- SCHWEFELSAURE**
UBER DIE GENAUIGKEIT DES ALKOHOL-
NACHWEISES IN HARNEN NACH DEM VANADIN-
SCHWEFELSAURE-VERFAHREN (ON THE ACCURA-
CY OF THE EVIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN URINE
AFTER THE VANADIUM-SULFURIC ACID TREAT-
MENT)
HS-016 075
- SCIENCE**
A REPORT ON THE ROAD ACCIDENT RESEARCH
PROJECT TO THE SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL.
TRANSPORT SAFETY VOL. 2
HS-014 684
- ALCOHOL AND PROBLEMS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY.
THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
HS-005 977
- CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER: SCIENCE
CHALLENGES LEGAL CREATIVITY
HS-003 167
- SCIENTIFIC**
SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE
ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967
HS-010 381
- SCOPE**
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCOPE, JURISDICTION AND
ENFORCEMENT. FIRST REPORT
HS-010 748
- SCORING**
POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. VISUAL AID
LOG AND EVALUATION SCORING KEY FOR DETEC-
TION CLUES OF DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-013 132
- SCOTIA**
NOVA SCOTIA GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETER-
MINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR-VEHICLE
HS-004 175
- SCOTLAND**
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.
PART 7. THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN TEN-
NESSEE, GEORGIA, NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOT-
LAND, CALIFORNIA.
HS-004 099
- SCREENING**
A SCREENING PROGRAM TO DETECT ALCOHOLISM
IN TRAFFIC OFFENDERS
HS-001 385

ALCOHOLISM IN A PROBLEM DRIVER GROUP: A FIELD TRIAL OF THE MICHIGAN ALCOHOLISM SCREENING TEST (MAST)

HS-011 489

AN EVALUATION OF SOME QUALITATIVE BREATH SCREENING TESTS FOR ALCOHOL

HS-011 297

EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 161

LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 2--INSTRUMENT SCREENING EXPERIMENTS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 926

NHTSA PLANS FOR TESTING A NEW ALCOHOL SCREENING DEVICE.

HS-810 230

SEARCH

PORTRAIT OF A COUNTY: THE SEARCH FOR AN ANSWER TO HELP "BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE " IN GENESSEE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-003 147

SEAT

SEAT BELTS SAVE LIVES

HS-005 782

SECRETARY

ALCOHOL AND HEALTH. SECOND SPECIAL REPORT TO THE U. S. CONGRESS, JUNE 1974, FROM THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. NEW KNOWLEDGE

HS-016 540

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A REPORT TO THE CONGRESS FROM THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

HS-001 135

SECTIONS

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON COMPLETED SECTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM 1968-70

HS-011 085

SECURITE

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A REVIEW IN QUEST OF REMEDIES (L'ALCOOL ET LA SECURITE ROUTIERE)

HS-801 134

ROAD SAFETY PILOT STUDY. FINAL REPORT. (L'ETUDE PILOTE SUR LA SECURITE ROUTIERE)

HS-801 135

SEEKING

THE EFFECT OF STRESS ON DRIVER INFORMATION SEEKING

HS-011 107

SEEN

THE YOUNG DRIVER SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF A YOUNG DRIVER

HS-013 373

SELECTION

ALCOHOL IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. THE EFFECT ON AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COSTS, COURT CASE LOADS, AND UNDERWRITING SELECTION

HS-006 231

DRIVER LICENSING AND SELECTION: CURRENT SHORTCOMINGS AND RESEARCH ISSUES

HS-010 915

SELF

BEHIND-THE-WHEEL SELF ANALYSIS IN DRIVER REHABILITATION

HS-009 218

SELF-EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE AND THE ABILITY TO DISCRIMINATE BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS (BAC)

HS-016 834

SEMANTIC

SEMANTIC GYMNASTICS IN ALCOHOL-HIGHWAY CRASH RESEARCH AND PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS

HS-012 867

SEMI

RESULTS OF THE FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL QUALIFICATION TESTING OF DEVICES TO MEASURE BREATH ALCOHOL. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 355

ROAD ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ARTICULATED VEHICLES (SEMI-TRAILERS) IN QUEENSLAND (1965-1967)

HS-010 379

SEMINAR

ASAP EVALUATION PROGRESS SEMINAR, SEPTEMBER 11-14, 1973, WASHINGTON, D. C. SELECTED PROJECT EVALUATION ANALYTIC STUDIES

HS-801 068

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM PRIORITIES SEMINAR, FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, JULY 18-20, 1969. PROCEEDINGS, VOL. 2: ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES

HS-820 056

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. LEADER'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY

HS-801 537

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. PARTICIPANT'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY

HS-801 538

SEMINARS

ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND DRIVING SEMINARS FOR POLICE AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

HS-007 704

SENATE

STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ROADS, SENATE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REGARDING FEDERAL HIGHWAY LEGISLATION, JULY 16, 1970

HS-810 224

May 15, 1976

STATEMENT BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, SUB-COMMITTEE
ON ROADS, JULY 16, 1970

HS-810 223

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUB-
COMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
WORKS, U. S. SENATE, JUNE 15, 1972

HS-810 212

SENATEM

STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S.
SENATE

HS-810 175

SENIOR

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL, VOL. 1

HS-800 705

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A
TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 706

SENSING

THE INFLUENCE OF SENSORY PATTERN AND AL-
COHOL ON VEHICULAR VELOCITY SENSING

HS-013 775

SENSORY

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES ON DRIVING-RELATED
BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY
STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEU-
ROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY

HS-013 870

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON DRIVING-RELATED
BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY
STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEU-
ROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY

HS-015 150

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON SENSORY MOTOR
FUNCTION, VISUAL PERCEPTION, AND ATTENTION

HS-015 151

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON SENSORY
PHENOMENA AND COGNITIVE AND MOTOR TASKS

HS-011 170

THE INFLUENCE OF SENSORY PATTERN AND AL-
COHOL ON VEHICULAR VELOCITY SENSING

HS-013 775

SENTENCE

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUA-
TION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED
ANALYSIS. CH. 5: EVALUATION OF THE PRE-SEN-
TENCE INVESTIGATION AND PROBATION COUN-
TERMESURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 196

SEPARATE

DRUGS AND HIGHWAY CRASHES CAN WE
SEPARATE FACT FROM FANCY?

HS-009 949

SERIAL

AN INVESTIGATION OF SERIAL CHOICE REACTION
TIME AS THE BASIS FOR AN ALCOHOL INTERLOCK

HS-012 849

SERIES

INTERRUPTED TIME-SERIES METHODS FOR THE
EVALUATION OF TRAFFIC LAW REFORMS

HS-015 705

SERVICE

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
TRANS-AMERICAN VAN SERVICE, INC. ACCIDENT
OF JUNE 16, 1969, GREELEY, COLO.

HS-009 292

RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION:
AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HS-004 683

RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION:
AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HS-000 280

SERVICES

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES. CRASH INJURY
MANAGEMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICERS. COURSE GUIDE

HS-820 284

HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR
SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS. MOTOR
VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY
HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967

HS-009 576

MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMER-
GENCY HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967
HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR
SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS

HS-010 638

SET

DOT INVITES SAE TO HELP SET GOALS FOR
HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM

HS-810 088

SEVENTH

REMARKS BEFORE THE PILOT CLUB INTERNA-
TIONAL'S SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN
HIGHWAY SAFETY, WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRU-
ARY 10, 1968

HS-810 116

SEVENTIES

THE CHALLENGE OF THE SEVENTIES

HS-810 115

SEVERE

A STUDY OF SEVERE VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS:
PHASE 3 FINAL REPORT

HS-800 225

SEVERITY

AN EVALUATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
INVOLVING MOTORCYCLES--SEVERITY, CHARAC-
TERISTICS, EFFECTS OF SAFETY REGULATIONS

HS-011 149

THE DRINKING DRIVER: AN APPROACH TO SOLV-
ING A PROBLEM OF UNDERESTIMATED SEVERITY

HS-005 681

SEX

DRINKING AND DRIVING IN SYDNEY: A COMMUNITY SURVEY OF BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES. REPORT 1: AN OVERVIEW OF SEX AND AGE DIFFERENCES

HS-013 839

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING PERFORMANCE: SEX DIFFERENCES

HS-014 344

SHADOW

IN THE SHADOW OF THE BOTTLE

HS-009 507

SHIFTING

ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES: SOLID ROCK AND SHIFTING SANDS

HS-013 025

SHOCKING

THE SHOCKING FACTS ABOUT DRINKING AND DRIVING

HS-008 445

SHORTCOMINGS

DRIVER LICENSING AND SELECTION: CURRENT SHORTCOMINGS AND RESEARCH ISSUES

HS-010 915

SHOT

THE FATAL SHOT

HS-002 115

SIGN

AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF SIGN BRIGHTNESS ON THE SIGN READING BEHAVIOR OF ALCOHOL IMPAIRED DRIVERS

HS-016 248

SIGNAL

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DECISION-MAKING WITH RESPECT TO TRAFFIC SIGNAL

HS-006 290

SIGNALING

AUTOMOTIVE REAR LIGHTING AND SIGNALING RESEARCH: FINAL REPORT

HS-800 228

SIGNALS

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON THE DETECTION OF LIGHT SIGNALS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE VISUAL FIELD

HS-012 172

SIGNIFICANCE

CURRENT SIGNIFICANCE OF VISUAL PROBLEMS IN PENNSYLVANIA DRIVERS

HS-014 547

THE SIGNIFICANCE AND THE MEASURING OF BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

HS-010 445

SIGNIFICANT

PORTRAIT OF A HOLIDAY: MEMORIAL DAY, 1967. SIGNIFICANT INJURY ACCIDENT FACTS

HS-014 141

SIMULATED

EFFECT OF BETA-ADRENERGIC BLOCKADE AND ALCOHOL ON SIMULATED CAR DRIVING.

HS-010 414

EFFECT OF LOW BLOOD-ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN SIMULATED DAY AND NIGHT DRIVING

HS-002 934

EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM AND CODEINE, ALONE AND IN COMBINATION WITH ALCOHOL, ON SIMULATED DRIVING

HS-015 639

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULATION DURING SIMULATED PASSING

HS-014 841

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULATION DURING SIMULATED PASSING

HS-016 993

SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL, METHAPYRILINE, AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ON DRIVERS' EYE MOVEMENTS AND TRACKING ERRORS IN SIMULATED DANGEROUS SITUATIONS

HS-013 117

THE EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA AND ALCOHOL ON SIMULATED DRIVING PERFORMANCE

HS-005 443

THE EFFECTS OF SMALL DOSES OF ALCOHOL ON A SIMULATED DRIVING TASK.

HS-009 776

SIMULATOR

A MARIJUANA DOSE RESPONSE STUDY OF PERFORMANCE IN A DRIVING SIMULATOR

HS-016 994

ALKOHOLFABRTEN AUF DEM VW-SIMULATOR (ALCOHOL TEST DRIVES ON THE VW-SIMULATOR)

HS-016 071

SIMULATOR APPLICATIONS TO DETERMINE EFFECTS OF DISTURBANCES ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING CHARACTERISTICS

HS-017 021

SIMULATORS

DRIVING SIMULATORS FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES

HS-005 454

SINGLE

A STUDY: ROLES OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND ORGANIC FACTORS IN FATAL SINGLE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

HS-005 353

ACCIDENTS, ALCOHOL AND SINGLE CAUSE EXPLANATIONS. LESSONS FROM THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY

HS-003 372

ALCOHOL IN THE SINGLE VEHICLE FATAL ACCIDENT

HS-700 084

CALIFORNIA PROBES SINGLE-CAR ACCIDENT FATALITIES

HS-011 473

CAUSES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS. PT. 1

HS-009 386

May 15, 1976

FATAL SINGLE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

HS-002 161
SINGLE MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN
CUYAHOGA COUNTY (OHIO): 1958-1963

HS-005 259
THE ROLES OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND ORGANIC
FACTORS IN SINGLE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

HS-000 998
THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE ALCOHOL AND
DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS

HS-002 145
THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL,
AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS
(ADVANCE REPORT)

HS-005 382

SITE

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: VERMONT

HS-801 670

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: UTAH (SALT LAKE COUNTY)

HS-801 671

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MASSACHUSETTS (BOSTON)

HS-801 672

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MINNESOTA (HENNEPIN COUNTY)

HS-801 673

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: LOUISIANA (NEW ORLEANS)

HS-801 674

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: INDIANA (INDIANAPOLIS)

HS-801 675

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: ARIZONA (PHOENIX)

HS-801 676

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: ARKANSAS (PULASKI COUNTY)

HS-801 677

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: CALIFORNIA (LOS ANGELES COUNTY)

HS-801 678

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: FLORIDA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY)

HS-801 679

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: GEORGIA (COLUMBUS)

HS-801 680

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: VIRGINIA (FAIRFAX COUNTY)

HS-801 681

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: TEXAS (SAN ANTONIO)

HS-801 682

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MISSOURI (KANSAS CITY)

HS-801 683

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: NEBRASKA (LINCOLN)

HS-801 684

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: NEW HAMPSHIRE

HS-801 685

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: OHIO (CINCINNATI)

HS-801 686

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: OKLAHOMA (OKLAHOMA CITY)

HS-801 687

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: SOUTH CAROLINA (RICHLAND COUNTY)

HS-801 688

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: SOUTH DAKOTA

HS-801 689

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MAINE (CUMBERLAND)

HS-801 690

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MARYLAND (BALTIMORE)

HS-801 691

SITUATION

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ALCOHOL AND
ROAD TRAFFIC SITUATION

HS-014 179

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTUAL STYLE
AND DRIVER REACTION TO AN EMERGENCY
SITUATION

HS-003 837

SITUATION

THE CRIMINAL ON THE ROAD: A SOCIOLOGICAL
CONTRIBUTION TO RESEARCH ON HUMAN
BEHAVIOUR IN THE ROAD TRAFFIC SITUATION

HS-010 475

SKILL

A PRACTICAL EXPERIMENT ON THE EFFECTS OF
ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILL

HS-000 697

**EFFECT OF INGESTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS ON
AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL**

HS-016 209

**EFFECT OF SMALL DOSES OF ALCOHOL ON A
SKILL RESEMBLING DRIVING**

HS-001 984

**EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILL
AND DECISION-MAKING IN A DRIVING TASK**

HS-014 844

**EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL
PROCESSES. A CRITICAL REVIEW WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL.**

HS-006 288

SKILLS**DRUG INTERACTION ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS
RELATED TO DRIVING: HYPNOTICS AND ALCOHOL**

HS-015 124

**EFFECT OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL ON psychomotor
SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING**

HS-015 165

**EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILLS. FINAL
REPORT**

HS-016 893

**EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND CON-
GENERS ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS IN OLD AND
YOUNG SUBJECTS**

HS-010 978

**EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE,
THIORIDAZINE, HALOPERIDOLE, FLUPENTHIXOLE
AND ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RE-
LATED TO DRIVING**

HS-015 123

**EFFECTS OF ISONIAZID ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS
RELATED TO DRIVING**

HS-015 264

**EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON
SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AU-
TOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK**

HS-014 555

**EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON
SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AU-
TOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK**

HS-014 556

**THE COMBINED EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND
AMITRIPTYLINE ON SKILLS SIMILAR TO MOTOR-
CAR DRIVING XCAL**

HS-010 736

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILLS

HS-006 057

SLAUGHTER**STOP MURDER BY MOTOR. A STUDY OF
SLAUGHTER ON THE HIGHWAY AND WHAT YOU
CAN DO ABOUT IT**

HS-015 473

SLEEP**ALCOHOL, SLEEP DEPRIVATION, AND DRIVING
SPEED EFFECTS UPON CONTROL USE DURING
DRIVING**

HS-014 851

**SOME REMARKS ON THE EFFECT OF DRUGS, LACK
OF SLEEP AND LOUD NOISE ON HUMAN PER-
FORMANCE**

HS-013 463

SMALL**A REAL WORLD PERSPECTIVE ON AUTOMOBILE
ACCIDENTS INVOLVING SMALL-CHILD PASSEN-
GERS**

HS-016 339

**A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN
TRANQUILIZERS AND SMALL AMOUNTS OF AL-
COHOL UPON DRIVING PERFORMANCE**

HS-014 685

**EFFECT OF SMALL DOSES OF ALCOHOL ON A
SKILL RESEMBLING DRIVING**

HS-001 984

**THE EFFECTS OF SMALL DOSES OF ALCOHOL ON
A SIMULATED DRIVING TASK**

HS-009 776

SMOKING**CARBON MONOXIDE, SMOKING, AND FATAL
HIGHWAY CRASHES**

HS-011 306

SNOWMOBILE**HIGHLIGHTS OF A TWO YEAR SNOWMOBILE AC-
CIDENT STUDY IN SASKATCHEWAN**

HS-016 244

SNOWMOBILES**CLINICAL EVALUATION OF INJURIES RELATED TO
SNOWMOBILES**

HS-012 852

SOBERING**TESTING FOR A "SOBERING PILL". FINAL REPORT**

HS-801 288

SOBRIETY**ALCOHOLISM AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DIF-
FERENTIATION: EFFECT OF ACHIEVEMENT OF
SOBRIETY ON FIELD DEPENDENCE**

HS-006 618

**REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS, FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2, SOBRIETY TEST-
ING REPORT**

HS-801 692

SOCIAL**ALCOHOL AND PROBLEMS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY.
THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH**

HS-005 977

**ALCOHOL SAFETY STUDY: THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY
OF VIOLENT DEATH IN A METROPOLITAN COMMU-
NITY. A COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES
AND OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. FINAL REPORT
1968**

HS-800 084

**BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRUNK DRIVERS,
DRUNK AND DISORDERLY SUBJECTS AND
MODERATE SOCIAL DRINKERS**

HS-003 859

DRIVING AND SOCIAL DRINKING

HS-003 776

May 15, 1976

- RACE AND SOCIAL STATUS DISCRIMINATION AND POLICE ACTION IN ALCOHOL-AFFECTED COLLISIONS
HS-011 882
- SOCIAL CORRELATES OF DRINKING AND DRIVING
HS-003 368
- SOCIAL REHABILITATION PERSPECTIVES: A COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOL ABUSE IN DRIVERS
HS-008 830
- THE DRINKING DRIVER--AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE LEGAL MANAGEMENT OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM. PT. 1. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 021
- THE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED
HS-003 370
- THE SOCIAL PROBLEM
HS-010 443
- TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL IN THE U. S. A.: SECOND-STAGE ASPECTS OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM
HS-010 530
- TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL IN THE U.S.A.: SECOND-STAGE ASPECTS OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM
HS-003 366
- TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CHILDREN IN HELSINKI IN 1965 AND THE SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF THE CHILDREN INCLUDED
HS-005 421
- TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. LEADER'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY
HS-801 537
- TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. PARTICIPANT'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY
HS-801 538
- WHO SAYS THE SOCIAL DRINKER ISN'T DANGEROUS?
HS-006 069
- SOCIETY**
CHANGING ATTITUDES IN DRINKING DRIVER ENFORCEMENT AS REFLECTED BY THE ACTIONS OF RESEARCHERS, COURTS, PROSECUTORS AND SOCIETY
HS-003 124
- HIGHWAY SAFETY CHIEF URGES SOCIETY TO GET TOUGH WITH ALCOHOLIC DRIVER
HS-010 330
- SOCIETYS**
SOCIETYS RESPONSIBILITY IN TRAFFIC SAFETY: A PANEL DISCUSSION
HS-006 063
- SOCIOLOGICAL**
DRINKING AND DRIVING: SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS
HS-013 356
- THE CRIMINAL ON THE ROAD: A SOCIOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTION TO RESEARCH ON HUMAN BEHAVIOUR IN THE ROAD TRAFFIC SITUATION.
HS-010 475
- TRAFFIC CRASHES IN BRISBANE. AN ENGINEERING, MEDICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY
HS-011 931
- SOLELY**
ARE ALCOHOLICS' ACCIDENTS DUE SOLELY TO HEAVY DRINKING?
HS-006 970
- SOLID**
ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES: SOLID ROCK AND SHIFTING SANDS
HS-013 025
- SOLID-STATE BREATH ALCOHOL VEHICLE INTERLOCK SYSTEM
HS-012 926
- SOLUTION**
THE HIGH ACCIDENT RATE AMONG THE MIDDLE-AGED; A PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION,
HS-001 188
- THE HIGH TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATE AMONG THE MIDDLE-AGED. A PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION. PART II
HS-005 014
- SOLVE**
THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND MEASURES NEEDED TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM
HS-000 387
- SOLVING**
A NATIONAL PROBLEM-SOLVING SYSTEM: HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCHERS AND DECISION MAKERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 496
- THE DRINKING DRIVER: AN APPROACH TO SOLVING A PROBLEM OF UNDERESTIMATED SEVERITY
HS-005 681
- SONS**
MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. GROSS & SONS TRANSPORT COMPANY-ACCIDENT OF JANUARY 24, 1969-JEROME, IDAHO
HS-006 008
- SOUTHERN**
HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. TWO-CAR COLLISION, SOUTHERN APPROACH TO GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JULY 11, 1970
HS-009 824
- SPECIAL**
A STUDY OF RESTRAINT SYSTEM USE AND EFFECTIVENESS. SPECIAL REPORT
HS-014 553
- AAA SPECIAL SURVEY ON ALCOHOL TESTING AND PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS
HS-008 967

- ALCOHOL AND HEALTH. SECOND SPECIAL REPORT TO THE U. S. CONGRESS, JUNE 1974, FROM THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. NEW KNOWLEDGE
HS-016 540
- ALCOHOL PROBLEMS AND TRANSPORTATION SAFETY: THE NEED FOR COORDINATED EFFORTS. SPECIAL STUDY
HS-006 343
- CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS OF CONVICTED DWI OFFENDERS SELECTED TO RECEIVE SPECIAL SANCTIONS--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 231
- DIE ENTWICKLUNG. DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE UNTER BESONDERER BERUICKSICHTIGUNG "ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUNDESLANDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL-RELATED" ACCIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND IN THE FEDERAL TERRI
HS-016 074
- EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES. A CRITICAL REVIEW WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL.
HS-006 288
- ETIOLOGY OF MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MECHANISMS OF INJURY
HS-003 846
- ROAD ACCIDENTS IN DECEMBER 1964 AND JANUARY 1965 (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR)
HS-001 646
- SPECIAL ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION STUDIES: THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL/DRUG INVOLVEMENT
HS-012 858
- SPECIAL ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION STUDIES: THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL/DRUG INVOLVEMENT
HS-820 235
- THE MEDICO-LEGAL INVESTIGATION OF THE DRINKING DRIVER; REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
HS-001 981
- THE PHARMACOLOGY OF DRIVING AND THE LAW WITH SPECIAL 2 REFERENCE TO ALCOHOL
HS-004 760
- YOUTH AND TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION. SPECIAL STUDY
HS-011 032
- YOUTHFUL DRIVERS AS A SPECIAL SAFETY PROBLEM
HS-012 180
- YOUTHFUL DRIVERS AS A SPECIAL SAFETY PROBLEM
HS-012 606
- SPECIALISTS**
BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM FOR BREATH EXAMINER SPECIALISTS. STUDENT STUDY GUIDE
HS-800 538
- SPECIALLY**
MOTOR-CYCLE ACCIDENTS AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS SPECIALLY CONSIDERED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND INTERNAL DISEASES
HS-003 549
- SPECIFICATIONS**
FEDERAL SAFETY SPECIFICATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS, AND BUSES
HS-009 965
- SPECIMENS**
CONCEPTS AND STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE IN THE TECHNIQUE OF ALCOHOL ANALYSIS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS
HS-003 130
- DAYLIGHT RUNNING LIGHTS REDUCE ACCIDENTS ALCOHOL IN PHYSIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS
HS-005 965
- SPECTRUM**
THE SPECTRUM OF DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-012 599
- SPEECH**
SPEECH TO THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS
HS-810 236
- SPEED**
ALCOHOL, SLEEP DEPRIVATION, AND DRIVING SPEED EFFECTS UPON CONTROL USE DURING DRIVING
HS-014 851
- SPEEDING**
DEADLY DRIVING HABITS. 104 YEAR OLD RESOLVES TO QUIT SPEEDING
HS-016 505
- SPIRITS**
EFFECT OF INGESTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL
HS-016 209
- SPOTTING**
SPOTTING THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: NEW DEVICE MEASURES UNSTEADINESS OF HIS EYES. THIS MAY BE BETTER GAUGE OF IMPAIRED DRIVING ABILITY THAN BLOOD ALCOHOL
HS-007 280
- SPRING**
HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS: HOW DO WE KNOW THEY WORK? NORTH CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHWAY SAFETY, RALEIGH, SPRING, 1974. VOL. 10
HS-016 648
- STABILITY**
THE STABILITY OF ORDINARY BLOOD ALCOHOL SAMPLES HELD VARIOUS PERIODS OF TIME UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS.
HS-004 102
- STAFFING**
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE 6: STAFFING
HS-800 412

May 15, 1976

STAGE

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL IN THE U. S. A.: SECOND-STAGE ASPECTS OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM

HS-010 530

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL IN THE U.S.A.: SECOND-STAGE ASPECTS OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM

HS-003 366

STAND

WHERE WE STAND ON DRINKING DRIVING LEGISLATION

HS-011 358

STANDARDS

CONCEPTS AND STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE IN THE TECHNIQUE OF ALCOHOL ANALYSIS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

HS-003 130

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM STANDARDS

HS-820 307

PROGRESS OF STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS UNDER SAFETY STANDARDS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU

HS-810 134

STANDARDS, SAFETY AND THE AUTOMOBILE

HS-010 347

THE MEDICALLY UNFIT DRIVER AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BASIC PHYSICAL STANDARDS FOR LICENSURE

HS-004 488

STANDPOINT

MOTOR-CYCLE ACCIDENTS AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS SPECIALLY CONSIDERED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND INTERNAL DISEASES

HS-003 549

STARTING

A MECHANICAL DEVICE FOR PREVENTING THE DRINKING DRIVER FROM STARTING A VEHICLE

HS-013 387

SUOMEN TIELIIKENNEONNETTOMUODET VUONNA 1967 LISANA ERAITA TIETOJA VUODESTA 1948 ALKAEN (ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN FINLAND 1967 WITH SOME ADDITIONAL FIGURES STARTING FROM THE YEAR 1948)

HS-008 157

STATEMENT

STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ROADS, SENATE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REGARDING FEDERAL HIGHWAY LEGISLATION, JULY 16, 1970

HS-810 224

STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S. SENATE

HS-810 175

STATEMENT BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, SUB-COMMITTEE ON ROADS, JULY 16, 1970

HS-810 223

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 17, 1972

HS-810 211

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S. SENATE, JUNE 15, 1972

HS-810 212

STATES

A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM OF ROAD CASUALTIES IN THE UNITED STATES

HS-016 311

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN DRIVERS BREATHALYSED BY POLICE IN SIX AUSTRALIAN STATES

HS-013 353

CURRENT RESEARCH IN ROAD SAFETY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

HS-700 030

IN MANY STATES, IT'S HARDER TO BECOME LEGALLY DRUNK THAN IT IS TO BECOME DEAD DRUNK.

HS-008 490

LAWS OF ARKANSAS AND SELECTED STATES REGARDING THE OPERATION OF A MOTOR VEHICLE WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR

HS-002 237

PEDESTRIAN LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES

HS-801 381

STATEMENT BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, SUB-COMMITTEE ON ROADS, JULY 16, 1970

HS-810 223

THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

HS-800 439

STATISTICAL

A STATISTICAL PILOT STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS, TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS AND ACCIDENTS

HS-007 247

A STATISTICAL STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-007 346

STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF "ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAMS"

HS-015 135

TRAFFIC DEATH AND SUICIDE. A STATISTICAL STUDY

HS-009 393

STATISTICS

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC COLLISIONS. 1968 STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

HS-007 368

MICHIGAN DRIVER STATISTICS. REPORT NO. 7. JUNE 25, 1974

HS-016 716

- MINNESOTA ALCOHOL PROGRAMS FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY, 1972: AN OVERVIEW WITH STATISTICS**
HS-014 227
- STATUTE**
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED IMPLIED CONSENT
STATUTE IN OHIO
HS-005 682
- STATUTES**
AN ASSESSMENT OF THE LIMITED DRIVING
LICENSE AMENDMENT TO THE NORTH CAROLINA
STATUTES RELATING TO DRUNK DRIVING
HS-012 054
- STEUER**
GRUPPENGESPRACHE NACH WIEDERHOLTER
TRUNKENHEIT AM STEUER (DISCUSSION GROUPS
FOR DRUNKEN DRIVING REPEATERS)
HS-016 073
- STILL**
ALCOHOL STILL HEADS THE LIST
HS-007 320
- STOMACH**
DIFFUSION OF STOMACH ALCOHOL AND HEART
BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION AT AUTOPSY
HS-004 135
- STOP**
STOP MURDER BY MOTOR. A STUDY OF
SLAUGHTER ON THE HIGHWAY AND WHAT YOU
CAN DO ABOUT IT
HS-015 473
- STOP THE DRUNK DRIVER
HS-009 509
- STOPS**
SAFETY. THE BUCK STOPS HERE
HS-012 446
- STRATEGIC**
A STRATEGIC STUDY FOR COMMUNICATION PRO-
GRAMS ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY.
HIGH SCHOOL STUDY. A PRELIMINARY REPORT
HS-801 417
- STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS IN THE STUDY OF
ROAD TRAFFIC AND ALCOHOL
HS-003 289
- STRATEGIES**
COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES ON ALCOHOL
AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. VOL. 1. ADULTS 18-55.
FINAL REPORT
HS-801 400
- COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES ON ALCOHOL
AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. VOL. 2. HIGH SCHOOL
YOUTH. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 401
- REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3. PATROL DEPLOY-
MENT AND STRATEGIES
HS-801 693
- STRATEGY**
A STRATEGY TO MEASURE THE PREVALANCE OF
LATE SYMPTOMATIC ALCOHOLISM
HS-013 626
- THE NEW STRATEGY AGAINST DRUNKEN DRIVERS
HS-000 625
- THE PROBLEM DRINKER AND DRIVING:
QUESTIONS OF STRATEGY IN COUNTERMEASURE
CHOICE AND DEVELOPMENT
HS-008 823
- STREETCAR**
A NOTE ON AUTOMOBILE-TRAM (STREETCAR)
FATAL ACCIDENTS AND ALCOHOL IN THE CITY OF
MELBOURNE
HS-008 548
- STREETS**
MAKING STREETS AND HIGHWAYS SAFER: EN-
FORCEMENT IS THE KEY
HS-003 664
- STRESS**
THE EFFECT OF STRESS ON DRIVER INFORMATION
SEEKING
HS-011 107
- STRESSED**
DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE, ETHANOL AND DEXTRO-
AMPHETAMINE-X ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON
PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS STRESSED
WITH DELAYED AUDITOR FEEDBACK (DAF)
HS-001 262
- STUDENT**
BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM FOR BREATH EX-
AMINER SPECIALISTS. STUDENT STUDY GUIDE
HS-800 533
- BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM. DRIVER IMPROVE-
MENT ANALYST. STUDENT STUDY GUIDE
HS-800 899
- DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. STU-
DENT MANUAL
HS-801 321
- HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT DRINKING AND DRIVING
BEHAVIOR
HS-014 358
- POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. STUDENT
MANUAL
HS-013 136
- STUDENT AND FACULTY SURVIVAL ON THE
HIGHWAY
HS-004 391
- STUDENTS**
A BEFORE AND AFTER ANALYSIS OF ACCIDENTS
INVOLVING STUDENTS OF THE DEFENSIVE DRIV-
ING COURSE
HS-009 826
- HOW TO TEACH STUDENTS THE FACTS ABOUT
DRINKING AND DRIVING
HS-008 355
- MARIHUANA AND DRIVING RISK AMONG COLLEGE
STUDENTS
HS-016 044
- STUDYM**
TRAFFIC DEATH AND SUICIDE. A STATISTICAL
STUDY
HS-009 393

May 15, 1976

STYLE

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTUAL STYLE
AND DRIVER REACTION TO AN EMERGENCY
SITUATION

HS-003 837

SUBCOMMITTEE

STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC ROADS, SENATE PUBLIC WORKS COMMIT-
TEE REGARDING FEDERAL HIGHWAY LEGISLA-
TION, JULY 16, 1970

HS-810 224

STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S.
SENATE

HS-810 175

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUB-
COMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
WORKS, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB.
17, 1972

HS-810 211

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUB-
COMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
WORKS, U. S. SENATE, JUNE 15, 1972

HS-810 212

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCOPE, JURISDICTION AND
ENFORCEMENT. FIRST REPORT

HS-010 748

TESTIMONY ON HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS FOR
DELIVERY BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE
ON ROADS, JUNE 10 AND 11, 1970

HS-820 089

SUBJECTS

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRUNK DRIVERS,
DRUNK AND DISORDERLY SUBJECTS AND
MODERATE SOCIAL DRINKERS

HS-003 859

COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF
CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, DIAZEPAM, AND PLACEBO
ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE

HS-001 267

COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF
CHLORMEZANONE WITH ASPIRIN AND PLACEBO
ON PERFORMANCE UNDER DELAYED AUDITORY
FEEDBACK (DAF)

HS-001 266

DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE, ETHANOL AND DEXTRO-
AMPHETAMINE-X ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON
PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS STRESSED
WITH DELAYED AUDITOR FEEDBACK (DAF)

HS-001 262

EFFECT OF D-AMPHETAMINE AND ALCOHOL ON
ATTENTIVE MOTOR PERFORMANCE IN HUMAN
SUBJECTS

HS-001 263

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND CON-
GENERS ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS IN OLD AND
YOUNG SUBJECTS

HS-010 978

MEPROBAMATE, ETHANOL, OR MEPROBAMATE-
ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF
HUMAN SUBJECTS UNDER DELAYED AUDIOFEED-
BACK (DAF)

HS-001 264

SUBTASK

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND SUBTASK REQUIRE-
MENT UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING BEHAVIOR

HS-012 366

SUCCESS

ERFOLGE, ENTTAUSCHUNGEN UND VORAUSSET-
ZUNGEN DES KAMPFES GEGEN ALKOHOLBE-
DINGTE VERKEHRSGEFAHREN (SUCCESS, DISAP-
POINTMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS IN THE CAM-
PAIGN AGAINST ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC AC-
CIDENTS)

HS-016 070

SUCCESS STORY: THE COMMUNITY PROGRAM CON-
CEPT

HS-008 826

SUDDEN

A SURVEY OF SUDDEN, UNEXPECTED DEATHS IN
AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS

HS-012 413

ALCOHOL AND SUDDEN DEATH-IMPORTANCE OF
TESTING SEVERAL BODY FLUIDS

HS-005 355

SUDDEN NATURAL DEATH AMONG AUTOMOBILE
DRIVERS

HS-006 102

SUFFOLK

ACCIDENT INVOLVEMENT OF YOUNG DRIVERS IN
SUFFOLK COUNTY

HS-012 291

SUGGESTED

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR MOTORCYCLE
LICENSING

HS-008 451

SUGGESTED TRAFFIC SAFETY RESEARCH PRO-
JECTS

HS-015 935

SUGGESTIONS

SUGGESTIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-003 290

SUGGESTIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-006 738

SUICIDAL

COMPARATIVE PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF AC-
CIDENTAL AND SUICIDAL DEATH

HS-003 956

SUICIDE

ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE? DESTRUCTION BY AU-
TOMOBILE

HS-013 906

DRIVING RECORDS OF PERSONS HOSPITALIZED
FOR SUICIDE GESTURES

HS-004 970

TRAFFIC DEATH AND SUICIDE. A STATISTICAL
STUDY

HS-009 393

VEHICULAR SUICIDE

HS-800 437

SULFURIC

UBER DIE GENAUIGKEIT DES ALKOHOL-NACHWEISES IN HARNEN NACH DEM VANADIN-SCHWEFELSAURE-VERFAHREN (ON THE ACCURACY OF THE EVIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN URINE AFTER THE VANADIUM-SULFURIC ACID TREATMENT)

HS-016 075

SUOMEN

SUOMEN TIELIIKENNEONNETTOMUODET VUONNA 1967 LISANA ERAITA TIETOJA VUODESTA 1948 ALKAEN (ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN FINLAND 1967 WITH SOME ADDITIONAL FIGURES STARTING FROM THE YEAR 1948)

HS-008 157

SUPPLEMENTAL

COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. VOL. 2. SUPPLEMENTAL READINGS

HS-800 633

SUPPORT

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE 8. FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

HS-800 483

SURGEON

THE POLICE SURGEON LOOKS AT ALCOHOL

HS-003 861

SURROGATE

EMPIRICAL DEVELOPMENT OF A SURROGATE MEASURE OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN OFFICIAL ACCIDENT DATA

HS-015 313

SURVEY

A SURVEY OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT FROM SELECTED CALIFORNIA COUNTIES, 1962-1968

HS-007 801

A SURVEY OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING PROBLEM DRINKERS CONVICTED OF DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED. SUMMARY. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 612

A SURVEY OF FATAL TRAFFIC INJURIES IN ULLEVAL HOSPITAL, OSLO

HS-003 523

A SURVEY OF POST-MORTEM BLOOD-ALCOHOLS FROM 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966. ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966

HS-005 493

A SURVEY OF SUDDEN, UNEXPECTED DEATHS IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS

HS-012 413

A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE ON THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN BICYCLE/MOTOR-VEHICLE CRASHES. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 418

AAA SPECIAL SURVEY ON ALCOHOL TESTING AND PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS

HS-008 967

ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY. COUNTERMEASURES AND RESEARCH. A CRITICAL SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE. 2ND EDITION

HS-006 456

ALCOHOL-RELATED HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS. A HOSPITAL SURVEY

HS-010 735

AN ANALYSIS OF DRINKING AND DRIVING SURVEY DATA

HS-014 357

DRINKING AND DRIVING IN SYDNEY: A COMMUNITY SURVEY OF BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES. REPORT 1: AN OVERVIEW OF SEX AND AGE DIFFERENCES

HS-013 839

SURVEY OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN CANADA 1972

HS-014 753

THE DENVER AREA DRINKING-DRIVING SURVEY (1971). REPORT

HS-012 027

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 608

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF CURRENT COURT PRACTICES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 610

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF LEGAL ISSUES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 609

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 4. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 611

THE UNMARRIED MALE DRIVER UNDER TWENTY-FIVE: A PILOT SURVEY OF A HIGH-RISK DRIVER GROUP

HS-000 993

THE 1967 DRINK AND DRIVING CAMPAIGN: A SURVEY AMONG DRIVERS

HS-006 342

THE 1970-71 WASHTENAW COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT

HS-801 063

THE 1971 SURVEY OF WASHTENAW COUNTY PHYSICIANS CONCERNING ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 064

TRAFFIC SAFETY ATTITUDE SURVEY

HS-007 748

U. S. NATIONAL ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SURVEY 1973: PROCEDURES AND RESULTS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 241

WASHTENAW AND JACKSON COUNTIES 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 066

May 15, 1976

WASHTENAW COUNTY ATTORNEY, 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 090

WASHTENAW COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, 1971 SURVEY ON ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 065

1973 U. S. NATIONAL ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SURVEY

HS-015 552

SURVEYS

A COMPUTER ARCHIVE OF ASAP ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SURVEYS, 1970-1974. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 502

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING BEHAVIOR: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND A RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGY

HS-015 823

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY FOR ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES WORKSHOP. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 220

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN CONDUCTING AND EVALUATING ROADSIDE RESEARCH SURVEYS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 471

SURVIVAL

STUDENT AND FACULTY SURVIVAL ON THE HIGHWAY

HS-004 391

SUSPECTED

EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 161

EXAMINATION MODEL FOR SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS

HS-016 933

EXAMINATION OF ALCOHOL INTOXICATION IN CASES OF SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS, 2. A MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL EXAMINATION AND BLOOD ALCOHOL

HS-015 784

SUSPENSION

SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF DRIVERS' LICENSES. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STATE LAWS. REVISED ED.

HS-008 769

SUSPICION

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE

VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-LAW" WENT INTO

HS-016 078

SUSTAINED

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: HUMAN CAUSES AND INJURIES SUSTAINED. AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF 35 [ALCOHOL RELATED] ACCIDENTS

HS-016 785

SWEDEN

THE SCANDINAVIAN MYTH: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DRINKING-AND-DRIVING LEGISLATION IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY

HS-016 747

SYDNEY

DRINKING AND DRIVING IN SYDNEY: A COMMUNITY SURVEY OF BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES. REPORT 1: AN OVERVIEW OF SEX AND AGE DIFFERENCES

HS-013 839

SYMBOL

SAFE DRIVING: NO. 1 STATUS SYMBOL

HS-005 693

SYMPOSIUM

A REPORT OF DISCUSSIONS. A COMPANION TO PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL ROAD SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, CANBERRA, MARCH 14-16, 1972

HS-013 336

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. NORTH CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHWAY SAFETY, CHAPEL HILL, N. C., FALL, 1970, VOL. 3

HS-012 596

ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE VERMONT SYMPOSIUM. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM. FORUM DISCUSSION

HS-015 158

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS: HOW DO WE KNOW THEY WORK? NORTH CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHWAY SAFETY, RALEIGH, SPRING, 1974. VOL. 10

HS-016 648

KEY ISSUES IN HIGHWAY LOSS REDUCTION. PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSURANCE INSTITUTE FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY 1970 SYMPOSIUM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 9-10, 1970

HS-008 943

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL ROAD SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, CANBERRA, MARCH 14-16, 1972

HS-013 337

REMARKS AT SYMPOSIUM ON ALCOHOL, DRUGS, AND DRIVING

HS-810 205

REMARKS AT THE FHWA HIGHWAY SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, AIRLIE HOUSE, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA

HS-810 093

REMARKS AT THE SYMPOSIUM ON EFFECTIVE
HIGHWAY SAFETY ADJUDICATION0 DENVER,
COLORADO, NOVEMBER 15, 1972

HS-810 247

SYMPOSIUM ON CAR CRASH INVESTIGATIONS AND
THEIR USEFULNESS--MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW

HS-015 602

SYMPOSIUM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: ALCOHOL
AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-004 258

SYMPTOMATIC

A STRATEGY TO MEASURE THE PREVALENCE OF
LATE SYMPTOMATIC ALCOHOLISM

HS-013 626

SYNDROME

AUTOMOBILE DEATH SYNDROME

HS-008 837

SYNERGISTIC

SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL,
METHAPYRILINE, AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ON
DRIVERS' EYE MOVEMENTS AND TRACKING ER-
RORS IN SIMULATED DANGEROUS SITUATIONS

HS-013 117

SYSTEMATIC

A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO THE CONTROL OF
THE DRINKING DRIVER

HS-016 321

TASK

A CRITICAL TRACKING TASK AS AN ALCOHOL IN-
TERLOCK SYSTEM

HS-012 927

ALCOHOL AND THE DRIVING TASK. DRIVER AND
TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION RESEARCH DIGEST

HS-011 427

DRIVER PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND
ANALYSIS SYSTEM (DPMAS), TASK 1: REQUIRE-
MENTS AND PLANS FOR PROTOTYPE EQUIPMENT.
FINAL REPORT

HS-801 234

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON A CRITICAL TRACKING
TASK

HS-016 833

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILL
AND DECISION-MAKING IN A DRIVING TASK

HS-014 844

MOTORCYCLE TASK ANALYSIS

HS-016 163

TASK FORCE REPORT: DRUNKENNESS, ANNOTA-
TIONS, CONSULTANTS PAPERS, AND RELATED
MATERIALS

HS-003 291

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND NOISE ON COM-
PONENTS OF A TRACKING AND MONITORING TASK

HS-700 099

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA
ON A MANUAL TRACKING TASK

HS-012 831

TASK

THE EFFECTS OF SMALL DOSES OF ALCOHOL ON
A SIMULATED DRIVING TASK

HS-009 776

TASKS

DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON AUDITO-
RY VIGILANCE AND DIVIDED-ATTENTION TASKS

HS-002 080

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON TWO
PSYCHOMOTOR TASKS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AU-
TOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK

HS-014 552

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON SENSORY
PHENOMENA AND COGNITIVE AND MOTOR TASKS

HS-011 170

TAVERN

OBSERVATIONS OF TAVERN PATRONS BEFORE
AND AFTER THE COMPULSORY BREATH TEST LAW
IN CANADA

HS-012 467

TEACH

HOW TO TEACH STUDENTS THE FACTS ABOUT
DRINKING AND DRIVING

HS-008 355

TEACHER

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A
TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 706

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY LEVEL. VOL. 2, A
TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 708

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A
TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 710

TEACHING

AN EVALUATION INVESTIGATION CONCERNED
WITH TEACHING SELECTED CONCEPTS RELATED
TO ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT AND
TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT

HS-840 017

TEAM

A MULTIDISCIPLINARY CRASH STUDY TEAM SUM-
MARY REPORT0 FINAL REPORT

HS-800 371

TECHNICIAN

A PROPOSED PROGRAM TO CONTROL THE
PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER TECHNICIAN-AMBU-
LANCE: CONCEPTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

HS-810 181

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION TECHNICIAN INSTRU-
CTOR TRAINING INSTITUTE, VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 845

TEENAGE

TEENAGE DRIVER FATALITIES FOLLOWING
REDUCTION IN THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE

HS-016 939

May 15, 1976

TEENAGER

THE TEENAGER AND SAFE DRIVING

HS-006 348

TEMPERAMENT

PERSONALITY AND TEMPERAMENT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ALCOHOLICS WITH HIGH AND LOW RECORDS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLATIONS

HS-016 696

TENNESSEE

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 7. THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND, CALIFORNIA.

HS-004 099

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. O'NAN TRANSFER COMPANY ACCIDENT--SEPTEMBER 28, 1972--JONESBORO, TENNESSEE

HS-013 102

TERRITORY

DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE UNTER BESONDERER BERUICKSICHTIGUNG "ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUNDESLANDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL-RELATED" ACCIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND IN THE FEDERAL TER

HS-016 074

TEST

A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE PHYSTESETER: A TEST FOR DRIVER IMPAIRMENT

HS-012 869

ALCOHOL DRIVERS TEST

HS-006 999

ALCOHOLISM IN A PROBLEM DRIVER GROUP: A FIELD TRIAL OF THE MICHIGAN ALCOHOLISM SCREENING TEST (MAST)

HS-011 489

ALKOHOLFARTEN AUF DEM VW-SIMULATOR (ALCOHOL TEST DRIVES ON THE VW-SIMULATOR)

HS-016 071

BLOOD-ALCOHOL PROFICIENCY TEST PROGRAM. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 332

CHROMATOGRAPHIC BREATH ALCOHOL TEST PROGRAM IN IOWA

HS-011 429

EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 161

OBSERVATIONS OF TAVERN PATRONS BEFORE AND AFTER THE COMPULSORY BREATH TEST LAW IN CANADA

HS-012 467

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUA-

TION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. LEADER'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY

HS-801 537

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. PARTICIPANT'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY

HS-801 538

TESTER

ROADSIDE BREATH TESTER USE

HS-015 263

TESTERS

REBREATHED AIR AS A REFERENCE FOR BREATH-ALCOHOL TESTERS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 333

TESTIMONY

DEVELOPMENT OF COURSE AND MATERIALS FOR TRAINING IN DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT; DETECTION, APPREHENSION AND TESTIMONY. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 289

TESTIMONY ON HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, JUNE 10 AND 11, 1970

HS-820 089

TESTIMONY ON PENDING MATTERS RELATING TO THE HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS

HS-810 079

TESTING

AAA SPECIAL SURVEY ON ALCOHOL TESTING AND PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS

HS-008 967

ALCOHOL AND SUDDEN DEATH-IMPORTANCE OF TESTING SEVERAL BODY FLUIDS

HS-005 355

ALCOHOL AND THE MOTORIST: PRACTICAL AND LEGAL PROBLEMS OF CHEMICAL TESTING

HS-005 684

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS. WISCONSIN. 1970

HS-008 965

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS, WISCONSIN, 1969

HS-008 879

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING PROGRAM FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS REPORTED IN WISCONSIN 1968

HS-007 846

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING PROGRAM IN FLORIDA

HS-011 487

BLOOD AND URINE ALCOHOL TESTING IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

HS-011 486

BREATH TESTING: THE BREATH OF LIFE

HS-006 854

CHEMICAL TESTING FOR ALCOHOL IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-011 488

NHTSA PLANS FOR TESTING A NEW ALCOHOL SCREENING DEVICE.

HS-810 230

OFFICIAL BOOZE PARTY TESTS ALCOHOL TESTING. BLUEPRINT FOR SAFETY

HS-007 255

RESULTS OF THE FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL QUALIFICATION TESTING OF DEVICES TO MEASURE BREATH ALCOHOL. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 355

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS, FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2, SOBRIETY TESTING REPORT

HS-801 692

TESTING FOR A "SOBERING PILL". FINAL REPORT

HS-801 288

USE OF VIDEOTAPE AND PERSONALITY TESTING IN DETECTION AND STUDY

HS-013 968

TESTS

A JUDGE'S VIEW OF COMPULSORY BREATH TESTS

HS-007 316

ALCOHOL AND THE IMPAIRED DRIVER: A MANUAL ON THE MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS OF CHEMICAL TESTS FOR INTOXICATION

HS-005 900

ALCOHOL BREATH TESTS: GROSS ERRORS IN CURRENT METHODS OF MEASURING ALVEOLAR GAS CONCENTRATIONS.

HS-010 529

AMERICA TESTS THE BRITISH DRUNK-DRIVING LAW

HS-008 819

AN EVALUATION OF SOME QUALITATIVE BREATH SCREENING TESTS FOR ALCOHOL

HS-011 297

BREATH/ALCOHOL TESTS; CURRENTLY AVAILABLE DEVICES FOR QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT AND FIELD COLLECTION

HS-013 840

OFFICIAL BOOZE PARTY TESTS ALCOHOL TESTING. BLUEPRINT FOR SAFETY

HS-007 255

PRE-ARREST BREATH TESTS

HS-008 963

RANDOM TESTS AND HOSPITAL TESTS FOR BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS

HS-013 389

THE CASE FOR QUICKIE BREATH TESTS

HS-007 528

THE DRINKING DRIVER AND CHEMICAL TESTS

HS-001 014

TEXAS

A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF WRONG-WAY DRIVING IN TEXAS

HS-011 226

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. WILLIAM VOLKER AND COMPANY AND KERRVILLE BUS COMPANY. ACCIDENT--MARCH 7, 1973--BAKERFIELD, TEXAS. NINE KILLED

HS-013 820

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. VOL. 1, SUMMARY OF IN-DEPTH INVESTIGATIONS IN BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 180

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: TEXAS (SAN ANTONIO)

HS-801 682

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5D. APPENDIX A: OKLAHOMA, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA

HS-801 698

THEMM

TRUNK DRIVERS. WHAT MICHIGAN IS DOING ABOUT THEM.

HS-009 596

THINKING

THINKING TWICE ABOUT HIGHWAY SAFETY. [WISCONSIN] GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENT

HS-016 680

VOLPE "PICTURES" DOT'S THINKING ON FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

HS-008 892

THIORIDAZINE

EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, THIORIDAZINE, HALOPERIDOLE, FLUPENTHIXOLE AND ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING

HS-015 123

THIRD

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS: PROCEEDINGS OF THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC, LONDON.

HS-000 259

THIRTEENTH

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, OCTOBER 16 AND 17, 1969, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

HS-008 596

THREAT

IDENTIFY DRUNK DRIVER AS TOP HIGHWAY THREAT

HS-005 635

TIELIKENNEONNETTOMUDET

SUOMEN TIELIKENNEONNETTOMUDET VUONNA 1967 LISANA ERAITA TIETOJA VUODESTA 1948 ALKAEN (ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN FINLAND 1967 WITH SOME ADDITIONAL FIGURES STARTING FROM THE YEAR 1948)

HS-008 157

TIETOJA

SUOMEN TIELIKENNEONNETTOMUDET VUONNA 1967 LISANA ERAITA TIETOJA VUODESTA 1948 ALKAEN (ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN FINLAND 1967 WITH SOME ADDITIONAL FIGURES STARTING FROM THE YEAR 1948)

HS-008 157

May 15, 1976

TIME

A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF TIME OF DAY TO MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA (1966-1968)

HS-006 329

AN INVESTIGATION OF SERIAL CHOICE REACTION TIME AS THE BASIS FOR AN ALCOHOL INTERLOCK

HS-012 849

BLOOD ALCOHOL IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS: MEASUREMENT AND INTERPRETATION FOR MEDICOLEGAL PURPOSES. 1. EFFECT OF TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN INCIDENT AND SAMPLE ACQUISITION

HS-015 120

CONCENTRATIONS OF ALCOHOL IN SAMPLES OF BLOOD AND URINE TAKEN AT THE SAME TIME

HS-003 926

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON CHOICE REACTION TIME

HS-015 650

INTERRUPTED TIME-SERIES METHODS FOR THE EVALUATION OF TRAFFIC LAW REFORMS

HS-015 705

THE STABILITY OF ORDINARY BLOOD ALCOHOL SAMPLES HELD VARIOUS PERIODS OF TIME UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS.

HS-004 102

THE USE OF ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY TO MEASURE RECOVERY TIME AFTER INTRAVENOUS ANAESTHESIA

HS-005 280

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-LAW" WENT INTO EFFECT)

HS-016 078

TIMES

DRIVING ABILITY AND REACTION TIMES FOLLOWING INTRAVENOUS ANAESTHESIA

HS-003 717

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULATION DURING SIMULATED PASSING

HS-014 841

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULATION DURING SIMULATED PASSING

HS-016 993

TIPPLERS

TOUGHER ON TIPPLERS

HS-700 468

TIRE

ADVANCES IN TIRE CORD PROCESSES. PT. 1: REINFORCING MATERIALS

HS-012 648

TOLERANCE

ACUTE TOLERANCE TO BEHAVIORAL IMPAIRMENT BY ALCOHOL IN MODERATE AND HEAVY DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 160

TOLL

CHP FINDS KEY TO CUTTING...THE DRUNK DEATH TOLL

HS-012 895

CUTTING THE HIGHWAY DEATH TOLL. SAFETY CHALLENGE OF 1971

HS-009 852

DETROIT'S STORY: PUBLIC INFORMATION CUTS THE DRINKING DRIVER TOLL

HS-007 222

TOMS RAPS ROAD TOLL. SAFETY DIRECTOR PLEDGES TOUGH MOVES

HS-009 724

TOMORROW

BEYOND TOMORROW

HS-810 248

TOMS

TOMS RAPS ROAD TOLL. SAFETY DIRECTOR PLEDGES TOUGH MOVES

HS-009 724

TOP

IDENTIFY DRUNK DRIVER AS TOP HIGHWAY THREAT

HS-005 635

TOTAL

AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT. ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (OREGON)

HS-801 069

AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT. ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (WASHINGTON)

HS-801 070

MECKLENBURG ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT. TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT MEASURES. ANALYTICAL STUDY

HS-801 071

TOUGH

DOES DRUNK DRIVING CALL FOR A TOUGH REMEDY?

HS-011 881

HIGHWAY SAFETY CHIEF URGES SOCIETY TO GET TOUGH WITH ALCOHOLIC DRIVER

HS-010 330

TOMS RAPS ROAD TOLL. SAFETY DIRECTOR PLEDGES TOUGH MOVES

HS-009 724

TOUGHER

TOUGHER ON TIPPLERS

HS-700 468

TOXIC

THE OCCURRENCE OF SOME DRUGS AND TOXIC AGENTS ENCOUNTERED IN DRINKING DRIVER INVESTIGATIONS

HS-003 111

TRACKING

A CRITICAL TRACKING TASK AS AN ALCOHOL INTERLOCK SYSTEM

HS-012 927

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON A CRITICAL TRACKING TASK

HS-016 833

SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL, METHAPYRILINE, AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ON DRIVERS' EYE MOVEMENTS AND TRACKING ERRORS IN SIMULATED DANGEROUS SITUATIONS

HS-013 117

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND NOISE ON COMPONENTS OF A TRACKING AND MONITORING TASK

HS-700 099

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA ON A MANUAL TRACKING TASK

HS-012 831

TRADING

THE EFFECT ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS OF EXTENDED TRADING HOURS AT HOTELS

HS-015 760

TRAFFIC

A COMPUTER STUDY INTO THE CAUSES OF 1965-1966 TRAFFIC DEATHS IN JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

HS-007 518

A CRIMINOLOGY OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES

HS-006 813

A DECADE OF PEDESTRIANS AND THEIR TRAFFIC COLLISIONS (1963-1972)

HS-013 724

A SCREENING PROGRAM TO DETECT ALCOHOLISM IN TRAFFIC OFFENDERS

HS-001 385

A STATISTICAL PILOT STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS, TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS AND ACCIDENTS

HS-007 247

A STATISTICAL STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-007 346

A SURVEY OF FATAL TRAFFIC INJURIES IN UL-LEVAL HOSPITAL, OSLO

HS-003 523

ALCOHOL ABUSE AND TRAFFIC SAFETY: A STUDY OF FATALITIES, DWI OFFENDERS, ALCOHOLICS, AND COURT-RELATED TREATMENT APPROACHES

HS-800 409

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS: PROCEEDINGS OF THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC, LONDON.

HS-000 259

ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-004 134

ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-006 914

ALCOHOL AND THE DRIVING TASK. DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION RESEARCH DIGEST

HS-011 427

ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-800 037

ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: CAN THE GORDIAN KNOT BE BROKEN

HS-001 033

ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY

HS-006 685

ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY

HS-700 040

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR ALCOHOL REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT PERSONNEL

HS-801 116

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

HS-801 114

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR LOCAL OFFICIALS

HS-801 115

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR STATE OFFICIALS

HS-801 117

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR THE JUDICIARY

HS-801 118

ALCOHOL IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. THE EFFECT ON AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COSTS, COURT CASE LOADS, AND UNDERWRITING SELECTION

HS-006 231

ALCOHOL RELATED FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENT STUDY, MICHIGAN, JANUARY-JUNE 1974

HS-016 168

ALCOHOL SAFETY STUDY: THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY OF VIOLENT DEATH IN A METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY. A COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES AND OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. FINAL REPORT 1968

HS-800 084

ALCOHOL-TRAFFIC LEGISLATION. A REPORT OF PROGRESS

HS-009 323

ALCOHOL, AGE AND FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-015 121

ALCOHOLICS, DRINKING AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-700 085

ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC DEATHS

HS-003 857

ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC FATALITIES STUDY IN FUTILITY

HS-003 774

AN ANALYSIS OF THE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ARRESTS. ANNUAL REPORT NO. 1, PT. 4. (MISSOURI)

HS-801 075

AN EVALUATION INVESTIGATION CONCERNED WITH TEACHING SELECTED CONCEPTS RELATED TO ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT AND TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT

HS-840 017

May 15, 1976

AN OPTIMUM SYSTEM FOR TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT/DRIVER CONTROL. FINAL REPORT, VOL. 1

HS-013 514

ANALYSIS AND REPORTING OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF MICHIGAN TRAFFIC FATALITIES

HS-013 625

ANALYSIS OF THE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ARRESTS. (OHIO)

HS-801 074

ARE WE OVER-EMPHASIZING THE ALCOHOL FACTOR IN TRAFFIC CRASHES?

HS-016 357

ASAP TRAFFIC COURT JUDGE TRAINING. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 903

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ADULT PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL AFTER ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-006 915

COLLECTION OF BASELINE DATA ON EFFECT OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-015 586

COLLECTION OF BASELINE DATA ON EFFECT OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-015 587

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE II: LEGAL AUTHORITY

HS-800 318

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE 6: STAFFING

HS-800 412

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE 8. FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

HS-800 483

COMMUNITY ISSUES: ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC PROBLEMS...WHAT LIES AHEAD?

HS-008 824

CORRELATION BETWEEN THE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL AND FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN PUERTO RICO

HS-012 419

DEATH±OR LIFE. REPORT OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC SAFETY.

HS-010 026

DIE FAHRT UNTER ALKOHOLEINFLUSS ALS ORDNUNGSWIDRIGKEIT UND ALS VERGEHEN (DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AS A TRAFFIC VIOLATION AND AS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE)

HS-016 072

DIE UNTERSUCHUNG KRAFTFAHRWESENTLICHER LEISTUNGSMINDERUNGEN DURCH ARZNEIMITTEL (THE INVESTIGATION OF SUBSTANTIAL TRAFFIC PERFORMANCE DIMINUTION WHILE UNDER INFLUENCE OF DRUGS)

HS-016 076

DISABLED DRIVERS AND ELDERLY PERSONS INJURED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-003 503

DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT. ANNUAL REPORT

HS-800 407

DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 1

HS-800 699

DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT. FINAL REPORT, VOL. 2. PROBABILITIES FOR DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-800 700

DRINKING DRIVERS AND THEIR TRAFFIC RECORDS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 227

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS: TRAFFIC LAW OFFENSES

HS-000 061

DRUGS AND ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY

HS-004 100

EASTERN REGION MILITARY-CIVILIAN TRAFFIC SAFETY CONFERENCE, JUNE 28-29, 1967, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

HS-015 346

ELEMENTS, ISSUES, AND DEFENSES INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC CASES

HS-016 006

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES. CRASH INJURY MANAGEMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. COURSE GUIDE

HS-820 284

EMOTIONS AS FACTORS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-007 465

ERFOLGE, ENTTAUSCHUNGEN UND VORAUSSETZUNGEN DES KAMPFES GEGEN ALKOHOLBEDINGTE VERKEHRSGEFAHREN (SUCCESS, DISAPPOINTMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS)

HS-016 070

FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HAD BEEN DRINKING IN ILLINOIS-1962

HS-006 791

FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ADELAIDE

HS-002 054

FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN BRISBANE FROM 1935 TO 1964

HS-006 551

FORUM ON TRAFFIC SAFETY ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES FOR WOMEN'S NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, WASHINGTON, 11-13 JAN 1971. A REPORT

HS-820 162

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC COLLISIONS. 1968 STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

HS-007 368

HUMAN FACTORS IN TRAFFIC SAFETY: A REAPPRAISAL

HS-013 753

HUMAN VARIABLES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS; A DIGEST OF RESEARCH AND SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

HS-000 282

HUMAN VARIABLES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: A DIGEST OF RESEARCH	HS-008 549	PROSECUTION OF TRAFFIC CASES	HS-016 015
INTERACTION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS AND TRAFFIC SAFETY	HS-015 592	PROTOTYPE HIGHWAY SAFETY AND TRAFFIC OFFENSE ADJUDICATION TRAINING PROGRAM. FINAL REPORT	HS-801 000
INTERORGANIZATIONAL IMPEDIMENTS TO THE REDUCTION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC MORTALITY	HS-008 833	PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	HS-006 302
INTERRUPTED TIME-SERIES METHODS FOR THE EVALUATION OF TRAFFIC LAW REFORMS	HS-015 705	PSYCHOLOGY OF DRIVERS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	HS-003 834
INTOXICATION AND INNOCENCE IN A CITY'S FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	HS-014 780	PUTTING THE ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF TRAFFIC SAFETY MEASURES INTO PERSPECTIVE	HS-800 033
IS TRAFFIC SAFETY IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST? WHEN? HOW MUCH?	HS-008 761	RECENT CASES INDICATE COURTS' AWARENESS OF TRAFFIC PROBLEM. PART 1	HS-005 649
KREML PROPOSES 3-POINT TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION PROGRAM	HS-009 582	RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC SITUATION	HS-014 179
MICHIGAN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT FACTS	HS-000 752	REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	HS-004 401
MYTHS AND MISCONCEPTIONS IN TRAFFIC SAFETY	HS-810 083	RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION: AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE	HS-004 683
MYTHS, RITUAL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY	HS-012 597	RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION: AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	HS-000 280
NEW JERSEY ALCOHOL DETERMINATION PROGRAM IN FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS THREE-YEAR STUDY--1961 THROUGH 1963. REPORT OF FINDINGS	HS-014 137	RESEARCH PRIORITIES INTO FACTORS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. (SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE)	HS-015 612
NONFATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN RELATION TO BIOGRAPHICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS FACTORS	HS-013 295	ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ADELAIDE AND BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA-EXCERPTS FROM A REPORT IN PREPARATION	HS-008 194
PATTERNS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLATIONS RELATED TO DRINKING AND TO SOME MEDICAL CONDITIONS	HS-003 369	SAFETY '71. A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION AND THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966 AND THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966	HS-820 223
PEDESTRIAN DEATHS IN OSLO TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS	HS-003 878	SOCIETY'S RESPONSIBILITY IN TRAFFIC SAFETY: A PANEL DISCUSSION	HS-006 063
PERSONALITY AND TEMPERAMENT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ALCOHOLICS WITH HIGH AND LOW RECORDS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLATIONS	HS-016 696	SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFECTS OF THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AND ITS RELATION TO ROAD TRAFFIC	HS-700 078
PHYSIOLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT AND PERSONALITY FACTORS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS OF ALCOHOLICS	HS-006 182	STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS IN THE STUDY OF ROAD TRAFFIC AND ALCOHOL	HS-003 289
PREVENTION AND TREATMENT BUREAU ON ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION: ALCOHOLISM AND ROAD TRAFFIC	HS-007 310	STUDIES OF TRAFFIC DEATHS POINT TO DRINKING DRIVER	HS-006 617
PROBLEMS AND ISSUES IN TRAFFIC SAFETY RESEARCH	HS-010 913	STUDY OF WRONG WAY TRAFFIC ON FREEWAY RAMPS. ANALYSIS OF WRONG-WAY INCIDENTS ON MICHIGAN FREEWAYS. INTERIM REPORT	HS-005 404

May 15, 1976

SUGGESTED TRAFFIC SAFETY RESEARCH PROJECTS

- HS-015 935
SUMMARY OF PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1968
HS-010 378
SUOMEN TIÉLIKENNEONNETTOMUUDET VUONNA 1967 LISANA ERAITA TIETOJA VUODESTA 1948 ALKAEN (ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN FINLAND 1967 WITH SOME ADDITIONAL FIGURES STARTING FROM THE YEAR 1948)
HS-008 157
SYMPOSIUM ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-004 258
THE CRIMINAL ON THE ROAD: A SOCIOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTION TO RESEARCH ON HUMAN BEHAVIOUR IN THE ROAD TRAFFIC SITUATION
HS-010 475
THE EFFECT OF TRAFFIC LAW AND ENFORCEMENT ON INJURY PATTERNS
HS-013 344
THE EFFECT ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS OF EXTENDED TRADING HOURS AT HOTELS
HS-015 760
THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DECISION-MAKING WITH RESPECT TO TRAFFIC SIGNAL
HS-006 290
THE EPILEPTIC IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-003 569
THE FINE LINES IN TRAFFIC VIOLENCE
HS-005 651
THE HIGH TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATE AMONG THE MIDDLE-AGED. A PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION. PART II
HS-005 014
THE PEDESTRIAN AND TRAFFIC SAFETY
HS-008 364
THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC "ACCIDENTS"
HS-005 962
THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND MEASURES NEEDED TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM
HS-000 387
THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ILLINOIS - 1963
HS-006 792
THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN TRAFFIC FATALITIES IN MARYLAND
HS-004 137
THE ROLE OF THE DRINKING DRIVER IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. (THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY.) (DIE ROLLE DES ALKOHOLISIERTEN FAHRERS BEI VERKEHRSUNFÄLLEN. (GRAND RAPIDS STUDIE))
HS-016 059
THE TRAFFIC SAFETY STORY. A BLACK-AND-WHITE PAPER
HS-011 866

THE 1971 SURVEY OF WASHTENAW COUNTY PHYSICIANS CONCERNING ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

- HS-801 064
TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL IN THE U. S. A.: SECOND-STAGE ASPECTS OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM.
HS-010 530
TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL IN THE U.S.A.: SECOND-STAGE ASPECTS OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM
HS-003 366
TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CHILDREN IN HELSINKI IN 1965 AND THE SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF THE CHILDREN INCLUDED
HS-005 421
TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: MEDICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY 1955-67
HS-005 261
TRAFFIC CRASHES IN BRISBANE. AN ENGINEERING, MEDICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY
HS-011 931
TRAFFIC DEATH AND SUICIDE. A STATISTICAL STUDY
HS-009 393
TRAFFIC DEATHS GO UP AGAIN. ROLE OF THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER. OUR PRESENT CONTROL METHODS
HS-005 680
TRAFFIC DEATHS GO UP AGAIN, ROLE OF THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER: OUR PRESENT CONTROL METHODS
HS-002 457
TRAFFIC LAW AND ROAD SAFETY RESEARCH IN THE UNITED KINGDOM--BRITISH COUNTERMEASURES
HS-013 368
TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT: WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?
HS-011 161
TRAFFIC PERCEPTION UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL
HS-011 880
TRAFFIC SAFETY - THE CURRENT PICTURE
HS-810 114
TRAFFIC SAFETY '72. A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION AND THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966 AND THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966
HS-800 989
TRAFFIC SAFETY ATTITUDE SURVEY
HS-007 748
TRAFFIC SAFETY HIGHLIGHTS, PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS JUNE 1973 THROUGH JUNE 1974. A SUMMARY REVIEW
HS-801 330
TRAFFIC SAFETY: THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-000 350

- TRAINING MATERIALS FOR TRAFFIC COURT JUDGES. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 683
- TWO DEFINITIVE FACTORS IN TRAFFIC DEATHS AND INJURIES: THE DRINKING DRIVER AND CAR DESIGN
HS-014 175
- TWO EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF TRAFFIC LAW. VOL 1, THE EFFECT OF LEGAL SANCTIONS ON DUI OFFENDERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 825
- VEHICLE TRAFFIC LAW. REV. ED.
HS-015 995
- WASHTENAW COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, 1971 SURVEY ON ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS
HS-801 065
- WHITHER TRAFFIC INJURY RESEARCH ON THE CANADIAN SCENE? A GOOD QUESTION
HS-700 477
- YOUTH AND TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION. SPECIAL STUDY
HS-011 032
- TRAGEDY**
VEHICLE VIOLENCE: AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY
HS-011 172
- TRAGEDY**
DRINKING DRIVER DEATHS±A NATIONAL TRAGEDY
HS-810 184
- VIOLENCE BY VEHICLE: AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY
HS-810 164
- TRAILERS**
ROAD ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ARTICULATED VEHICLES (SEMI-TRAILERS) IN QUEENSLAND (1965-1967)
HS-010 379
- TRAINING**
ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION TECHNICIAN INSTRUCTOR TRAINING INSTITUTE, VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 845
- ASAP TRAFFIC COURT JUDGE TRAINING. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 903
- BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM FOR BREATH EXAMINER SPECIALISTS. STUDENT STUDY GUIDE
HS-800 538
- BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM. DRIVER IMPROVEMENT ANALYST. STUDENT STUDY GUIDE
HS-800 899
- BREATHALYZER TRAINING MANUAL
HS-005 899
- DEVELOPMENT OF COURSE AND MATERIALS FOR TRAINING IN DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT; DETECTION, APPREHENSION AND TESTIMONY. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 289
- DWI INSTRUCTOR TRAINING INSTITUTE: FINAL REPORT
HS-801 652
- DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. COURSE GUIDE
HS-801 221
- DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. EVALUATION AIDS PACKET AND MEDIA LOG
HS-801 345
- DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL
HS-801 222
- DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. STUDENT MANUAL
HS-801 321
- POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. COURSE GUIDE
HS-013 134
- POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL
HS-013 135
- POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. STUDENT MANUAL
HS-013 136
- POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. TECHNICAL REPORT
HS-013 133
- POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. VISUAL AID LOG AND EVALUATION SCORING KEY FOR DETECTION CLUES OF DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-013 132
- PROTOTYPE HIGHWAY SAFETY AND TRAFFIC OFFENSE ADJUDICATION TRAINING PROGRAM. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 000
- TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. LEADER'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY
HS-801 537
- TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. PARTICIPANT'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY
HS-801 538
- TRAINING MATERIALS FOR TRAFFIC COURT JUDGES. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 683
- TRAINS**
THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL COLLISIONS WITH TRAINS
HS-005 686
- TRAM**
A NOTE ON AUTOMOBILE-TRAM (STREETCAR) FATAL ACCIDENTS AND ALCOHOL IN THE CITY OF MELBOURNE
HS-008 548
- TRANQUILIZER**
THE DEADLY TRANQUILIZER
HS-006 019

May 15, 1976

TRANQUILIZERS

A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN TRANQUILIZERS AND SMALL AMOUNTS OF ALCOHOL UPON DRIVING PERFORMANCE

HS-014 685

PATHOLOGIST AND PATIENT--DRINKING AND DRIVING--PEP PILLS, TRANQUILIZERS OR COURAGE?

HS-700 288

THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN TRANQUILIZERS AND ALCOHOL UPON KINETIC VISUAL ACUITY

HS-012 864

TRANS

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. TRANS-AMERICAN VAN SERVICE, INC. ACCIDENT OF JUNE 16, 1969, GREELEY, COLO.

HS-009 292

TRANSFER

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. O'NAN TRANSFER COMPANY ACCIDENT--SEPTEMBER 28, 1972--JONESBORO, TENNESSEE

HS-013 102

TRANSPORT

A REPORT ON THE ROAD ACCIDENT RESEARCH PROJECT TO THE SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. TRANSPORT SAFETY VOL. 2

HS-014 684

COUNTERMEASURES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME [PROGRAM]. MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

HS-016 950

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. AIRPORT TRANSPORT BUS-AUTOMOBILE COLLISION, DULLES AIRPORT ACCESS ROAD, JUNE 9, 1970

HS-009 919

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FREEPORT TRANSPORT, INC.--ACCIDENT--FEBRUARY 1, 1968--BAIRDFORD, PENNSYLVANIA

HS-005 998

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. GROSS & SONS TRANSPORT COMPANY--ACCIDENT OF JANUARY 24, 1969--JEROME, IDAHO

HS-006 008

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT CO., INC. ACCIDENT, MARCH 8, 1973, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA

HS-013 937

TRANSPORTATION

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A REPORT TO THE CONGRESS FROM THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

HS-001 135

ALCOHOL PROBLEMS AND TRANSPORTATION SAFETY: THE NEED FOR COORDINATED EFFORTS. SPECIAL STUDY

HS-006 343

DRIVER PERFORMANCE. TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH RECORD 520

HS-016 650

PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

HS-810 154

WHAT THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION IS DOING ABOUT THE DRINKING DRIVER

HS-810 163

TRAUMA

SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS FOR THE PREVENTION OF MASS TRAUMA ON THE HIGHWAYS

HS-700 483

TRAUMATISIERTEN

DIE ALKOHOLBEGUTACHTUNG BEI TRAUMATISIERTEN UND NARKOTISIERTEN (THE EVALUATION OF BLOOD ALCOHOL IN TRAUMATIZED AND ANESTHETIZED INDIVIDUALS)

HS-016 069

TRAUMATIZED

DIE ALKOHOLBEGUTACHTUNG BEI TRAUMATISIERTEN UND NARKOTISIERTEN (THE EVALUATION OF BLOOD ALCOHOL IN TRAUMATIZED AND ANESTHETIZED INDIVIDUALS)

HS-016 069

TRAVELOGUE

TRAVELOGUE ON DRUNKEN DRIVING

HS-004 761

TREATMENT

A REVIEW OF CLINICAL METHODS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-013 390

ALCOHOL ABUSE AND TRAFFIC SAFETY: A STUDY OF FATALITIES, DWI OFFENDERS, ALCOHOLICS, AND COURT-RELATED TREATMENT APPROACHES

HS-800 409

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR ALCOHOL REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT PERSONNEL

HS-801 116

ALCOHOLISM: NEW VICTIMS, NEW TREATMENT

HS-015 481

AN ANALYSIS OF DRINKING DRIVER DIAGNOSIS, REFERRAL, AND TREATMENT. ANALYTIC STUDY NO. 5

HS-801 076

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM TREATMENT COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 050

DENVER ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER

HS-011 298

DRIVING HISTORIES OF ALCOHOLICS IN A TREATMENT UNIT

HS-010 584

ENFORCED CLINIC TREATMENT OF PAROLED CRIMINAL ALCOHOLICS, A PILOT EVALUATION

HS-002 081

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE ON THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM (11TH), JUNE 14-25, 1965, OSLO, NORWAY. SELECTED PAPERS

HS-700 080

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN ALCOHOLIC TREATMENT CENTER IN A COMMUNITY GENERAL HOSPITAL

HS-008 605

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT BUREAU ON ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION: ALCOHOLISM AND ROAD TRAFFIC

HS-007 310

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 4. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 611

THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM: A STUDY OF PROGRAMS AND PROBLEMS

HS-007 064

UBER DIE GENAUIGKEIT DES ALKOHOLNACHWEISES IN HARNEN NACH DEM VANADINSCHWEFELSAURE-VERFAHREN (ON THE ACCURACY OF THE EVIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN URINE AFTER THE VANADIUM-SULFURIC ACID TREATMENT)

HS-016 075

TRENDS

NEW TRENDS IN VEHICLE SAFETY

HS-009 457

TRENDS IN BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION LEVELS OF NIGHT DRIVERS

HS-016 654

TRIAL

ALCOHOLISM IN A PROBLEM DRIVER GROUP: A FIELD TRIAL OF THE MICHIGAN ALCOHOLISM SCREENING TEST (MAST)

HS-011 489

EMT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION: A CLINICAL TRIAL

HS-014 535

THE TRIAL OF A "DRUNK-DRIVING" CASE

HS-005 964

TRIENNIAL

TRIENNIAL CONGRESS ON MEDICAL AND RELATED ASPECTS OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS (3RD) PROCEEDINGS, NEW YORK, MAY 29-JUNE 4, 1969

HS-012 408

TRUCK

TRUCK ACCIDENT STUDY. REPORT OF PROCEDURES AND FINDINGS

HS-006 044

TRUCKS

FEDERAL SAFETY SPECIFICATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS, AND BUSES.

HS-009 965

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN COLLISIONS INVOLVING TRUCKS AND THE FATALLY INJURED

HS-010 583

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL COLLISIONS INVOLVING TRUCKS

HS-008 607

TRUNK

TRUNK DRIVERS. WHAT MICHIGAN IS DOING ABOUT THEM

HS-009 596

TRUNKENHEIT

GRUPPENGESPRACHE NACH WIEDERHOLTER TRUNKENHEIT AM STEUER (DISCUSSION GROUPS FOR DRUNKEN DRIVING REPEATERS)

HS-016 073

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-LAW" WENT INTO

HS-016 078

TWENTY

ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN TWENTY-SEVEN CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1964

HS-007 669

THE UNMARRIED MALE DRIVER UNDER TWENTY-FIVE: A PILOT SURVEY OF A HIGH-RISK DRIVER GROUP

HS-000 993

TWICE

THINKING TWICE ABOUT HIGHWAY SAFETY. [WISCONSIN] GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENT

HS-016 680

TYPES

DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE UNTER BESONDERER BERUICKSICHTIGUNG "ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUNDESLANDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL-RELATED" ACCIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND IN THE FEDERAL TERRITORY

HS-016 074

ULLEVAL

A SURVEY OF FATAL TRAFFIC INJURIES IN ULLEVAL HOSPITAL, OSLO

HS-003 523

ULTIMATE

AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT. ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (OREGON)

HS-801 069

AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT. ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (WASHINGTON)

HS-801 070

UNAWARENESS

UNAWARENESS OF DANGER IN ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-005 319

May 15, 1976

UNDERESTIMATED

THE DRINKING DRIVER: AN APPROACH TO SOLVING A PROBLEM OF UNDERESTIMATED SEVERITY
HS-005 681

UNDERWRITING

ALCOHOL IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. THE EFFECT ON AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COSTS, COURT CASE LOADS, AND UNDERWRITING SELECTION
HS-006 231

UNEXPECTED

A SURVEY OF SUDDEN, UNEXPECTED DEATHS IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS
HS-012 413

UNFALLTYPEN

DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE UNTER BESONDERER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG "ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUNDESLANDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL-RELATED" ACCIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND IN THE FEDERAL
HS-016 074

UNFIT

THE MEDICALLY UNFIT DRIVER AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BASIC PHYSICAL STANDARDS FOR LICENSURE
HS-004 488

UNIQUE

BLOOD ALCOHOL: A UNIQUE COURT CASE
HS-700 161

UNITED

A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM OF ROAD CASUALTIES IN THE UNITED STATES
HS-016 311

CURRENT RESEARCH IN ROAD SAFETY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HS-700 030

PEDESTRIAN LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES
HS-801 381

STATEMENT BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, SUB-COMMITTEE ON ROADS, JULY 16, 1970
HS-810 223

THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES
HS-800 439

THE ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967 AND ITS EFFECT ON ROAD ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
HS-006 180

TRAFFIC LAW AND ROAD SAFETY RESEARCH IN THE UNITED KINGDOM-BRITISH COUNTERMEASURES
HS-013 368

UNIT

DRIVING HISTORIES OF ALCOHOLICS IN A TREATMENT UNIT.
HS-010 584

UNIVERSITY

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION PROGRAM, UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 410

PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES. A WORKING CONFERENCE HELD NOVEMBER 18 AND 19, 1969 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR
HS-008 821

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN URBAN VEHICLE
HS-013 213

UNMARRIED

THE UNMARRIED MALE DRIVER UNDER TWENTY-FIVE: A PILOT SURVEY OF A HIGH-RISK DRIVER GROUP
HS-000 993

UNRECOGNIZED

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AND THE ALCOHOLIC PERSONALITY: AN UNRECOGNIZED DILEMMA
HS-014 170

UNSTEADINESS

SPOTTING THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: NEW DEVICE MEASURES UNSTEADINESS OF HIS EYES. THIS MAY BE BETTER GAUGE OF IMPAIRED DRIVING ABILITY THAN BLOOD ALCOHOL
HS-007 280

UNTERSUCHUNGEN

UNTERSUCHUNGEN ÜBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-LAW"
HS-016 078

URBAN

FACTORS IN URBAN VEHICLE PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS
HS-015 203

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN URBAN VEHICLE
HS-013 213

URGES

HIGHWAY SAFETY CHIEF URGES SOCIETY TO GET TOUGH WITH ALCOHOLIC DRIVER
HS-010 330

URINE

ALCOHOL IN BLOOD AND URINE
HS-004 097

ALCOHOL IN BLOOD AND URINE
HS-004 096

BLOOD AND URINE ALCOHOL TESTING IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
HS-011 486

CONCENTRATIONS OF ALCOHOL IN SAMPLES OF BLOOD AND URINE TAKEN AT THE SAME TIME
HS-003 926

UBER DIE GENAUIGKEIT DES ALKOHOL-NACHWEISES IN HARNEN NACH DEM VANADIN-SCHWEFELSAURE-VERFAHREN (ON THE ACCURACY OF THE EVIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN URINE AFTER THE VANADIUM-SULFURIC ACID TREATMENT)

HS-016 075

USAGE

COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND DRIVING--A STUDY OF DRUG USAGE AND DRIVING HISTORIES AMONG ARRESTEES IN SIX METROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE U.S.

HS-012 868

USER

THE ROAD USER

HS-014 118

USERS

THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT [MASS COMMUNICATION SAFETY] CAMPAIGN COMPONENTS UPON BEHAVIOUR CHANGE IN ROAD USERS

HS-016 992

THE INCIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN THE BLOOD OF SOME FATALLY INJURED ROAD USERS

HS-000 940

UTAH

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: UTAH (SALT LAKE COUNTY)

HS-801 671

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5D. APPENDIX A: OKLAHOMA, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA

HS-801 698

VALUE

VALUE AND DEFICIENCIES OF STUDIES ON BAC'S AMONG DEAD AND INJURED

HS-015 584

VAN

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. TRANS-AMERICAN VAN SERVICE, INC. ACCIDENT OF JUNE 16, 1969, GREELEY, COLO.

HS-009 292

VANADIN

UBER DIE GENAUIGKEIT DES ALKOHOL-NACHWEISES IN HARNEN NACH DEM VANADIN-SCHWEFELSAURE-VERFAHREN (ON THE ACCURACY OF THE EVIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN URINE AFTER THE VANADIUM-SULFURIC ACID TREATMENT)

HS-016 075

VANADIUM

UBER DIE GENAUIGKEIT DES ALKOHOL-NACHWEISES IN HARNEN NACH DEM VANADIN-SCHWEFELSAURE-VERFAHREN (ON THE ACCURACY OF THE EVIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN URINE AFTER THE VANADIUM-SULFURIC ACID TREATMENT)

HS-016 075

VARIABLES

HUMAN FACTOR VARIABLES AND FATAL VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS: A PILOT STUDY. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 921

HUMAN VARIABLES IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

HS-015 308

HUMAN VARIABLES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS; A DIGEST OF RESEARCH AND SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

HS-000 282

HUMAN VARIABLES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: A DIGEST OF RESEARCH

HS-008 549

LABORATORY STUDIES OF THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON SOME VARIABLES RELATED TO DRIVING

HS-013 871

PERSONALITY AND DRINKING HISTORY VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH ACCIDENT RATES AMONG ALCOHOLICS

HS-002 393

VECTORS

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY: THE VECTORS

HS-010 519

VEHICLE

A MECHANICAL DEVICE FOR PREVENTING THE DRINKING DRIVER FROM STARTING A VEHICLE

HS-013 387

A PSYCHOSOCIAL ANALYSIS OF OPERATORS INVOLVED IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS. FINAL REPORT NO. 2

HS-801 267

A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF TIME OF DAY TO MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA (1966-1968)

HS-006 329

A STUDY: ROLES OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND ORGANIC FACTORS IN FATAL SINGLE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

HS-005 353

A SURVEY OF POST-MORTEM BLOOD-ALCOHOLS FROM 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966. ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966

HS-005 493

A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE ON THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN BICYCLE/MOTOR-VEHICLE CRASHES. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 418

ALCOHOL IN THE SINGLE VEHICLE FATAL ACCIDENT

HS-700 084

ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

HS-005 683

ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN TWENTY-SEVEN CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1964

HS-007 669

May 15, 1976

ALCOHOL RELATED FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENT STUDY, MICHIGAN, JANUARY-JUNE 1974

HS-016 168

AN EVALUATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS INVOLVING MOTORCYCLES±SEVERITY, CHARACTERISTICS, EFFECTS OF SAFETY REGULATIONS

HS-011 149

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS. WISCONSIN. 1970

HS-008 965

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS, WISCONSIN, 1969

HS-008 879

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING PROGRAM FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS REPORTED IN WISCONSIN 1968

HS-007 846

DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS. MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION PROGRAM

HS-004 676

ETIOLOGY OF MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MECHANISMS OF INJURY

HS-003 846

FACTORS IN URBAN VEHICLE PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS

HS-015 203

FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT STUDY

HS-005 897

FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS ATTRIBUTED TO HAD BEEN DRINKING IN ILLINOIS 1962

HS-006 791

FATAL SINGLE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

HS-002 161

GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE

HS-016 104

HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS. MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967

HS-009 576

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC COLLISIONS. 1968 STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC COLLISIONS

HS-007 368

HUMAN VARIABLES IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

HS-015 308

INTERNATIONAL VEHICLE AND HIGHWAY SAFETY CONFERENCE, MAY 30-JUNE 2, 1972, WASHINGTON, D.C. PROCEEDINGS

HS-012 507

LAWS OF ARKANSAS AND SELECTED STATES REGARDING THE OPERATION OF A MOTOR VEHICLE WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR

HS-002 237

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS AND PASSENGER MISCONDUCT

HS-008 321

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: HUMAN CAUSES AND INJURIES SUSTAINED. AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF 35 [ALCOHOL RELATED] ACCIDENTS

HS-016 785

MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS OVER FOURTH OF JULY, 1960: A MORE DETAILED REPORT OF AN EARLIER STUDY

HS-006 211

MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967 HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS

HS-010 638

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY DEFECT RECALL CAMPAIGNS FROM SEPTEMBER 9, 1966 TO DECEMBER 31, 1967: GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION 66-0033A TO 67-0014. (DETAILED REPORTS)

HS-820 013

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY: THE DRIVER (ALCOHOLICALLY IMPAIRED)

HS-000 884

MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY: THE VECTORS

HS-010 519

NEW TRENDS IN VEHICLE SAFETY

HS-009 457

NOVA SCOTIA GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR-VEHICLE

HS-004 175

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VEHICLE DEFECTS AND VEHICLE CRASHES. VOL. 1: SUMMARY REPORT. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 359

SAFETY '71. A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION AND THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966 AND THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966

HS-820 223

SINGLE MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN CUYAHOGA COUNTY (OHIO): 1958-1963

HS-005 259

SOLID-STATE BREATH ALCOHOL VEHICLE INTERLOCK SYSTEM

HS-012 926

SURVEY OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN CANADA 1972

HS-014 753

THE CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC AS A MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR

HS-003 019

THE DRINKING DRIVER AND MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ALBERTA 1961-65

HS-000 726

THE INTOXICATED MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR

HS-012 420

THE LEGAL MINIMUM DRINKING AGE AND FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES

HS-014 809

THE PROBLEM OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN AND THE CHALLENGE TO MEDICINE. SUMMARY ADDRESS

HS-012 431

THE RATE OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT INVOLVEMENT ASSOCIATED WITH PATTERNS OF ALCOHOL USE

HS-007 970

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN IOWA MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

HS-004 199

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOLISM IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

HS-003 288

THE ROLES OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND ORGANIC FACTORS IN SINGLE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

HS-000 998

THE SAFE VEHICLE OPERATOR (HIGHWAY)

HS-810 058

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN URBAN VEHICLE

HS-013 213

THE VEHICLE AND SAFETY

HS-007 482

TRAFFIC SAFETY '72. A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION AND THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966 AND THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966

HS-800 989

TRIENNIAL CONGRESS ON MEDICAL AND RELATED ASPECTS OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS (3RD) PROCEEDINGS, NEW YORK, MAY 29-JUNE 4, 1969

HS-012 408

USE AND MISUSE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AS FACTOR IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

HS-003 638

VEHICLE COUNTERMEASURES FOR INTOXICATED DRIVERS

HS-011 100

VEHICLE TRAFFIC LAW. REV. ED.

HS-015 995

VEHICLE VIOLENCE: AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY

HS-011 172

VIOLENCE BY VEHICLE: AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY

HS-810 164

VEHICLES

A CONTROLLED INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT PEDESTRIANS FATALLY INJURED BY MOTOR VEHICLES IN MANHATTAN

HS-007 006

DEATH OR LIFE. REPORT OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC SAFETY.

HS-010 026

HUMAN FACTORS IN THE CONTROL OF ROAD VEHICLES

HS-005 868

ROAD ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ARTICULATED VEHICLES (SEMI-TRAILERS) IN QUEENSLAND (1965-1967)

HS-010 379

VEHICULAR

A STUDY OF SEVERE VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS: PHASE 3 FINAL REPORT

HS-800 225

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES IN ILLINOIS

HS-003 101

HUMAN FACTOR VARIABLES AND FATAL VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS: A PILOT STUDY. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 921

THE INFLUENCE OF SENSORY PATTERN AND ALCOHOL ON VEHICULAR VELOCITY SENSING

HS-013 775

THE INVESTIGATION OF VEHICULAR CARBON MONOXIDE FATALITIES

HS-008 815

VEHICULAR SUICIDE

HS-800 437

VELOCITY

THE INFLUENCE OF SENSORY PATTERN AND ALCOHOL ON VEHICULAR VELOCITY SENSING

HS-013 775

VENTURE

ASAP--A VENTURE INTO THE DRINKING DRIVING PROBLEM

HS-013 890

VERDACHT

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-LAW")

HS-016 078

VERFAHREN

UBER DIE GENAUIGKEIT DES ALKOHOLNACHWEISES IN HARNEN NACH DEM VANADINSCHWEFELSAURE-VERFAHREN (ON THE ACCURACY OF THE EVIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN URINE AFTER THE VANADIUM-SULFURIC ACID TREATMENT)

HS-016 075

VERGEHEN

DIE FAHRT UNTER ALKOHOLEINFLUSS ALS ORDNUNGSWIDRIGKEIT UND ALS VERGEHEN (DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AS A TRAFFIC VIOLATION AND AS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE)

HS-016 072

VERKEHRSGEFAHREN

ERFOLGE, ENTTAUSCHUNGEN UND VORAUSSETZUNGEN DES KAMPFES GEGEN ALKOHOLBEDINGTE VERKEHRSGEFAHREN (SUCCESS, DISAPPOINTMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS)

HS-016 070

May 15, 1976

VERKEHRSUNFALLEN

THE ROLE OF THE DRINKING DRIVER IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. (THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY.) (DIE ROLLE DES ALKOHOLISIERTEN FAHRERS BEI VERKEHRSUNFALLEN. (GRAND RAPIDS STUDIE))

HS-016 059

VERMONT

ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE VERMONT SYMPOSIUM. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM. FORUM DISCUSSION

HS-015 158

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: VERMONT

HS-801 670

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5D. APPENDIX A: OKLAHOMA, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA

HS-801 698

VICTIMS

ALCOHOLISM: NEW VICTIMS, NEW TREATMENT

HS-015 481

POST-MORTEM BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT VICTIMS

HS-013 352

VICTORIA

CASUALTY ACCIDENTS INVOLVING BICYCLES±STATE OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA 1965 AND 1967

HS-005 863

SOME EXPERIENCES WITH CASES OF DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR IN VICTORIA: AN ESSAY ON DRUNK DRIVING

HS-006 913

VICTORIAN

ALCOHOL AS A FACTOR IN VICTORIAN ROAD COLLISIONS

HS-006 912

DRIVING CONVICTIONS OF A RANDOM SAMPLE OF VICTORIAN DRIVERS

HS-014 324

VIDEOTAPE

USE OF VIDEOTAPE AND PERSONALITY TESTING IN DETECTION AND STUDY

HS-013 968

VIEW

A JUDGE'S VIEW OF COMPULSORY BREATH TESTS

HS-007 316

A LAWYER'S VIEW ON COMPULSORY BREATH ANALYSIS

HS-007 317

DRUNK DRIVING: THE EUROPEAN VIEW

HS-008 881

SYMPOSIUM ON CAR CRASH INVESTIGATIONS AND THEIR USEFULNESS--MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW

HS-015 602

VIEWS

THE GOVERNMENT AND SAFER CARS: VIEWS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

HS-012 452

VIGILANCE

DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON AUDITORY VIGILANCE AND DIVIDED-ATTENTION TASKS

HS-002 080

VIOLATION

ACCIDENT AND VIOLATION REDUCTION THROUGH BRIEF DRIVER IMPROVEMENT INTERVIEWS.

HS-006 296

DIE FAHRT UNTER ALKOHOLEINFLUSS ALS ORDNUNGSWIDRIGKEIT UND ALS VERGEHEN (DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AS A TRAFFIC VIOLATION AND AS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE)

HS-016 072

VIOLATIONS

A STATISTICAL PILOT STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS, TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS AND ACCIDENTS

HS-007 247

MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS IN CRASHES AND VIOLATIONS OF YOUNG DRIVERS

HS-010 533

PATTERNS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLATIONS RELATED TO DRINKING AND TO SOME MEDICAL CONDITIONS

HS-003 369

PERSONALITY AND TEMPERAMENT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ALCOHOLICS WITH HIGH AND LOW RECORDS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLATIONS

HS-016 696

YOUNG MALE DRIVERS. IMPULSE EXPRESSION, ACCIDENTS, AND VIOLATIONS

HS-003-721

VIOLENCE

THE FINE LINES IN TRAFFIC VIOLENCE

HS-005 651

VEHICLE VIOLENCE:AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY

HS-011 172

VIOLENCE BY VEHICLE: AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY

HS-810 164

VIOLENCE ON THE HIGHWAY

HS-810 121

VIOLENT

ALCOHOL SAFETY STUDY: THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY OF VIOLENT DEATH IN A METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY. A COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES AND OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. FINAL REPORT 1968

HS-800 084

VIOLENT DEATHS AND ALCOHOL INTOXICATION

HS-700 493

VIOLENT DEATHS AND ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION

HS-004 104

VIRGINIA

FATAL PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS IN WEST VIRGINIA, CALENDAR YEAR 1970

HS-010 981

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM PRIORITIES SEMINAR, FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, JULY 18-20, 1969. PROCEEDINGS, VOL. 2: ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES

HS-820 056

PROCEEDINGS OF MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP FOR ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT LEADERS, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA, JUNE 13-18, 1971

HS-800 604

REMARKS AT THE FHWA HIGHWAY SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, AIRLIE HOUSE, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA

HS-810 093

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: VIRGINIA (FAIRFAX COUNTY)

HS-801 681

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5D. APPENDIX A: OKLAHOMA, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA

HS-801 698

VISIBILITY

THE PART VISIBILITY COULD PLAY IN ROAD DESIGN

HS-000 880

VISION

A DEMONSTRATION OF THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON VISION

HS-005 688

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON PERIPHERAL VISION AS A FUNCTION OF ATTENTION

HS-015 241

VISION AND DRIVING

HS-006 931

VISUAL

ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON SENSORY MOTOR FUNCTION, VISUAL PERCEPTION, AND ATTENTION

HS-015 151

CURRENT SIGNIFICANCE OF VISUAL PROBLEMS IN PENNSYLVANIA DRIVERS

HS-014 547

EYE MOVEMENT ANALYSIS OF VISUAL INFORMATION ACQUISITION IN DRIVING: AN OVERVIEW

HS-014 335

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. VISUAL AID LOG AND EVALUATION SCORING KEY FOR DETECTION CLUES OF DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-013 132

THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN TRANQUILIZERS AND ALCOHOL UPON KINETIC VISUAL ACUITY

HS-012 864

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON THE DETECTION OF LIGHT SIGNALS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE VISUAL FIELD

HS-012 172

VISUAL ACQUISITION OF INFORMATION IN DRIVING THROUGH EYE-MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES: AN OVERVIEW

HS-012 602

VISUAL NEEDS AND POSSIBILITIES FOR NIGHT DRIVING. PT. 9

HS-006 809

VOCATIONAL

EXPANSION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL PROGRAMS TO ACCOMMODATE HIGHWAY SAFETY MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS. VOL. 3

HS-800 557

VOLITION

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND D-AMPHETAMINE UPON MOOD AND VOLITION

HS-016 208

VOLKER

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. WILLIAM VOLKER AND COMPANY AND KERRVILLE BUS COMPANY. ACCIDENT--MARCH 7, 1973--BAKERFIELD, TEXAS. NINE KILLED

HS-013 820

VOLPE

VOLPE "PICTURES" DOT'S THINKING ON FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

HS-008 892

VOLPE ASKS LAWYERS FOR AID IN CUTTING HIGHWAY FATALITIES

HS-008 439

VOLUME

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-LAW" WENT INTO EFFECT)

HS-016 078

VORAUSSETZUNGEN

ERFOLGE, ENTTAUSCHUNGEN UND VORAUSSETZUNGEN DES KAMPFES GEGEN ALKOHOLBEDINGTE VERKEHRSGEFAHREN (SUCCESS, DISAPPOINTMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS)

HS-016 070

VULNERABILITY

ACCIDENT VULNERABILITY AND BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF DRIVERS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

HS-003 367

ACCIDENT VULNERABILITY AND BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF DRIVERS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

HS-006 068

VUODESTA

SUOMEN TIELIIKENNEONNETTOMUODET VUONNA 1967 LISANA ERAITA TIETOJA VUODESTA 1948 AL-

May 15, 1976

KAEN (ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN FINLAND 1967 WITH SOME ADDITIONAL FIGURES STARTING FROM THE YEAR 1948)

HS-008 157

VUONNA

SUOMEN TIELIIKENNEONNETTOMUODET VUONNA 1967 LISANA ERAITA TIETOJA VUODESTA 1948 ALKAEN (ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN FINLAND 1967 WITH SOME ADDITIONAL FIGURES STARTING FROM THE YEAR 1948)

HS-008 157

VW

ALKOHOLFARTEN AUF DEM VW-SIMULATOR (ALCOHOL TEST DRIVES ON THE VW-SIMULATOR)

HS-016 071

WAGON

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT--BUS/STATION WAGON COLLISION, FOLLOWED BY BUS OVERTURN, U.S. ROUTE 66, NEAR MARSHFIELD, MISSOURI, OCTOBER 10, 1971

HS-012 888

WARRENTON

PROCEEDINGS OF MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP FOR ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT LEADERS, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA, JUNE 13-18, 1971

HS-800 604

REMARKS AT THE FHWA HIGHWAY SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, AIRLIE HOUSE, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA

HS-810 093

WASHINGTON

AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT. ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (WASHINGTON)

HS-801 070

ASAP EVALUATION PROGRESS SEMINAR, SEPTEMBER 11-14, 1973, WASHINGTON, D. C. SELECTED PROJECT EVALUATION ANALYTIC STUDIES

HS-801 068

FORUM ON TRAFFIC SAFETY ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES FOR WOMEN'S NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, WASHINGTON, 11-13 JAN 1971. A REPORT

HS-820 162

INTERNATIONAL VEHICLE AND HIGHWAY SAFETY CONFERENCE, MAY 30-JUNE 2, 1972, WASHINGTON, D.C. PROCEEDINGS

HS-012 507

KEY ISSUES IN HIGHWAY LOSS REDUCTION. PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSURANCE INSTITUTE FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY 1970 SYMPOSIUM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 9-10, 1970

HS-008 943

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CURRENT PROBLEMS IN LICENSURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 9-10, 1971

HS-012 181

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE AGING DRIVER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2-4, 1974

HS-015 911

REMARKS BEFORE THE PILOT CLUB INTERNATIONAL'S SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN

HIGHWAY SAFETY, WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 10, 1968

HS-810 116

WASHTENAW

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON ALCOHOL-INVOLVED CRASHES IN WASHTENAW COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-010 469

A THREE YEAR COMPARISON OF ALCOHOL RELATED DRIVING BEHAVIOR IN WASHTENAW COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-014 181

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM POLICE COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 048

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM JUDICIAL, REFERRAL AND DIAGNOSTIC ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 049

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM TREATMENT COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 050

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM CRASH CRITERIA MEASURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 051

THE 1970-71 WASHTENAW COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT

HS-801 063

THE 1971 SURVEY OF WASHTENAW COUNTY PHYSICIANS CONCERNING ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 064

WASHTENAW AND JACKSON COUNTIES 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 066

WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM EVALUATION SUMMARY; FINAL REPORT

HS-801 140

WASHTENAW COUNTY ATTORNEY, 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 090

WASHTENAW COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, 1971 SURVEY ON ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 065

WAY

A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF WRONG-WAY DRIVING IN TEXAS

HS-011 226

FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS. THE ROAD SAFETY PROGRAMME (PROGRAM) OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. "PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY"

HS-016 539

FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS: THE ROAD SAFETY PROGRAMME [PROGRAM] OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY; "PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY"

HS-016 984

STUDY OF WRONG WAY TRAFFIC ON FREEWAY RAMPS. ANALYSIS OF WRONG-WAY INCIDENTS ON MICHIGAN FREEWAYS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-005 404

WAYNE

A STUDY OF PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES IN WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-005 380

WELFARE

ALCOHOL AND HEALTH. SECOND SPECIAL REPORT TO THE U. S. CONGRESS, JUNE 1974, FROM THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. NEW KNOWLEDGE

HS-016 540

RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION: AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HS-004 683

WENT

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-LAW" WENT INTO EFFECT

HS-016 078

WHEEL

ALCOHOL: KILLER AT THE WHEEL

HS-000 683

BEHIND-THE-WHEEL SELF ANALYSIS IN DRIVER REHABILITATION

HS-009 218

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-LAW" WENT INTO EFFECT

HS-016 078

WHITE

THE TRAFFIC SAFETY STORY. A BLACK-AND-WHITE PAPER

HS-011 866

WHITHER

WHITHER TRAFFIC INJURY RESEARCH ON THE CANADIAN SCENE? A GOOD QUESTION

HS-700 477

WHOLESALEERS

REMARKS BEFORE THE 14TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, AUTOMOBILE WHOLESALEERS OF NEW ENGLAND, CAPE COD, MASS., SEPTEMBER 23 1972

HS-810 233

WIEDERHOLTER

GRUPPENGESPRACHE NACH WIEDERHOLTER TRUNKENHEIT AM STEUER (DISCUSSION GROUPS FOR DRUNKEN DRIVING REPEATERS)

HS-016 073

WILLIAM

MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. WILLIAM VOLKER AND COMPANY AND KERRVILLE BUS COMPANY. ACCIDENT--MARCH 7, 1973--BAKERFIELD, TEXAS. NINE KILLED

HS-013 820

WILLING

DRUNKEN DRIVERS AND WILLING PASSENGERS

HS-006 017

WIND

YOUTH AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: THE ANSWERS ARE BLOWIN' IN THE WIND

HS-810 246

WISCONSIN

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS. WISCONSIN. 1970

HS-008 965

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS, WISCONSIN, 1969

HS-008 879

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING PROGRAM FOR MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS REPORTED IN WISCONSIN 1968

HS-007 846

REMARKS BEFORE THE FIRST ANNUAL WISCONSIN HIGHWAY SAFETY COORDINATOR'S ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, APPLETON, WISCONSIN, OCTOBER 26, 1972

HS-810 240

THINKING TWICE ABOUT HIGHWAY SAFETY. [WISCONSIN] GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENT

HS-016 680

WISE

A WISE MOVE FOR THE HOLIDAYS

HS-004 410

WITHDRAWN

UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-LAW" WENT INTO EFFECT

HS-016 078

WOMEN

FORUM ON TRAFFIC SAFETY ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES FOR WOMEN'S NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, WASHINGTON, 11-13 JAN 1971. A REPORT

HS-820 162

May 15, 1976

WORK

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS: HOW DO WE KNOW THEY WORK? NORTH CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHWAY SAFETY, RALEIGH, SPRING, 1974. VOL. 10
HS-016 648

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED PURSUANT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF K-12 ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY CURRICULUM MATERIALS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 726

WORKING

PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES. A WORKING CONFERENCE HELD NOVEMBER 18 AND 19, 1969 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR

HS-008 821

WORKS

STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ROADS, SENATE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REGARDING FEDERAL HIGHWAY LEGISLATION, JULY 16, 1970

HS-810 224

STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S. SENATE

HS-810 175

STATEMENT BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, SUB-COMMITTEE ON ROADS, JULY 16, 1970

HS-810 223

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 17, 1972

HS-810 211

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S. SENATE, JUNE 15, 1972

HS-810 212

WORKSHOP

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR ALCOHOL REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT PERSONNEL

HS-801 116

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

HS-801 114

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR LOCAL OFFICIALS

HS-801 115

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR STATE OFFICIALS

HS-801 117

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR THE JUDICIARY

HS-801 118

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY FOR ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES WORKSHOP. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 220

PROCEEDINGS OF MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP FOR ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT LEADERS, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA, JUNE 13-18, 1971

HS-800 604

WORKSHOP ON DRIVER IMPROVEMENT AND DRIVER LICENSING, PROCEEDINGS SAN FRANCISCO, 14-17 FEBRUARY 1974

HS-016 319

WORKSHOPS

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY CURRICULUM WORKSHOPS FOR K-12 KEY PERSONNEL. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 149

WORLD

A REAL WORLD PERSPECTIVE ON AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS INVOLVING SMALL-CHILD PASSENGERS

HS-016 339

WORST

WORST KILLER: THE ONE-CAR CRASH

HS-003 599

WRONG

A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF WRONG-WAY DRIVING IN TEXAS

HS-011 226

STUDY OF WRONG WAY TRAFFIC ON FREEWAY RAMP. ANALYSIS OF WRONG-WAY INCIDENTS ON MICHIGAN FREEWAYS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-005 404

WYOMING

WYOMING'S ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT REFERRAL PROGRAM: A REPORT

HS-004 762

YORK

A STUDY ON ARRESTS AND DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-DRUGS AND DRIVING CASES IN NEW YORK STATE

HS-012 111

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL. PART 7. THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND, CALIFORNIA.

HS-004 099

INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDE. NEW YORK STATE PRE-LICENSING COURSE FOR DRIVERS.

HS-016 924

REMARKS BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LICENSED BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES, INC. NEW YORK CITY, JANUARY 26, 1972

HS-810 189

TRIENNIAL CONGRESS ON MEDICAL AND RELATED ASPECTS OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS (3RD) PROCEEDINGS, NEW YORK, MAY 29-JUNE 4, 1969

HS-012 408

YOUNG

ACCIDENT INVOLVEMENT OF YOUNG DRIVERS IN SUFFOLK COUNTY

HS-012 291

ALCOHOL AND THE YOUNG DRIVER

HS-013 357

- ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND YOUNG DRIVERS** HS-801 291
- CONCLUSIONS, COUNTERMEASURES AND FUTURE RESEARCH [YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS]** HS-016 671
- DRINKING INVOLVEMENT AND AGE OF YOUNG DRIVERS IN FATAL ACCIDENTS** HS-008 491
- EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND CONGENERS ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS IN OLD AND YOUNG SUBJECTS** HS-010 978
- EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN DRINKING, HOSTILITY, AND ALIENATION ON DRIVING OF YOUNG MEN** HS-017 005
- IS A YOUNG DRIVER A GOOD DRIVER?** HS-013 039
- MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS IN CRASHES AND VIOLATIONS OF YOUNG DRIVERS** HS-010 533
- MOTOR-CYCLE ACCIDENTS AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS SPECIALLY CONSIDERED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND INTERNAL DISEASES** HS-003 549
- PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. 1969. THE DRINKING DRIVER. THE PROBLEM DRIVER. THE YOUNG DRIVER. BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE.** HS-008 940
- THE YOUNG DRIVER SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF A YOUNG DRIVER** HS-013 373
- THE YOUNG PROBLEM DRIVER** HS-012 607
- WHAT'S IMPORTANT TO YOUNG DRIVERS?** HS-009 854
- YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS. A REPORT PREPARED BY AN OECD ROAD RESEARCH GROUP** HS-016 663
- YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS. APPENDICES.** HS-016 672
- YOUNG DRIVERS: THE PROBLEM** HS-016 664
- YOUNG MALE DRIVERS. IMPULSE EXPRESSION, ACCIDENTS, AND VIOLATIONS** HS-003 721
- YOUTH**
- A PROFILE OF OUR YOUTH SAFETY PROBLEM** HS-013 897
- COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. VOL. 2. HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH. FINAL REPORT** HS-801 401
- DESIGN ISSUES OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT** HS-015 330
- FATAL CRASHES AMONG MICHIGAN YOUTH FOLLOWING REDUCTION OF THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE. CORRESPONDENCE AND RESPONSE** HS-016 295
- IDENTIFICATION OF COUNTERMEASURES FOR THE YOUTH CRASH PROBLEM RELATED TO ALCOHOL. FINAL REPORT** HS-801 344
- RESULTS OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT** HS-016 134
- THE EFFECT OF LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE ON YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT. FINAL REPORT** HS-801 213
- YOUTH AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: THE ANSWERS ARE BLOWIN' IN THE WIND** HS-810 246
- YOUTH AND THE AUTOMOBILE IN AMERICA** HS-010 394
- YOUTH AND TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION. SPECIAL STUDY** HS-011 032
- YOUTH, ALCOHOL, AND COLLISION INVOLVEMENT** HS-013 288
- YOUTHFUL**
- YOUTHFUL DRIVERS AS A SPECIAL SAFETY PROBLEM** HS-012 180
- YOUTHFUL DRIVERS AS A SPECIAL SAFETY PROBLEM** HS-012 606
- ZCCIDENTS**
- A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF TIME OF DAY TO MOTOR VEHICLE ZCCIDENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA (1966-1958)** HS-006 329
- ZEALAND**
- ATTITUDES TOWARD DRINKING AND DRIVING IN NEW ZEALAND** HS-016 977
- ZEITPUNKT**
- UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTALKOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENTNAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-PER MILLE-LAW" WENT INTO** HS-016 078
- ZEROING**
- ZEROING IN ON DRUNK DRIVERS.** HS-010 097

Author Index

- brooks, W. Kent**
EXPANSION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL PROGRAMS TO ACCOMMODATE HIGHWAY SAFETY MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS. VOL. 3
HS-800 557
- brosseau, James**
A STATISTICAL STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-007 346
- chapman, Marion**
DIFFERENTIAL RISK AMONG ALCOHOLIC DRIVERS
HS-010 528
- cumming, Elaine**
THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM: A STUDY OF PROGRAMS AND PROBLEMS
HS-007 064
- d'Adolf, Stuart**
A HARD NOSED LOOK AT SAFETY
HS-008 073
- guertner, Th.**
THE USE OF ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY TO MEASURE RECOVERY TIME AFTER INTRAVENOUS ANAESTHESIA
HS-005 280
- hamilton, Thomas**
A STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF HOT PURSUIT BY THE POLICE
HS-800 275
- harris, Stanley**
PSYCHOLOGY OF DRIVERS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-003 834
- hulbert, Slade,**
ALCOHOL LEVEL AND DRIVING PERFORMANCE. FINAL REPORT
HS-011 103
- huntley, M. Stephen Jr.,**
INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON DRIVING IN AN INSTRUMENTED CAR. ANNUAL REPORT
HS-800 625
- hyun, Chang**
DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT. ANNUAL REPORT
HS-800 407
- manson, Hinda**
ALCOHOL ABUSE AND TRAFFIC SAFETY: A STUDY OF FATALITIES, DWI OFFENDERS, ALCOHOLICS, AND COURT-RELATED TREATMENT APPROACHES
HS-800 409
- murray, Donald**
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE II: LEGAL AUTHORITY
HS-800 318
- COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE 6: STAFFING**
HS-800 412
- COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE 8. FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT**
HS-800 483
- rude, J. Arthur**
OPINION POLL OF CALIFORNIA LICENSED DRIVERS
HS-004 832
- sarlanis, Kiriako**
THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DECISION-MAKING WITH RESPECT TO TRAFFIC SIGNAL
HS-006 290
- schmidt, Wolfgang**
BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRIVERS NOT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS
HS-010 272
- PHYSIOLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT AND PERSONALITY FACTORS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS OF ALCOHOLICS**
HS-006 182
- RESPONSIBILITY, BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS, AND ALCOHOLISM**
HS-005 023
- RESPONSIBILITY, BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS, AND ALCOHOLISM**
HS-006 184
- schroeder, Earl**
CURRENT STATUS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RELATED RECORDS IN FLORIDA
HS-008 128
- stetler, C. Joseph**
ALCOHOL AND THE IMPAIRED DRIVER: A MANUAL ON THE MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS OF CHEMICAL TESTS FOR INTOXICATION
HS-005 900
- tabor, Len**
THE RELATIONSHIP OF ALCOHOL ABUSE TO HIGHWAY SAFETY
HS-810 165
- thomas, J. Morgan**
DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT. ANNUAL REPORT
HS-800 407
- thomas, Kenneth**
CARBON MONOXIDE, SMOKING, AND FATAL HIGHWAY CRASHES
HS-011 306
- van Note, Wallace**
CHROMATOGRAPHIC BREATH ALCOHOL TEST PROGRAM IN IOWA
HS-011 429

- weiss, Sue**
ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC FATALITIES STUDY IN
FUTILITY
HS-003 774
- wing, Herman**
ALCOHOL AND THE IMPAIRED DRIVER: A MANUAL
ON THE MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS OF CHEMICAL
TESTS FOR INTOXICATION
HS-005 900
- winters, J. Sam**
DOT INVITES SAE TO HELP SET GOALS FOR
HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM
HS-810 088
- wright, Nancy**
THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER: CAN WE COPE WITH A
MENACE?
HS-007 577
- Abbey, D.**
NONFATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN RELATION TO
BIOGRAPHICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS
FACTORS
HS-013 295
- Abercrombie, S.A**
DOES ALCOHOL EDUCATION BELONG IN A DRIVER
EDUCATION PROGRAM?
HS-005 633
- Adams, Bert B.**
HANDBOOK FOR DIRECTORS OF ALCOHOL SAFETY
ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP'S). FINAL REPORT
HS-800 544
- Adams, James Ray**
BEHIND-THE-WHEEL SELF ANALYSIS IN DRIVER
REHABILITATION
HS-009 218
- Alexander, K. D.,**
BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS UPON ADMIS-
SION TO A HOSPITAL CASUALTY DEPARTMENT
HS-010 819
- Allan, W.R.**
ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-006 914
- Allen, J. A.**
SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL,
METHAPYRILINE, AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ON
DRIVERS' EYE MOVEMENTS AND TRACKING ER-
RORS IN SIMULATED DANGEROUS SITUATIONS
HS-013 117
- Allen, Merrill J.**
THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT:
THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING, REFLECTORIZATION
AND DRIVER INTOXICATION
HS-006 306
- Allen, MJ**
THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT:
THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING, REFLECTORIZATION
AND DRIVER INTOXICATION
HS-002 004
- VISION AND DRIVING**
HS-006 931
- Allen, R. W.**
DRIVER PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND
ANALYSIS SYSTEM (DPMAS), TASK 1: REQUIRE-
MENTS AND PLANS FOR PROTOTYPE EQUIPMENT.
FINAL REPORT
HS-801 234
- Allsop, RE**
ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-000 951
- Alsever, William D.**
STUDENT AND FACULTY SURVIVAL ON THE
HIGHWAY
HS-004 391
- Amrine, Michael**
THE SAFE DRIVING HANDBOOK
HS-008 168
- Anderson, J. W.**
BACKGROUND RESEARCH FOR THE DEVELOP-
MENT OF PROGRAMMING FOR THE CONVICTED AL-
COHOL IMPAIRED DRIVER
HS-017 000
- Andrews, JC**
ALCOHOL, AUTOMOBILES, AND THE LAW
HS-004 253
- Antia, Kersey Homi**
A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF TIME OF DAY
TO MOTOR VEHICLE ZCCIDENTS IN NORTH
CAROLINA (1966-1968)
HS-006 329
- Antony, Anthony**
SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF DRIVERS'
LICENSES. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STATE
LAWS. REVISED ED.
HS-008 769
- Apsey, M. J.**
METHODS EMPLOYED BY ASAP ENFORCEMENT
COUNTERMEASURES TO RECORD THE BEHAVIOR
OF DRINKING DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT [VOL. 1]
HS-801 636
- REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS, FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2, SOBRIETY TEST-
ING REPORT**
HS-801 692
- REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3, PATROL DEPLOY-
MENT AND STRATEGIES**
HS-801 693
- Apsey,**
REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 4, OVERALL EN-
FORCEMENT
HS-801 694
- Areas, E. A.**
LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY
INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 2--INSTRUMENT
SCREENING EXPERIMENTS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 926

May 15, 1976

- Armour, R. G.**
DRUGS AND DISEASES AFFECTING MOTOR CAR
DRIVING
HS-700 265
- Armstrong, J. L.**
THE DRINKING DRIVER ON THE DRIVING
DRINKER? ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM AND OTHER
FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-010 270
- Bacon, S. D.**
STUDIES OF DRIVING AND DRINKING
HS-003 365
TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL IN
THE U.S.A.: SECOND-STAGE ASPECTS OF A SOCIAL
PROBLEM
HS-003 366
- Bacon, Selden D.**
THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-004 643
TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL IN
THE U. S. A.: SECOND-STAGE ASPECTS OF A SO-
CIAL PROBLEM
HS-010 530
- Bacon, SD**
ALCOHOL AND PROBLEMS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY.
THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
HS-005 977
POLICE RECORDS AND ACCIDENTS INVOLVING AL-
COHOL
HS-003 371
- Bagdis, B. J.**
ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 436
- Bagley, S. K.**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND D-AMPHETAMINE
UPON MOOD AND VOLITION
HS-016 208
- Baker, S. P.**
DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLI-
SIONS
HS-012 543
DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLI-
SIONS
HS-012 859
FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS: DRIVER
NEGLIGENCE
HS-015 163
- Baker, Susan P.**
AGE EFFECTS AND AUTOPSY EVIDENCE OF DIS-
EASE IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS
HS-010 515
- Baker, W. E.**
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
FINAL REPORT
HS-800 713
- Balcerak, John C. ,**
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
FINAL REPORT
HS-800 620
- Baldwin, David M.**
ACCIDENT RECORDS AND RESEARCH
HS-006 216
- Ball, P.**
SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL,
METHAPYRILINE, AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ON
DRIVERS' EYE MOVEMENTS AND TRACKING ER-
RORS IN SIMULATED DANGEROUS SITUATIONS
HS-013 117
- Ballard, B**
DIFFUSION OF STOMACH ALCOHOL AND HEART
BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION AT AUTOPSY
HS-004 135
- Ballenger, M.**
MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT EVALUATION
(MEDICAL ASPECTS)
HS-014 543
- Barber, William E.**
TRUNK DRIVERS. WHAT MICHIGAN IS DOING
ABOUT THEM
HS-009 596
- Barboriak,**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND CON-
GENERS ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS IN OLD AND
YOUNG SUBJECTS
HS-010 978
- Barnett, C.**
ONE TOO MANY FOR THE ROAD (DRINKING
DRIVERS)
HS-016 512
- Barr, Harry F.**
AUTOMOTIVE SAFETY IN REVIEW
HS-007 590
- Barrett, Gerald V**
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTUAL STYLE
AND DRIVER REACTION TO AN EMERGENCY
SITUATION
HS-003 837
- Barry, 3rd. , , H.**
MOTIVATIONAL AND COGNITIVE EFFECTS OF AL-
COHOL
HS-013 872
MOTIVATIONAL AND COGNITIVE EFFECTS OF AL-
COHOL
HS-015 152
- Barton, FJ**
NOVA SCOTIA GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETER-
MINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR-VEHICLE
HS-004 175
- Bastarache, G. M.**
DRUNK DRIVING: THE EUROPEAN VIEW
HS-008 881

- Basteyns, B. J.**
BLOOD AND URINE ALCOHOL TESTING IN THE
PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
HS-011 486
- Bateman, K**
PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-006 302
- Beaney, W. M.**
THE DRINKING DRIVER--AN INTERDISCIPLINARY
APPROACH TO THE LEGAL MANAGEMENT OF A SO-
CIAL PROBLEM. PT. 1. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 021
- Beaubier, J.**
ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT IN HIGHWAY FATALITIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1972
HS-016 046
- Beaumont, K.**
TRAFFIC LAW AND ROAD SAFETY RESEARCH IN
THE UNITED KINGDOM--BRITISH COUNTERMEA-
SURES
HS-013 368
- Beavers, R.**
SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFECTS OF THE
CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AND ITS RELATION
TO ROAD TRAFFIC
HS-700 078
- Beck, Edward C.,**
THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON SENSORY
PHENOMENA AND COGNITIVE AND MOTOR TASKS
HS-011 170
- Becker, R. V.**
BLOOD AND URINE ALCOHOL TESTING IN THE
PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
HS-011 486
- Beitel, G. A.**
AN ANALYSIS OF THE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF
ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ARRESTS. ANNUAL
REPORT NO. 1, PT. 4. (MISSOURI)
HS-801 075
PROBABILITY OF ARREST WHILE DRIVING UNDER
THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL
HS-016 832
- Bennett, J. S.**
GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS
TO DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE
HS-016 104
- Bergen, Richard P.**
ALCOHOL AND THE IMPAIRED DRIVER: A MANUAL
ON THE MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS OF CHEMICAL
TESTS FOR INTOXICATION
HS-005 900
- Berger, R.M.**
DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT.
FINAL REPORT. VOL. 1
HS-800 699
- Berger, Raymond M.**
DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT.
ANNUAL REPORT
HS-800 407
- Berghaus, G.**
ALKOHOLFahrTEN AUF DEM VW-SIMULATOR
(ALCOHOL TEST DRIVES ON THE VW-SIMULATOR)
HS-016 071
- Bergsman, Seymour E.**
THE PEDESTRIAN AND TRAFFIC SAFETY
HS-008 364
- Betts, T. A.**
A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN
TRANQUILIZERS AND SMALL AMOUNTS OF AL-
COHOL UPON DRIVING PERFORMANCE
HS-014 685
THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN TRANQUILIZERS AND
ALCOHOL UPON KINETIC VISUAL ACUITY
HS-012 864
- Biasoth, AA**
THE OCCURRENCE OF SOME DRUGS AND TOXIC
AGENTS ENCOUNTERED IN DRINKING DRIVER IN-
VESTIGATIONS
HS-003 111
- Bieber, Robert A.**
MECHANICAL FACTORS STUDY
HS-008 269
- Biehl, BM**
DRIVING SIMULATORS FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES
HS-005 454
- Bigelow, J. H.**
ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES; PHASE 1: HIGH RISK DRIVER
STUDY PLAN. REPORT
HS-801 433
- Biltoft, R. P.**
THE DRINKING DRIVER ON THE DRIVING
DRINKER? ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM AND OTHER
FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-010 270
- Birrell, J. H. W.**
A NOTE ON AUTOMOBILE-TRAM (STREETCAR)
FATAL ACCIDENTS AND ALCOHOL IN THE CITY OF
MELBOURNE
HS-008 548
ALCOHOL AND THE YOUNG DRIVER
HS-013 357
- Birrell, J.H.W.**
ALCOHOL AS A FACTOR IN VICTORIAN ROAD COL-
LISIONS
HS-006 912
SOME EXPERIENCES WITH CASES OF DRIVING
UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING
LIQUOR IN VICTORIA: AN ESSAY ON DRUNK DRIV-
ING
HS-006 913
- Birrell, JHW**
ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS: SOME RECENT
DEVELOPMENTS
HS-003 856

May 15, 1976

- BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRUNK DRIVERS,
DRUNK AND DISORDERLY SUBJECTS AND
MODERATE SOCIAL DRINKERS
HS-003 859
- Bishop, Jack W.**
DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT.
ANNUAL REPORT
HS-800 407
- Blackbourne, Brian ,**
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
FINAL REPORT 1970-71
HS-800 617
- Blackbourne, Brian D.**
MARIHUANA AND AUTOMOBILE CRASHES
HS-008 984
- Blake, Jr. , R.**
PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE ACCIDENTS
HS-015 490
- Blauvelt, A. A.**
DRIVER PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND
ANALYSIS SYSTEM (DPMAS), TASK 1: REQUIRE-
MENTS AND PLANS FOR PROTOTYPE EQUIPMENT.
FINAL REPORT
HS-801 234
- Blikra, G**
DISABLED DRIVERS AND ELDERLY PERSONS IN-
JURED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-003 503
- Blomberg, R. D.**
A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE INVOLVE-
MENT OF ALCOHOL IN PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS
RESULTING IN DEATH AND INJURY. INTERIM RE-
PORT
HS-801 413
- Blomberg, Richard D.**
ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT EVALUATION
MANUAL FINAL REPORT
HS-800 463
- Blum, RH**
MIND-ALTERING DRUGS AND DANGEROUS
BEHAVIOR: ALCOHOL
HS-003 293
- Blume, Sheila B.**
DRIVING HISTORIES OF ALCOHOLICS IN A TREAT-
MENT UNIT
HS-010 584
- Blumenthal, M.**
THE DRINKING DRIVER--AN INTERDISCIPLINARY
APPROACH TO THE LEGAL MANAGEMENT OF A SO-
CIAL PROBLEM. PT. 1. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 021
TWO EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF TRAFFIC LAW.
VOL 1, THE EFFECT OF LEGAL SANCTIONS ON DUI
OFFENDERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 825
- Borkenstein, R. F.**
ALCOHOL AND AGING
HS-015 915
- INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH
METHODOLOGY FOR ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF
DRINKING-DRIVING-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEA-
SURES WORKSHOP. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 220
- THE PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL PERCEPTION OF THE
LAWS DEALING WITH THE ALCOHOLICALLY IM-
PAIRED DRIVER
HS-012 598
- THE ROLE OF THE DRINKING DRIVER IN TRAFFIC
ACCIDENTS. (THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY.) (DIE
ROLLE DES ALKOHOLISIERTEN FAHRERS BEI VER-
KEHRSUNFALLEN. (GRAND RAPIDS STUDIE))
HS-016 059
- Borkenstein, Robert F.,**
THE PERCEPTION OF DWI LAWS: A STUDY OF THE
GENERAL AWARENESS AND THE ATTITUDES OF
PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL GROUPS TOWARDS THE
DRINKING DRIVING LAWS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 614
- Borkenstein, RF**
A PRACTICAL EXPERIMENT ON THE EFFECTS OF
ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILL
HS-000 697
A REALISTIC APPROACH TO DRINKING AND DRIV-
ING
HS-000 699
THE BREATHALYZER AND ITS APPLICATIONS
HS-007 029
- Boudreau, Andre**
PREVENTION AND TREATMENT BUREAU ON AL-
COHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION: ALCOHOLISM
AND ROAD TRAFFIC
HS-007 310
- Bowden, KW**
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.
PART 4 THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN VARI-
OUS COUNTRIES
HS-004 034
- Bowen, K. M.**
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.
PART 6: THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN VARI-
OUS COUNTRIES.
HS-004 035
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.
PART 7. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
HS-004 098
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.
PART 7. THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN TEN-
NESSEE, GEORGIA, NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOT-
LAND, CALIFORNIA.
HS-004 099
- Brabham, J. A.**
THE ROAD USER
HS-014 118
- Bradess, V. A.**
ALCOHOL IN THE SINGLE VEHICLE FATAL AC-
CIDENT
HS-700 084

- Bradford, L W**
CHANGING ATTITUDES IN DRINKING DRIVER ENFORCEMENT AS REFLECTED BY THE ACTIONS OF RESEARCHERS, COURTS, PROSECUTORS AND SOCIETY
HS-003 124
- CONCEPTS AND STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE IN THE TECHNIQUE OF ALCOHOL ANALYSIS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS
HS-003 130
- DRINKING DRIVER ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS
HS-003 076
- Brady, Charles J.**
THE DRINKING DRIVER PROBLEM
HS-005 926
- Brady, J. G.**
AN ANALYSIS OF PROBLEM DRINKER DIAGNOSIS AND REFERRAL ACTIVITY. ANALYTIC STUDY NO. 5
HS-801 077
- Braunstein, L**
MIND-ALTERING DRUGS AND DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR: ALCOHOL
HS-003 293
- Braunstein, PW**
THE DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVER VERSUS THE LAW
HS-002 702
- Brennan, M. E.**
USE OF VIDEOTAPE AND PERSONALITY TESTING IN DETECTION AND STUDY
HS-013 968
- Brenner, Berthold**
THE RATE OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT INVOLVEMENT ASSOCIATED WITH PATTERNS OF ALCOHOL USE
HS-007 970
- Brenner, R.**
INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF ROAD SAFETY
HS-810 245
- Brenner, Robert**
TESTIMONY ON PENDING MATTERS RELATING TO THE HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS
HS-810 079
- THE SAFE VEHICLE OPERATOR (HIGHWAY)
HS-810 058
- Bressler, L. D.**
COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND DRIVING--A STUDY OF DRUG USAGE AND DRIVING HISTORIES AMONG ARRESTEES IN SIX METROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE U.S.
HS-012 868
- COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 648
- Brettel, H.-F.**
DIE ALKOHOLBEGUTACHTUNG BEI TRAUMATISIERTEN UND NARKOTISIERTEN (THE EVALUATION OF BLOOD ALCOHOL IN TRAUMATIZED AND ANESTHETIZED INDIVIDUALS)
HS-016 069
- Bridge, C. J.**
ALCOHOLISM AND DRIVING
HS-013 319
- Brittain, William H. , Jr.**
MISCELLANEOUS RAMBLINGS ON AUTOMOTIVE SAFETY
HS-009 473
- Brody, L.**
THE TRAFFIC SAFETY STORY. A BLACK-AND-WHITE PAPER
HS-011 866
- Bronfman, B. H.**
AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT. ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (OREGON)
HS-801 069
- AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT. ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (WASHINGTON)
HS-801 070
- Brown, DJ**
EFFECT OF D-AMPHETAMINE AND ALCOHOL ON ATTENTIVE MOTOR PERFORMANCE IN HUMAN SUBJECTS
HS-001 263
- Brown, G.**
RANDOM TESTS AND HOSPITAL TESTS FOR BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS
HS-013 389
- Brown, GW**
THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN IOWA MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
HS-004 199
- Brown, I. D. R.**
THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT [MASS COMMUNICATION SAFETY] CAMPAIGN COMPONENTS UPON BEHAVIOUR CHANGE IN ROAD USERS
HS-016 992
- Brown, I.D.**
HUMAN FACTORS IN THE CONTROL OF ROAD VEHICLES
HS-005 868
- Brown, M.**
DRINKING DRIVERS IN AN ALCOHOLISM PROGRAM
HS-016 245
- Brown, Stuart L.**
AUTOMOBILE DEATH SYNDROME
HS-008 837
- Brown, V. R.**
SOLID-STATE BREATH ALCOHOL VEHICLE INTERLOCK SYSTEM
HS-012 926

May 15, 1976

- Brownlie, A. R.**
DRINK, DRUGS AND DRIVING
HS-012 459
- Bryk, J. A.**
ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES: SOLID ROCK AND
SHIFTING SANDS
HS-013 025
- Buikhuisen, W.**
TRAFFIC PERCEPTION UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF
ALCOHOL
HS-011 880
- Bunt, A. A.**
SOME REMARKS ON THE EFFECT OF DRUGS, LACK
OF SLEEP AND LOUD NOISE ON HUMAN PER-
FORMANCE
HS-013 463
- Buran, David J.**
ALCOHOLISM SHOULD BE A REPORTABLE DIS-
EASE. A PANEL DISCUSSION. INTRODUCTORY RE-
MARKS
HS-008 603
- Burg, A.**
ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 435
- Burg, E.**
DRINKING DRIVERS IN AN ALCOHOLISM PROGRAM
HS-016 245
- Burgener, V. E.**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY CURRICULUM
WORKSHOPS FOR K-12 KEY PERSONNEL. FINAL RE-
PORT
HS-801 149
- Burgess, Isabel A. ,**
YOUTH AND TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION. SPE-
CIAL STUDY
HS-011 032
- Burke, John**
SAFE DRIVING: NO. 1 STATUS SYMBOL
HS-005 693
- Burton, D. S.**
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: HUMAN CAUSES
AND INJURIES SUSTAINED. AN IN-DEPTH STUDY
OF 35 [ALCOHOL RELATED] ACCIDENTS
HS-016 785
- Cady, C.**
ASAP--A VENTURE INTO THE DRINKING DRIVING
PROBLEM
HS-013 890
- Cake, L. J.**
THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT [MASS COMMUNICA-
TION SAFETY] CAMPAIGN COMPONENTS UPON
BEHAVIOUR CHANGE IN ROAD USERS
HS-016 992
- Callahan, Joseph M.**
TOMS RAPS ROAD TOLL. SAFETY DIRECTOR
PLEDGES TOUGH MOVES
HS-009 724
- Calvin, R. M.**
A PROFILE OF OUR YOUTH SAFETY PROBLEM
HS-013 897
- Cameron, C.**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON CHOICE REACTION
TIME
HS-015 650
- THE OPTIMUM AGE FOR DRIVER LICENSING
HS-013 374
- Campbell, E. F.**
THE ROAD USER
HS-014 118
- Campbell, E.**
WHITHER TRAFFIC INJURY RESEARCH ON THE
CANADIAN SCENE? A GOOD QUESTION
HS-700 477
- Campbell, Earl F.**
OPINION POLL OF CALIFORNIA LICENSED
DRIVERS
HS-004 832
- Campbell, EOF**
ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHI-
CLE ACCIDENTS
HS-005 683
- Campbell, G. D.**
AN INTERNATIONAL STUDY OF ALCOHOL AND
HIGHWAY SAFETY--INTERIM REPORT
HS-012 533
- Campbell, H. E.**
THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC AC-
CIDENTS AND MEASURES NEEDED TO SOLVE THE
PROBLEM
HS-000 387
- TWO DEFINITIVE FACTORS IN TRAFFIC DEATHS
AND INJURIES: THE DRINKING DRIVER AND CAR
DESIGN
HS-014 175
- Campbell, H. Emerson**
TRAFFIC DEATHS GO UP AGAIN. ROLE OF THE AL-
COHOLIC DRIVER. OUR PRESENT CONTROL
METHODS
HS-005 680
- Campbell, Horace E.**
FEDERAL SAFETY SPECIFICATIONS FOR AUTOMO-
BILES, TRUCKS, AND BUSES
HS-009 965
- THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC
"ACCIDENTS"
HS-005 962
- Campbell, HE**
THE PHYSICIAN AND THE MOTOR CAR
HS-004 257
- TRAFFIC DEATHS GO UP AGAIN, ROLE OF THE AL-
COHOLIC DRIVER: OUR PRESENT CONTROL
METHODS
HS-002 457

- Camps, Francis E.**
SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE
ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967
HS-010 381
- Cannon, J. F.**
EMT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION: A CLINICAL
TRIAL
HS-014 535
- Cannon, P.J.**
THE PHARMACOLOGY OF DRIVING AND THE LAW
WITH SPECIAL 2 REFERENCE TO ALCOHOL
HS-004 760
- Cannon, PJ**
ALCOHOL IN THE DRIVER
HS-003 695
- Carlson, W. L.**
AGE, EXPOSURE, AND ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN
NIGHT CRASHES
HS-015 314
ANALYSIS AND REPORTING OF BLOOD ALCOHOL
CONCENTRATIONS OF MICHIGAN TRAFFIC FATALI-
TIES
HS-013 625
- Carlson, William L.**
ALCOHOL ABUSE AND TRAFFIC SAFETY: A STUDY
OF FATALITIES, DWI OFFENDERS, ALCOHOLICS,
AND COURT-RELATED TREATMENT APPROACHES
HS-800 409
ALCOHOL IN THE NIGHT: A SUMMARY
HS-011 357
- Carnahan, J. E.**
DEVELOPMENT OF COURSE AND MATERIALS FOR
TRAINING IN DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT; DETEC-
TION, APPREHENSION AND TESTIMONY. FINAL RE-
PORT
HS-801 289
DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT.
COURSE GUIDE
HS-801 221
DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT.
EVALUATION AIDS PACKET AND MEDIA LOG
HS-801 345
DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. IN-
STRUCTOR'S MANUAL
HS-801 222
DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. STU-
DENT MANUAL
HS-801 321
POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. COURSE
GUIDE
HS-013 134
POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. INSTRU-
CTOR'S MANUAL
HS-013 135
POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. STUDENT
MANUAL
HS-013 136
POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. TECHNICAL
REPORT
HS-013 133
- Carpenter, J. A.**
THE JOINT ACTION OF ALCOHOL MEPROBAMATE.
THE JOINT ACTION OF ALCOHOL AND
AMPHETAMINES.
HS-015 156
- Carpenter, John A.**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL
PROCESSES. A CRITICAL REVIEW WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL.
HS-006 288
- Carpenter, JA**
CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PSYCHOLOGY TO THE
STUDY OF DRINKING AND DRIVING
HS-003 373
- Carr, B.**
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH
METHODOLOGY FOR ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF
DRINKING-DRIVING-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEA-
SURES WORKSHOP. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 220
- Case, Harry W.,**
ALCOHOL LEVEL AND DRIVING PERFORMANCE.
FINAL REPORT
HS-011 103
- Cassie, A.B.**
ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-006 914
- Centybear, T. M.**
ALCOHOL, SLEEP DEPRIVATION, AND DRIVING
SPEED EFFECTS UPON CONTROL USE DURING
DRIVING
HS-014 851
- Chafetz, Morris E.**
THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM: A STUDY OF
PROGRAMS AND PROBLEMS
HS-007 064
- Chalfant, Milo W.**
MARYLAND'S HIGHWAY SAFETY NEEDS IN
DRIVER LICENSING
HS-007 939
- Chapman, A. L.**
THE DEAF DRIVER--IN PERSPECTIVE
HS-012 272
- Chapman, M.**
ALCOHOLISM IN A PROBLEM DRIVER GROUP: A
FIELD TRIAL OF THE MICHIGAN ALCOHOLISM
SCREENING TEST (MAST)
HS-011 489
- Chapman, M. M.**
AN ANALYSIS OF DRINKING AND DRIVING SUR-
VEY DATA
HS-014 357
HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT DRINKING AND DRIVING
BEHAVIOR
HS-014 358
OPERATIONAL EVALUATION OF COURT
PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM-DRINK-
ING DRIVERS
HS-016 247

May 15, 1976

- THE 1970-71 WASHTENAW COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT
HS-801 063
- THE 1971 SURVEY OF WASHTENAW COUNTY PHYSICIANS CONCERNING ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS
HS-801 064
- WASHTENAW AND JACKSON COUNTIES 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS
HS-801 066
- WASHTENAW COUNTY ATTORNEY, 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS
HS-801 090
- WASHTENAW COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, 1971 SURVEY ON ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS
HS-801 065
- Chappell, Duncan**
JUSTICE FOR THE INDIVIDUAL
HS-010 444
- Charlebois, Rita**
THE BREATHALYZER
HS-007 319
- Chastain, JD**
THE EFFECTS OF 0.10 PER CENT BLOOD ALCOHOL ON DRIVING ABILITY
HS-001 511
- Chatfield, B. V.**
FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE INTERSTATE SYSTEM, 1968-71
HS-012 474
- Chicovsky, D. W.**
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN URBAN VEHICLE
HS-013 213
- Chicovsky, T. G.**
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN URBAN VEHICLE
HS-013 213
- Chiles, W. Dean**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON COMPLEX PERFORMANCE
HS-008 880
- Chosalland, A.**
DETECTION AND SANCTIONS OF THE STATE OF INTOXICATION IN DRIVERS (DETECTION ET SANCTIONS DE L'ETAT ALCOOLIQUE DES CONDUCTEURS)
HS-009 042
- Christie, AW**
THE NIGHT ACCIDENT PROBLEM AND THE EFFECT OF PUBLIC LIGHTING
HS-004 193
- Chubb, N. C.**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND D-AMPHETAMINE UPON MOOD AND VOLITION
HS-016 208
- Clare, A. W.**
ALCOHOLISM AND ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-015 274
- Clark, Bernard H.,**
FATAL PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS IN WEST VIRGINIA, CALENDAR YEAR 1970
HS-010 981
- Clark, C. D.**
A COMPARISON OF THE DRIVING RECORDS AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THREE ALCOHOL-INVOLVED POPULATIONS AND A RANDOM SAMPLE OF DRIVERS
HS-012 074
- A THREE YEAR COMPARISON OF ALCOHOL RELATED DRIVING BEHAVIOR IN WASHTENAW COUNTY, MICHIGAN
HS-014 181
- ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM POLICE COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 048
- ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM JUDICIAL, REFERRAL AND DIAGNOSTIC ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 049
- ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM TREATMENT COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 050
- ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM CRASH CRITERIA MEASURES. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 051
- Clark, Cheryl D.**
ALCOHOL ABUSE AND TRAFFIC SAFETY: A STUDY OF FATALITIES, DWI OFFENDERS, ALCOHOLICS, AND COURT-RELATED TREATMENT APPROACHES
HS-800 409
- ALCOHOL IN THE NIGHT: A SUMMARY
HS-011 357
- Clark, F. A.**
ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM TREATMENT COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 050
- ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM CRASH CRITERIA MEASURES. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 051
- THE EFFECT OF LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE ON YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 213
- Clark, Jr., J. M.**
EFFECT OF BLOOD-ALCOHOL LEVEL ON DRIVER PROFICIENCY
HS-014 724

- Clark, Terence J.**
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED IMPLIED CONSENT
STATUTE IN OHIO
HS-005 682
- Clay, M. L.**
CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS, AL-
COHOLIC AND OTHERWISE
HS-016 929
- Clayton, A. B.**
A REPORT ON THE ROAD ACCIDENT RESEARCH
PROJECT TO THE SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL.
TRANSPORT SAFETY VOL. 2
HS-014 684
A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN
TRANQUILIZERS AND SMALL AMOUNTS OF AL-
COHOL UPON DRIVING PERFORMANCE
HS-014 685
ALCOHOL AND ADULT PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES
HS-014 538
THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN TRANQUILIZERS AND
ALCOHOL UPON KINETIC VISUAL ACUITY
HS-012 864
- Cleven, A.**
BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM FOR BREATH EX-
AMINER SPECIALISTS. STUDENT STUDY GUIDE
HS-800 538
- Cleven, A. M.**
DWI INSTRUCTOR TRAINING INSTITUTE: FINAL RE-
PORT
HS-801 652
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES. CRASH INJURY
MANAGEMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICERS. COURSE GUIDE
HS-820 284
- Coates, R. L.,**
BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS UPON ADMIS-
SION TO A HOSPITAL CASUALTY DEPARTMENT
HS-010 819
- Cobb, , , J. C.**
REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 4, OVERALL EN-
FORCEMENT
HS-801 694
- Cobb, J.**
ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES; PHASE 1: HIGH RISK DRIVER
STUDY PLAN. REPORT
HS-801 433
- Cobb, Jr. , , J. C.**
METHODS EMPLOYED BY ASAP ENFORCEMENT
COUNTERMEASURES TO RECORD THE BEHAVIOR
OF DRINKING DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT [VOL. 1]
HS-801 636
REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS, FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2, SOBRIETY TEST-
ING REPORT
HS-801 692
- REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3, PATROL DEPLOY-
MENT AND STRATEGIES
HS-801 693**
- Cochrane, Alan D.**
CURRENT STATUS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RELATED
RECORDS IN FLORIDA
HS-008 128
- Codwell, BB**
DRINKING DRIVERS IN AN EASTERN ONTARIO
CITY
HS-004 198
- Coggins, G. L.,**
BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS UPON ADMIS-
SION TO A HOSPITAL CASUALTY DEPARTMENT
HS-010 819
- Cohen, J**
DANGER ON THE ROAD
HS-003 927
- Cohen, John**
STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS IN THE STUDY OF
ROAD TRAFFIC AND ALCOHOL
HS-003 289
THE RISK TAKEN IN DRIVING UNDER THE IN-
FLUENCE OF ALCOHOL
HS-700 192
- Cohn, J**
COMPARATIVE PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF AC-
CIDENTAL AND SUICIDAL DEATH
HS-003 956
- Coldwell, B. B.**
EFFECT OF INGESTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS ON
AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL
HS-016 209
- Colquhoun, WP**
EFFECT OF SMALL DOSES OF ALCOHOL ON A
SKILL RESEMBLING DRIVING
HS-001 984
- Colwell, GJH**
NOVA SCOTIA GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETER-
MINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR-VEHICLE
HS-004 175
- Comerford, B.**
EFFECT OF BETA-ADRENERGIC BLOCKADE AND
ALCOHOL ON SIMULATED CAR DRIVING
HS-010 414
- Compton, M. J.**
A THREE YEAR COMPARISON OF ALCOHOL RE-
LATED DRIVING BEHAVIOR IN WASHTENAW
COUNTY, MICHIGAN
HS-014 181
- Connell, Brian J.**
A STATUS REPORT ON THE NATIONAL DRIVER RE-
GISTER
HS-810 178
- Conrath, C. W.**
PEDESTRIAN LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES
HS-801 381

May 15, 1976

- Cooney, J. G.**
ALCOHOLISM AND ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-015 274
- Cooper, M.**
LEGAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG INVOLVEMENT IN HIGHWAY SAFETY--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 656
- Copeman, A.**
THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND NOISE ON COMPONENTS OF A TRACKING AND MONITORING TASK
HS-700 099
- Cosper, R**
SOCIAL CORRELATES OF DRINKING AND DRIVING
HS-003 368
- Coughlin, Jr., Leo J**
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS AND PASSENGER MISCONDUCT
HS-008 321
- Cramton, Rober C.**
THE PROBLEM OF THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-004 696
- Cramton, RC**
DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND LEGAL SANCTIONS. A STUDY OF DETERRENCE
HS-005 979
- Crancer, Alfred Jr.**
THE EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA AND ALCOHOL ON SIMULATED DRIVING PERFORMANCE
HS-005 443
- Crancer, Jr; A**
DRIVING RECORDS OF PERSONS HOSPITALIZED FOR SUICIDE GESTURES
HS-004 970
DRIVING RECORDS OF PERSONS WITH SELECTED CHRONIC DISEASES
HS-004 972
- Crancer, JA**
THE CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC AS A MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR
HS-003 019
- Crittenden, Bradford M.**
AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERING EFFECTIVENESS IN STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS
HS-810 049
PROGRESS OF STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS UNDER SAFETY STANDARDS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU
HS-810 134
THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM
HS-810 128
- Crittenden, BM**
THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS
HS-002 145
- Cromack, J. Robert**
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FINAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 13 JUNE 1969 TO 31 JULY 1970
HS-800 320
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. VOL. 1. TECHNICAL REPORT. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 597
- Cromack, J. Robert,**
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. VOL. 1. FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT
HS-800 650
- Cross, K. D.**
A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE ON THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN BICYCLE/MOTOR-VEHICLE CRASHES. INTERIM REPORT
HS-801 418
- Crowther, R. F.**
THE ROLE OF THE DRINKING DRIVER IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. (THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY.) (DIE ROLLE DES ALKOHOLISIERTEN FAHRERS BEI VERKEHRSUNFALLEN. (GRAND RAPIDS STUDIE))
HS-016 059
- Cucchiaro, S.**
THE EFFECT OF THE 18-YEAR OLD DRINKING AGE ON AUTO ACCIDENTS
HS-015 459
- Daane, J.**
DRINKING DRIVERS IN AN ALCOHOLISM PROGRAM
HS-016 245
- Daetwiler, Richard D.**
DENVER ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER
HS-011 298
- Daily, J.**
ACUTE TOLERANCE TO BEHAVIORAL IMPAIRMENT BY ALCOHOL IN MODERATE AND HEAVY DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 160
- Dankenbring, William F.**
ACCIDENTS DON'T HAPPEN, THEY ARE CAUSED
HS-008 232
- Dark, Harris Edward**
DANGER: NIGHT DRIVING AHEAD
HS-009 611
- Dark, HE**
DRUGS, DRIVING, DANGER
HS-006 301
- Darroch, F.**
EFFECT OF INGESTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL
HS-016 209
- Daugherty, R. D.**
ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION TECHNICIAN INSTRUCTOR TRAINING INSTITUTE, VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 845

- Daugherty, Ronald D.**
EXPANSION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL
PROGRAMS TO ACCOMMODATE HIGHWAY SAFETY
MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS. VOL. 3
HS-800 557
- Davies, D.L.**
THE PROBLEM OF NORMAL DRINKING IN
RECOVERED ALCOHOL ADDICTS
HS-001 529
- Davis, B. O. , Jr.**
SAFETY PRIORITIES OF THE FUTURE--DRIVER CON-
TROL PROGRAM
HS-012 536
- Davis, Joseph H.**
CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN
FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. DADE COUNTY
FLORIDA, 1956-1968
HS-009 130
- MARIHUANA AND AUTOMOBILE CRASHES
HS-008 984
- Davis, RA**
A STUDY OF PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES IN WAYNE
COUNTY, MICHIGAN
HS-005 380
- Davison, A.**
FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN BRISBANE FROM
1935 TO 1964
HS-006 551
- THE DRINKING DRIVER ON THE DRIVING
DRINKER? ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM AND OTHER
FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-010 270
- Day, Yvonne L.**
CURRENT STATUS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RELATED
RECORDS IN FLORIDA
HS-008 128
- De Lellis, J. D.**
ALCOHOL PUBLIC EDUCATION LITERATURE-AL-
COHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE
REVIEW. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 184
- Dearnaley, E. J.**
THE RISK TAKEN IN DRIVING UNDER THE IN-
FLUENCE OF ALCOHOL
HS-700 192
- Dehner, L. P.**
FATAL MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENTS OF MILITARY
PERSONNEL: A STUDY OF 223 CASES
HS-014 149
- Delay, Jack C**
THE EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA AND ALCOHOL ON
SIMULATED DRIVING PERFORMANCE
HS-005 443
- Dellen, T.R.**
SEAT BELTS SAVE LIVES
HS-005 782
- Dempster, J.W.S.**
THE ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967 AND ITS EFFECT ON
ROAD ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
HS-006 180
- Derrick, E.H.**
FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN BRISBANE FROM
1935 TO 1964
HS-006 551
- DePrey, B**
DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON AUDITO-
RY VIGILANCE AND DIVIDED-ATTENTION TASKS
HS-002 080
- Didenko, D.,**
RESULTS OF THE SANTA MONICA PROTOTYPE PRO-
GRAM TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING
DRIVERS. VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 636
- Didenko, O.,**
COMMUNITY DEMONSTRATION PLAN TO ASSIST
AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 2.
FINAL REPORT
HS-800 635
- Didenko, O.R.**
DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT.
FINAL REPORT. VOL. 1
HS-800 699
- Didenko, Oksana R.**
DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT.
ANNUAL REPORT
HS-800 407
- Dihlberg, A.**
A STUDY ON ARRESTS AND DISPOSITION OF AL-
COHOL-DRUGS AND DRIVING CASES IN NEW YORK
STATE
HS-012 111
- Dille, James M**
THE EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA AND ALCOHOL ON
SIMULATED DRIVING PERFORMANCE
HS-005 443
- Dimas, George C.**
COMMUNITY ISSUES: ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC
PROBLEMS...WHAT LIES AHEAD?
HS-008 824
- Dingman, R**
ETIOLOGY OF MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MECHANISMS OF IN-
JURY
HS-003 846
- Ditman, KS**
ALCOHOLISM
HS-004 254
- Dixon, James W.**
CURRENT STATUS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RELATED
RECORDS IN FLORIDA
HS-008 128

May 15, 1976

DiMaio, D. J.

A SURVEY OF SUDDEN, UNEXPECTED DEATHS IN
AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS

HS-012 413

Doenicke, A.

THE USE OF ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY TO
MEASURE RECOVERY TIME AFTER INTRAVENOUS
ANAESTHESIA

HS-005 280

Donaldson, C.

OREGON STATE POLICE USE RECORDER FOR DWI
CONVICTIONS

HS-700 052

Donigan, Robert L.

RECENT CASES INDICATE COURTS' AWARENESS
OF TRAFFIC PROBLEM. PART 1

HS-005 649

THE DRINKING DRIVER AND THE MOVIES

HS-005 679

Dotzauer, G.

ALKOHOLFARTEN AUF DEM VW-SIMULATOR
(ALCOHOL TEST DRIVES ON THE VW-SIMULATOR)

HS-016 071

Dougherty, J. D.

LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY
INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 2--INSTRUMENT
SCREENING EXPERIMENTS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 926

Douglas, A. W.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DETECTION AND DETER-
RENCE

HS-013 388

Douglas, W.

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 436

Douglass OCompton, R. L. , R. L. OD, C. P00jo

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT ON PHASE 1

HS-801 434

Douglass, R. L.

A STRATEGY TO MEASURE THE PREVALANCE OF
LATE SYMPTOMATIC ALCOHOLISM

HS-013 626

A STUDY OF 25 PRINT ADVERTISEMENTS ON
DRINKING AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT

HS-016 052

A THREE YEAR COMPARISON OF ALCOHOL RE-
LATED DRIVING BEHAVIOR IN WASHTENAW
COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-014 181

DESIGN ISSUES OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE
LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH
INVOLVEMENT

HS-015 330

EMPIRICAL DEVELOPMENT OF A SURROGATE
MEASURE OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN OFFI-
CAL ACCIDENT DATA

HS-015 313

RESULTS OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE LOWER
LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH IN-
VOLVEMENT

HS-016 134

THE EFFECT OF LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE ON
YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 213

THE OPERATIONAL MEANING OF REPORTED AL-
COHOL INVOLVEMENT IN OFFICIAL STATE AC-
CIDENT DATA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

HS-015 312

Dreveskracht, C. L.

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. IN-
STRUCTOR'S MANUAL

HS-801 222

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. STU-
DENT MANUAL

HS-801 321

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT.
EVALUATION AIDS PACKET AND MEDIA LOG

HS-801 345

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. INSTRU-
TOR'S MANUAL

HS-013 135

POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. STUDENT
MANUAL

HS-013 136

Drew, GC

EFFECT OF SMALL DOSES OF ALCOHOL ON A
SKILL RESEMBLING DRIVING

HS-001 984

Driessen, G. J.

ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES: SOLID ROCK AND
SHIFTING SANDS

HS-013 025

Dudek, Conrad L.

A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF WRONG-WAY DRIV-
ING IN TEXAS

HS-011 226

Duggan, A.W.

TRAFFIC CRASHES IN BRISBANE. AN ENGINEER-
ING, MEDICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

HS-011 931

Duncan, J. A.

THE PRESENCE OF ALCOHOL IN THE GENERAL
DRIVING POPULATION

HS-013 354

Dunn, C

MAKING STREETS AND HIGHWAYS SAFER: EN-
FORCEMENT IS THE KEY

HS-003 664

Dunn, Hampton

BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE . A STUDY OF 371 FATAL
ACCIDENTS IN FLORIDA. MAY 30TH-SEPT. 2ND, 1968

HS-009 017

Dunn, P. J.

THE YOUNG DRIVER SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF
A YOUNG DRIVER

HS-013 373

- Dustman, Robert E.,**
THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON SENSORY
PHENOMENA AND COGNITIVE AND MOTOR TASKS
HS-011 170
- Dysinger, P. W.**
NONFATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN RELATION TO
BIOGRAPHICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS
FACTORS
HS-013 295
- Eames, Wendell G.**
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S COLLISION DATA
NEEDS
HS-800 331
- Ebeling, Charles E.**
ALCOHOL-TRAFFIC LEGISLATION. A REPORT OF
PROGRESS
HS-009 323
- Economos, James P.**
THE FINE LINES IN TRAFFIC VIOLENCE
HS-005 651
- Edland, John F.**
VEHICULAR SUICIDE
HS-800 437
- Edwards, John A.**
RESEARCH, THERE IS A PAYOFF× A PANEL
HS-010 541
- Edwards, W.**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILL
AND DECISION-MAKING IN A DRIVING TASK
HS-014 844
- Eelkema, Robert C.**
A STATISTICAL PILOT STUDY ON THE RELATION-
SHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS, TRAFFIC VIOLA-
TIONS AND ACCIDENTS
HS-007 247
- A STATISTICAL STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS AND TRAFFIC AC-
CIDENTS
HS-007 346
- Ehrlich, NJ**
A SCREENING PROGRAM TO DETECT ALCOHOLISM
IN TRAFFIC OFFENDERS
HS-001 385
- Ekholmxf, A.**
THE LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF BLOOD AL-
COHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN DRIVERS
HS-011 883
- Ellingstad, V. S.**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING PER-
FORMANCE: SEX DIFFERENCES
HS-014 344
- English, J. W.**
PEDESTRIAN LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES
HS-801 381
- Enticknap, JB**
DRIVING AND SOCIAL DRINKING
HS-003 776
- Epstein, Joel D.**
A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON ALCOHOL-INVOLVED
CRASHES IN WASHTENAW COUNTY,
MICHIGAN
HS-010 469
- Erwin, RE**
DEFENSE OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF DRIVING
WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL
HS-006 115
- Ewing, J. A.**
SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL,
METHAPYRILINE, AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ON
DRIVERS' EYE MOVEMENTS AND TRACKING ER-
RORS IN SIMULATED DANGEROUS SITUATIONS
HS-013 117
- Ewing, M.R.**
BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ADULT PATIENTS
ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL AFTER ROAD TRAFFIC
ACCIDENTS
HS-006 915
- Fagerstrom, D**
THE ABC S OF ALCOHOLISM
HS-004 032
- Farmer, P. J.**
PANEL DISCUSSION ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES IN
CONTROLLING EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS
ON DRIVER BEHAVIOUR
HS-015 596
- REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF LEGISLATIVE AND
ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE USE
OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS
HS-015 588
- Faulkner, DM**
ENFORCED CLINIC TREATMENT OF PAROLED
CRIMINAL ALCOHOLICS, A PILOT EVALUATION
HS-002 081
- Feegel, John R.**
SINGLE MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN
CUYAHOGA COUNTY (OHIO): 1958-1963
HS-005 259
- Feldman, MP**
PSYCHOLOGY AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING. 1.
MAN DRIVES AS HE LIVES - PSYCHOLOGICAL FAC-
TORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-007 031
- Fell, J. C.**
A HUMAN FACTORS ANALYSIS OF MOST RESPONSI-
BLE DRIVERS IN FATAL ACCIDENTS, TECHNICAL
REPORT
HS-801 144
- A MOTOR ACCIDENT CAUSAL SYSTEM; THE
HUMAN ELEMENT. TECHNICAL REPORT
HS-801 214
- SPECIAL ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION STUDIES: THE
ROLE OF ALCOHOL/DRUG INVOLVEMENT
HS-012 858
- SPECIAL ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION STUDIES: THE
ROLE OF ALCOHOL/DRUG INVOLVEMENT
HS-820 235

May 15, 1976

Fennessy, Edmund F.

A STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF HOT PURSUIT BY
THE POLICE

HS-800 275

Ferre, Jr., J.

THE EFFECT OF THE 18-YEAR OLD DRINKING AGE
ON AUTO ACCIDENTS

HS-015 459

Ferrence, R. G.

FATAL CRASHES AMONG MICHIGAN YOUTH FOL-
LOWING REDUCTION OF THE LEGAL DRINKING
AGE. CORRESPONDENCE AND RESPONSE

HS-016 295

Field, Alexander C., Jr.

THE DRINKING DRIVER: CHICAGO'S QUEST FOR A
NEW ETHIC

HS-009 938

Filkins, L. D.

A THREE YEAR COMPARISON OF ALCOHOL RE-
LATED DRIVING BEHAVIOR IN WASHTENAW
COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-014 181

ANALYSIS AND REPORTING OF BLOOD ALCOHOL
CONCENTRATIONS OF MICHIGAN TRAFFIC FATALI-
TIES

HS-013 625

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT ON PHASE 1

HS-801 434

DESIGN ISSUES OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE
LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH
INVOLVEMENT

HS-015 330

EMPIRICAL DEVELOPMENT OF A SURROGATE
MEASURE OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN OFFI-
CAL ACCIDENT DATA

HS-015 313

FIELD EVALUATION OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR
IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 091

OPERATIONAL EVALUATION OF COURT
PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM-DRINK-
ING DRIVERS

HS-016 247

THE EFFECT OF LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE ON
YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 213

WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION
PROGRAM EVALUATION SUMMARY; FINAL REPORT

HS-801 140

Filkins, L. D.,

COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM
DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT. PHASE 2

HS-800 631

COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM
DRINKERS. VOL. 2. SUPPLEMENTAL READINGS

HS-800 633

Filkins, Lyle D., ED.

PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY
RESPONSE TO ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY

CRASHES. A WORKING CONFERENCE HELD
NOVEMBER 18 AND 19, 1969 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF
MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR

HS-008 821

Filkins, Lyle D.

ALCOHOL ABUSE AND TRAFFIC SAFETY: A STUDY
OF FATALITIES, DWI OFFENDERS, ALCOHOLICS,
AND COURT-RELATED TREATMENT APPROACHES

HS-800 409

ELEMENTS OF A COMBINED HEALTH-LEGAL AP-
PROACH TO THE CONTROL OF THE PROBLEM-
DRINKING DRIVER

HS-008 827

RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES

HS-008 836

Fillman, Eldon

AUTOMOBILES-HIGHWAYS-DEATHS AN ANALYSIS
OF OUR AUTOMOBILE 2 CULTURE IN RELATION TO
DEATH AND INJURY ON THE HIGHWAY

HS-005 731

Finch, John R.

PSYCHOLOGICAL AUTOPSY

HS-800 337

Finkle, Bryan S.

DRUGS IN DRINKING DRIVERS: A STUDY OF 2,500
CASES

HS-007 145

THE IDENTIFICATION, QUANTITATIVE DETER-
MINATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEPROBAMATE
AND GLUTETHIMIDE IN BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL

HS-007 382

Finkle, BS

THE OCCURRENCE OF SOME DRUGS AND TOXIC
AGENTS ENCOUNTERED IN DRINKING DRIVER IN-
VESTIGATIONS

HS-003 111

Finn, P.

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
FOR JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL, VOL.1

HS-800 709

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL, VOL. 1

HS-800 705

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A
TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 706

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY LEVEL VOL.1

HS-800 707

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY LEVEL. VOL. 2, A
TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 708

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A
TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 710

- ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP
FOR ALCOHOL REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT
PERSONNEL
HS-801 116
- ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP
FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS
HS-801 114
- ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP
FOR LOCAL OFFICIALS
HS-801 115
- ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP
FOR STATE OFFICIALS
HS-801 117
- ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP
FOR THE JUDICIARY
HS-801 118
- Fisher, E. C.**
VEHICLE TRAFFIC LAW. REV. ED.
HS-015 995
- Fisher, Edward C.**
RECENT CASES INDICATE COURTS' AWARENESS
OF TRAFFIC PROBLEM. PART 1
HS-005 649
- THE DRINKING DRIVER AND THE MOVIES
HS-005 679
- Fisher, G.**
A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE ON THE ROLE OF
ALCOHOL IN BICYCLE/MOTOR-VEHICLE CRASHES.
INTERIM REPORT
HS-801 418
- Fisher, R. S.**
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
FINAL REPORT
HS-800 782
- Fisher, Russell S.**
ALCOHOL AND THE IMPAIRED DRIVER: A MANUAL
ON THE MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS OF CHEMICAL
TESTS FOR INTOXICATION
HS-005 900
- Fisher, RS**
THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN TRAFFIC FATALITIES
IN MARYLAND
HS-004 137
- Flora, J. D.**
ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT ON PHASE 1
HS-801 434
- DESIGN ISSUES OF A LEGAL IMPACT STUDY: THE
LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE AND YOUTH CRASH
INVOLVEMENT
HS-015 330
- Flores, A. L.**
BLOOD-ALCOHOL PROFICIENCY TEST PROGRAM.
INTERIM REPORT
HS-801 332
- REBREATHED AIR AS A REFERENCE FOR BREATH-
ALCOHOL TESTERS. INTERIM REPORT
HS-801 333
- RESULTS OF THE FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL QUALIFICA-
TION TESTING OF DEVICES TO MEASURE BREATH
ALCOHOL. INTERIM REPORT
HS-801 355
- Fogarty, William J.,**
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
FINAL REPORT 1970-71
HS-800 617
- Forney, R. B.**
ETHANOL, OTHER CHEMICALS AND THEIR POTEN-
TIAL COMBINATION WHICH MAY INFLUENCE AU-
TOMOBILE DRIVING PERFORMANCE--ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL
REPORT
HS-801 658
- Forney, Robert B.**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL IN COMBINATION WITH
DRUGS
HS-005 278
- Forney, RB**
ALCOHOL ACCUMULATION IN HUMANS AFTER
PROLONGED DRINKING
HS-001 265
- COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF
CHLORMEZANONE WITH ASPIRIN AND PLACEBO
ON PERFORMANCE UNDER DELAYED AUDITORY
FEEDBACK (DAF)
HS-001 266
- DELAYED AUDIO FEEDBACK (DAF) FOR INDUC-
TION OF ANXIETY
HS-003 364
- DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE, ETHANOL AND DEXTRO-
AMPHETAMINE-X ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON
PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS STRESSED
WITH DELAYED AUDITOR FEEDBACK (DAF)
HS-001 262
- MEASUREMENT OF ATTENTIVE MOTOR PER-
FORMANCE AFTER ALCOHOL
HS-002 875
- MEPROBAMATE, ETHANOL, OR MEPROBAMATE-
ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF
HUMAN SUBJECTS UNDER DELAYED AUDIOFEED-
BACK (DAF)
HS-001 264
- Fox, A.R.**
BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ADULT PATIENTS
ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL AFTER ROAD TRAFFIC
ACCIDENTS
HS-006 915
- Fox, BH**
BEHAVIOR OF ALCOHOL IN THE BODY. EFFECT OF
ALCOHOL ON BEHAVIOR
HS-004 967
- DETERRENT TO DRINKING AND DRIVING IN AL-
COHOL MISUSERS
HS-001 386
- THE PROBLEM OF COUNTERMEASURES IN DRINK-
ING AND DRIVING
HS-003 286

May 15, 1976

- Frasner, DA**
SOCIETYS RESPONSIBILITY IN TRAFFIC SAFETY: A
PANEL DISCUSSION
HS-006 063
- Frazier, W. H.**
EMT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION: A CLINICAL
TRIAL
HS-014 535
- Freedman, K.**
DRINKING AND DRIVING IN SYDNEY: A COMMUNI-
TY SURVEY OF BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES. RE-
PORT 1: AN OVERVIEW OF SEX AND AGE DIF-
FERENCES
HS-013 839
- Freeman, Simon**
THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-003 696
THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-004 759
- Freeman, Silon**
THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-006 686
- Freimuth, HC**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY FATALITIES
HS-002 946
- Friebele, John D.**
A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF WRONG-WAY DRIV-
ING IN TEXAS
HS-011 226
- Fry, David**
THE DEADLY ALCOHOLIC
HS-003 285
- Fucigna, J.T.**
DWI INSTRUCTOR TRAINING INSTITUTE: FINAL RE-
PORT
HS-801 652
- Fuhrman, Herbert S.**
PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY
BUREAU OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANS-
PORTATION
HS-810 154
- Gallavan, M. L.**
PEDESTRIAN LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES
HS-801 381
- Gassert, FQ**
WHO SAYS THE SOCIAL DRINKER ISNT DAN-
GEROUS?
HS-006 069
- Gay, T. J.,**
BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS UPON ADMIS-
SION TO A HOSPITAL CASUALTY DEPARTMENT
HS-010 819
- Geller, Naomi K. , ed.**
PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY
RESPONSE TO ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY
CRASHES. A WORKING CONFERENCE HELD
NOVEMBER 18 AND 19, 1969 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF
MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR
HS-008 821
- Gemmell, Michael K.**
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC
SAFETY. GUIDE II: LEGAL AUTHORITY
HS-800 318
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC
SAFETY. GUIDE 6: STAFFING
HS-800 412
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC
SAFETY. GUIDE 8. FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL
SUPPORT
HS-800 483
- Gerber, S.R.**
SINGLE MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN
CUYAHOGA COUNTY (OHIO): 1958-1963
HS-005 259
- Gerstel, E. K.**
MECKLENBURG ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PRO-
JECT. TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT MEASURES.
ANALYTICAL STUDY
HS-801 071
- Ghent, W. R.**
GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS
TO DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE
HS-016 104
- Gibbs, C. B.**
THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND FATIGUE ON DEC-
ISION PROCESSES AND THE PRECISION OF MOVE-
MENTS
HS-007 440
- Gikas, Donald F.**
CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
HS-008 266
- Gikas, PW**
CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
HS-003 355
- Gilbert, J. A. L.**
COLLECTION OF BASELINE DATA ON EFFECT OF
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-015 587
- Gird, J. J.**
LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY
INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 2--INSTRUMENT
SCREENING EXPERIMENTS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 926
- Glasscote, Raymond M.**
THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM: A STUDY OF
PROGRAMS AND PROBLEMS
HS-007 064
- Glatt, MM**
ALCOHOLISM IN "IMPAIRED" AND DRUNKEN DRIV-
ING
HS-003 636
RECURRENT DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (AN
EARLY AND REGULAR FEATURE IN ALCOHOLISM)
HS-003 287

- Glauz, In HS-801 068; W. D.**
AN ANALYSIS OF THE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ARRESTS. ANNUAL REPORT NO. 1, PT. 4. (MISSOURI)
HS-801 075
- Glauz, W. D.**
PROBABILITY OF ARREST WHILE DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL
HS-016 832
- Glendening, BL**
THE STABILITY OF ORDINARY BLOOD ALCOHOL SAMPLES HELD VARIOUS PERIODS OF TIME UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS.
HS-004 102
- Goldberg, L**
RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND THEIR IMPORTANCE AS A CAUSE OF ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-003 066
- Goldberg, L.**
CONCLUDING COMMENTS AND DISCUSSION
HS-015 613
INTERACTION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS AND TRAFFIC SAFETY
HS-015 592
PANEL DISCUSSION ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES IN CONTROLLING EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOUR
HS-015 596
- Goldenbaum, Donald M. ,**
A SURVEY OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING PROBLEM DRINKERS CONVICTED OF DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED. SUMMARY. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 612
THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 608
THE DRINKING DRIVER: GUIDELINES FOR COURT PERSONNEL. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 607
THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF CURRENT COURT PRACTICES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 610
THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF LEGAL ISSUES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 609
THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 4. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 611
- Goldman, V.**
EFFECT OF BETA-ADRENERGIC BLOCKADE AND ALCOHOL ON SIMULATED CAR DRIVING
HS-010 414
- Goldstein, L.**
ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES; PHASE 1: HIGH RISK DRIVER STUDY PLAN. REPORT
HS-801 433
- Goldstein, L. G.**
BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RELEVANT TO PREPARATION OF THE BEGINNING DRIVER: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH
HS-015 118
DRIVER IMPROVEMENT: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH LITERATURE
HS-016 320
WORKSHOP ON DRIVER IMPROVEMENT AND DRIVER LICENSING, PROCEEDINGS SAN FRANCISCO, 14-17 FEBRUARY 1974
HS-016 319
YOUTHFUL DRIVERS AS A SPECIAL SAFETY PROBLEM
HS-012 180
YOUTHFUL DRIVERS AS A SPECIAL SAFETY PROBLEM
HS-012 606
- Goldstein, Leon G.**
HUMAN VARIABLES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: A DIGEST OF RESEARCH
HS-008 549
RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION: AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
HS-004 683
- Goldstein, LG**
HUMAN VARIABLES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS; A DIGEST OF RESEARCH AND SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY
HS-000 282
RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION: AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
HS-000 280
- Goodenough, Donald R.**
ALCOHOLISM AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DIFFERENTIATION: EFFECT OF ACHIEVEMENT OF SOBRIETY ON FIELD DEPENDENCE
HS-006 618
- Goodson, G. L.**
MAKING BETTER USE OF EXISTING FACILITIES THROUGH HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS. MANPOWER ALLOCATION AND COUNTERMEASURE EVALUATION
HS-015 166
- Goodwin, MF**
GREAT BRITAIN CRACKS DOWN ON DRINKING DRIVERS: A REPORT ON THE NEW ROAD SAFETY ACT
HS-001 978
- Gordon, DM**
DRUNKEN DRIVERS AND WILLING PASSENGERS
HS-006 017

May 15, 1976

- Gottheil, E.**
ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP
FOR ALCOHOL REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT
PERSONNEL
HS-801 116
- ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP
FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS
HS-801 114
- ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP
FOR LOCAL OFFICIALS
HS-801 115
- ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP
FOR STATE OFFICIALS
HS-801 117
- ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP
FOR THE JUDICIARY
HS-801 118
- Grand, Bobbie J.**
CURRENT STATUS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RELATED
RECORDS IN FLORIDA
HS-008 128
- Grant, Anthony**
ALCOHOL AND THE BRITISH DRIVER
HS-005 971
- Grant, GL**
DRINKING DRIVERS IN AN EASTERN ONTARIO
CITY
HS-004 198
- Grattan, E.**
UNAWARENESS OF DANGER IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-005 319
- Green, R. N.**
GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS
TO DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE
HS-016 104
- Greenberg, LA**
THE PHARMACOLOGY OF ALCOHOL AND ITS
RELATIONSHIP TO DRINKING AND DRIVING
HS-003 374
- Griep, D.J.**
ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY. COUNTERMEASURES
AND RESEARCH. A CRITICAL SURVEY OF
THE LITERATURE. 2ND EDITION
HS-006 456
- Griffin, Garnet M.**
THE TEENAGER AND SAFE DRIVING
HS-006 348
- Griffin, P.**
ALCOHOL PUBLIC EDUCATION LITERATURE-ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE
REVIEW. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 184
- Grimm, A. C. , ed.**
PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS ON ALCOHOL
AND HIGHWAY SAFETY, ANN ARBOR, NOVEMBER
16-18, 1971. PROCEEDINGS
HS-012 465
- Grimm, A. C.**
A STUDY OF 25 PRINT ADVERTISEMENTS ON
DRINKING AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT
HS-016 052
- Gussen, J.**
ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE? DESTRUCTION BY AUTOMOBILE
HS-013 906
- Guy, EC**
BREATH TESTING: THE BREATH OF LIFE
HS-006 854
- Haddon, Jr. , William**
ALCOHOL ABUSE AND THE BATON ROUGE APPROACH
HS-008 962
- THE SHOCKING FACTS ABOUT DRINKING AND
DRIVING
HS-008 445
- Haddon, W , Jr.**
HADDON ON HIGHWAY SAFETY
HS-810 086
- Haddon, W**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS:
PROCEEDINGS OF THIRD INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC, LONDON.
HS-000 59
- Haddon, W. , Jr.**
ALCOHOL IN THE SINGLE VEHICLE FATAL ACCIDENT
HS-700 084
- Haddon, W. Jr.**
REMARKS AT THE FHWA HIGHWAY SAFETY SYMPOSIUM,
AIRLIE HOUSE, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA
HS-810 093
- Haddon, William , Jr.**
A HARD NOSED LOOK AT SAFETY
HS-008 073
- THE PROBLEM DRINKER AND DRIVING:
QUESTIONS OF STRATEGY IN COUNTERMEASURE
CHOICE AND DEVELOPMENT
HS-008 823
- Haddon, William Jr.**
A CONTROLLED INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS
OF ADULT PEDESTRIANS FATALLY INJURED BY MOTOR
VEHICLES IN MANHATTAN
HS-007 006
- REMARKS BEFORE THE PILOT CLUB INTERNATIONAL'S
SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN HIGHWAY SAFETY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 10, 1968
HS-810 116
- Haddon, William**
VIOLENCE ON THE HIGHWAY
HS-810 121
- Haessler, Roy**
THE VEHICLE AND SAFETY
HS-007 482

- Hagen, R. E.**
ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 435
- Haight, Frank A.**
TRAFFIC DEATH AND SUICIDE. A STATISTICAL STUDY
HS-009 393
- Hakkinen, S.**
EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM AND CODEINE, ALONE AND IN COMBINATION WITH ALCOHOL, ON SIMULATED DRIVING
HS-015 639
- Hale, A.**
BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM FOR BREATH EXAMINER SPECIALISTS. STUDENT STUDY GUIDE
HS-800 538
BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM. DRIVER IMPROVEMENT ANALYST. STUDENT STUDY GUIDE
HS-800 899
- Hall, CR**
DRUGS AND CARBON MONOXIDE IN FATAL ACCIDENTS
HS-003 958
- Halloran, E. W.**
THE DRINKING DRIVER IN COURT
HS-009 705
- Halverson, Guy**
STOP THE DRUNK DRIVER
HS-009 509
- Halvorson, James W.**
ALCOHOL RELATED AUTOMOBILE CRASH PROBLEMS
HS-008 606
PROPOSED ALCOHOL RELATED AUTO CRASH CONTROL PROGRAM
HS-008 600
- Hames, Lee N.**
HOW TO TEACH STUDENTS THE FACTS ABOUT DRINKING AND DRIVING
HS-008 355
- Hamilton, P.**
THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND NOISE ON COMPONENTS OF A TRACKING AND MONITORING TASK
HS-700 099
- Hammersley, Donald W.**
THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM: A STUDY OF PROGRAMS AND PROBLEMS
HS-007 064
- Hamrick, N.**
ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT IN HIGHWAY FATALITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1972
HS-016 046
- Hanrahan, Edward V.**
THE REAL PROBLEMS IN DRUNK DRIVING CASES
HS-009 706
- Hansel, C. E. M.**
THE RISK TAKEN IN DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL
HS-700 192
- Hansteen, R. W.**
THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA ON A MANUAL TRACKING TASK
HS-012 831
- Harger, R. N.**
RECENTLY-PUBLISHED ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR DETERMINING ALCOHOL IN BODY MATERIALS. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE
HS-801 242
- Harper, Ivan**
BLOOD ALCOHOL AND DRIVING
HS-004 636
- Harris, D. H.**
ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 435
- Harris, Lawrence S.**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: BEHAVIORAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 599
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: BEHAVIORAL AND MEDICAL ASPECTS. SUMMARY REPORT
HS-800 600
- Hartman, C. H.**
BEYOND TOMORROW
HS-810 248
REMARKS AT THE SYMPOSIUM ON EFFECTIVE HIGHWAY SAFETY ADJUDICATION DENVER, COLORADO, NOVEMBER 15, 1972
HS-810 247
REMARKS BEFORE THE FIRST ANNUAL WISCONSIN HIGHWAY SAFETY COORDINATOR'S ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, APPLETON, WISCONSIN, OCTOBER 26, 1972
HS-810 240
YOUTH AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: THE ANSWERS ARE BLOWIN' IN THE WIND
HS-810 246
- Hartman, Charles H.**
ALCOHOL SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM
HS-810 210
DRINKING DRIVER DEATHS ± A NATIONAL TRAGEDY
HS-810 184
IMPROVED DRIVER PERFORMANCE AND DRIVER/VEHICLE/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION
HS-810 200
REDI: TO ATTACK ALCOHOL-RELATED HIGHWAY CRASHES
HS-810 177
- Hartman, H., , Charles**
THE BEAT OF LIFE
HS-810 194

May 15, 1976

- Hartmen, C. H.**
IMPROVED DRIVER PERFORMANCE AND
DRIVER/VEHICLE/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION
HS-012 523
- Harvard, J. D. J.**
THE RELATION OF ALCOHOL TO ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-012 445
- Harvard, J.D.J.**
ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-005 634
- Haskins, Jack B.**
EFFECTS OF SAFETY COMMUNICATION CAM-
PAIGNS: A REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH EVIDENCE
HS-007 857
- Haskins, JB**
THE EFFECT OF COMMUNICATION ON DRINK-
ING/DRIVING AND SAFETY: A REVIEW AND
CRITIQUE OF THE EVIDENCE
HS-003 070
- Hauser,**
MECKLENBURG ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PRO-
JECT. TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT MEASURES.
ANALYTICAL STUDY
HS-801 071
- Hausler, W. J. , Jr.**
CHROMATOGRAPHIC BREATH ALCOHOL TEST PRO-
GRAM IN IOWA
HS-011 429
- Havard, J.**
CONCLUDING COMMENTS AND DISCUSSION
HS-015 613
- Havard, J. D. J.**
PANEL DISCUSSION ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES IN
CONTROLLING EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS
ON DRIVER BEHAVIOUR
HS-015 596
- RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ALCOHOL AND
ROAD TRAFFIC SITUATION
HS-014 179
- ROAD SAFETY ACT, 1967, U. K.
HS-012 186
- VALUE AND DEFICIENCIES OF STUDIES ON BAC'S
AMONG DEAD AND INJURED
HS-015 584
- Havard, JDJ**
ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-003 634
- Havard, JDL**
RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND
DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND THEIR IM-
PORTANCE AS A CAUSE OF ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-003 066
- Havelock, Ronald G.**
A NATIONAL PROBLEM-SOLVING SYSTEM:
HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCHERS AND DECISION
MAKERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 496
- Haviland, sudduth ; Freeman ; Carole,**
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
FINAL REPORT 1970-71
HS-800 617
- Hawley, Herschel V.**
ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS. PROGRESS
REPORT
HS-810 183
- Hay, R**
THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF ROAD SAFETY
HS-004 079
- Hayes, A. C.**
ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION TECHNICIAN INSTRU-
CTOR TRAINING INSTITUTE, VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 845
- Hayes, G. S.**
THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-700 082
- Haykin, Martin D**
THE EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA AND ALCOHOL ON
SIMULATED DRIVING PERFORMANCE
HS-005 443
- Hazlett, Richard D.**
THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT:
THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING, REFLECTORIZATION
AND DRIVER INTOXICATION
HS-006 306
- Hazlett, RD**
THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT:
THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING, REFLECTORIZATION
AND DRIVER INTOXICATION
HS-002 004
- Hegarty, James J.**
A CHALLENGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT:
HS-009 704
- Heise, HA**
ALCOHOL AND SUDDEN DEATH-IMPORTANCE OF
TESTING SEVERAL BODY FLUIDS
HS-005 355
- CONCENTRATIONS OF ALCOHOL IN SAMPLES OF
BLOOD AND URINE TAKEN AT THE SAME TIME
HS-003 926
- Henderson, M.**
DRINKING AND DRIVING IN SYDNEY: A COMMUNI-
TY SURVEY OF BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES. RE-
PORT 1: AN OVERVIEW OF SEX AND AGE DIF-
FERENCES
HS-013 839
- DRINKING AND DRIVING: SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS
HS-013 356
- HUMAN FACTORS IN TRAFFIC SAFETY: A REAP-
PRaisal
HS-013 753
- Henderson, R.**
ACUTE TOLERANCE TO BEHAVIORAL IMPAIRMENT
BY ALCOHOL IN MODERATE AND HEAVY DRIN-
KERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 160

Henry, Elayne MECHANICAL FACTORS STUDY HS-008 269	Hopkinson, BR RELATION OF ALCOHOL TO ROAD ACCIDENTS HS-003 779
Herrick, K. W. ALCOHOL AND AUTO ACCIDENTS IN EUROPE HS-013 037	Hopson, A. L. THE EFFECT OF REHABILITATION ON THE DRIVING BEHAVIOR OF PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT HS-801 110
Hetzel, B. S. THE ALCOHOL PROBLEM HS-013 402	Horn, G DRUGS AND ROAD TRAFFIC SAFETY HS-004 100
Heywood, H. B. MOTORCYCLE TASK ANALYSIS HS-016 163	Hosea, H. R. FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE INTERSTATE SYSTEM, 1968-71 HS-012 474
Hicks, Frank W. WYOMING'S ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT REFERRAL PROGRAM: A REPORT HS-004 762	Hosea, Harold R., FATAL ACCIDENTS ON COMPLETED SECTIONS OF THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM 1968-70 HS-011 085
Hicks, 3rd. , J. A. AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF SIGN BRIGHTNESS ON THE SIGN READING BEHAVIOR OF ALCOHOL IMPAIRED DRIVERS HS-016 248	Hoskovec, J DRIVING SIMULATORS FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES HS-005 454
Hine, Charles H. ALCOHOL AND THE IMPAIRED DRIVER: A MANUAL ON THE MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS OF CHEMICAL TESTS FOR INTOXICATION HS-005 900	Howard, Vinita OREGON STUDY OF DRINKING DRIVERS HS-006 457
Hodge, PR FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ADELAIDE HS-002 054	Howe, Warren P. COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE II: LEGAL AUTHORITY HS-800 318
Hoffmann, R. DRINKING DRIVERS IN AN ALCOHOLISM PROGRAM HS-016 245	Howe, Warren P. COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE 6: STAFFING HS-800 412
Hollopeter, Charles THE TRIAL OF A "DRUNK-DRIVING" CASE HS-005 964	Howe, Warren P. COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE 8. FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT HS-800 483
Holman, E. J. THE AUTOMOBILE--MEDICOLEGAL HAZARD HS-700 511	Howell, Willard Y. DOT'S ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM HS-810 148
Holmes, d ; M. POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL HS-013 135	Howell, Willard Y. DRINKING AND DRIVING--A NATIONAL PROBLEM HS-810 167
Holmes, D. H. POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. VISUAL AID LOG AND EVALUATION SCORING KEY FOR DETECTION CLUES OF DRINKING DRIVERS HS-013 132	Howell, Willard Y. THE ATTACK ON ALCOHOL RELATED HIGHWAY DEATHS: PROGRESS REPORT HS-810 179
Holmes, D. M. DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL HS-801 222	Howell, Willard Y. THE DRINKING DRIVER--AMERICAN DILEMMA HS-810 168
Holmes, D. M. DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. STUDENT MANUAL HS-801 321	Howell, Willard Y. THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU'S PROPOSED ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURE PROGRAM HS-810 166
Holmes, D. M. POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. STUDENT MANUAL HS-013 136	Hricko, Andrew R. PRE-ARREST BREATH TESTS HS-008 963

May 15, 1976

- Hudson, R. P.**
ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT IN HIGHWAY FATALITIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1972
HS-016 046
- Huelke, D. F.**
SYMPOSIUM ON CAR CRASH INVESTIGATIONS AND
THEIR USEFULNESS--MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW
HS-015 602
- Huelke, DF**
A STUDY OF PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES IN WAYNE
COUNTY, MICHIGAN
HS-005 380
- Huelke, OF**
CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
HS-003 355
- Huelke, Paul W.**
CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
HS-008 266
- Hughes, D.**
EFFECT OF BETA-ADRENERGIC BLOCKADE AND
ALCOHOL ON SIMULATED CAR DRIVING
HS-010 414
- Hughes, E. W.**
CAN WE DEVELOP SAFER DRIVERS?
HS-012 450
- Hughes, Francis W.**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL IN COMBINATION WITH
DRUGS
HS-005 278
- Hughes, FW**
ALCOHOL ACCUMULATION IN HUMANS AFTER
PROLONGED DRINKING
HS-001 265
- COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF
CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, DIAZEPAM, AND PLACEBO
ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE
HS-001 267
- COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF
CHLORMEZANONE WITH ASPIRIN AND PLACEBO
ON PERFORMANCE UNDER DELAYED AUDITORY
FEEDBACK (DAF)
HS-001 266
- DELAYED AUDIO FEEDBACK (DAF) FOR INDUC-
TION OF ANXIETY
HS-003 364
- DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE, ETHANOL AND DEXTRO-
AMPHETAMINE-X ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON
PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS STRESSED
WITH DELAYED AUDITOR FEEDBACK (DAF)
HS-001 262
- EFFECT OF D-AMPHETAMINE AND ALCOHOL ON
ATTENTIVE MOTOR PERFORMANCE IN HUMAN
SUBJECTS
HS-001 263
- MEASUREMENT OF ATTENTIVE MOTOR PER-
FORMANCE AFTER ALCOHOL
HS-002 875
- MEPROBAMATE, ETHANOL, OR MEPROBAMATE-
ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF
HUMAN SUBJECTS UNDER DELAYED AUDIOFEED-
BACK (DAF)
HS-001 264
- Hulbert, S.**
A MARIJUANA DOSE RESPONSE STUDY OF PER-
FORMANCE IN A DRIVING SIMULATOR
HS-016 994
- Huntl, Jr. , M. S.**
ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON CLOSED-COURSE
DRIVING PERFORMANCE
HS-015 153
- ALCOHOL, SLEEP DEPRIVATION, AND DRIVING
SPEED EFFECTS UPON CONTROL USE DURING
DRIVING
HS-014 851
- INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-
RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULA-
TION DURING SIMULATED PASSING
HS-014 841
- Huntley, M. S. , Jr.**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND SUBTASK REQUIRE-
MENT UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING BEHAVIOR
HS-012 366
- INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING BEHAVIOR
IN AN INSTRUMENTED CAR
HS-013 482
- Huntley, M. S.**
ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON CLOSED-COURSE
DRIVING PERFORMANCE
HS-013 869
- INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-
RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULA-
TION DURING SIMULATED PASSING
HS-016 993
- Hurst, P. M.**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND D-AMPHETAMINE
UPON MOOD AND VOLITION
HS-016 208
- EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL IN
DRIVER CRASHES AND CITATIONS
HS-013 868
- EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL IN
DRIVER CRASHES AND CITATIONS
HS-015 154
- THE JOINT ACTION OF ALCOHOL MEPROBAMATE.
THE JOINT ACTION OF ALCOHOL AND
AMPHETAMINES.
HS-015 156
- Hurst, Paul M.**
ESTIMATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BLOOD AL-
COHOL LIMITS
HS-008 419
- Hutton, R.**
SAFETY. THE BUCK STOPS HERE
HS-012 446
- Hyder, Carroll R.**
EXPANSION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL
PROGRAMS TO ACCOMMODATE HIGHWAY SAFETY
MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS. VOL. 3
HS-800 557

- Hyman, MM**
ACCIDENT VULNERABILITY AND BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF DRIVERS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
HS-003 367
- ACCIDENT VULNERABILITY AND BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS OF DRIVERS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
HS-006 068
- THE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED
HS-003 370
- Ibrahim, M. K. F.**
THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA ON A MANUAL TRACKING TASK
HS-012 831
- Inhorn, S. L.**
BLOOD AND URINE ALCOHOL TESTING IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
HS-011 486
- IAMI Univ., M29100, , Fla.**
A MULTIDISCIPLINARY CRASH STUDY TEAM SUMMARY REPORT FINAL REPORT
HS-800 371
- Jackson, G. A.**
GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE
HS-016 104
- Jamieson, K. G.**
THE EFFECT OF TRAFFIC LAW AND ENFORCEMENT ON INJURY PATTERNS
HS-013 344
- Jamieson, K.G.**
TRAFFIC CRASHES IN BRISBANE. AN ENGINEERING, MEDICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY
HS-011 931
- Jamieson, Kenneth**
THE SIGNIFICANCE AND THE MEASURING OF BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS
HS-010 445
- Jamieson, KG**
ALCOHOL AND DRIVING: THE BREATHALYSER BOGEY
HS-005 685
- Janes, J. M.**
THE INTOXICATED MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR
HS-012 420
- Janiszewski, H.**
DIE FAHRT. UNTER ALKOHOLEINFLUSS ALS ORDNUNGSWIDRIGKEIT UND ALS VERGEHEN (DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AS A TRAFFIC VIOLATION AND AS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE)
HS-016 072
- Jenkins, J. T.**
AN EVALUATION INVESTIGATION CONCERNED WITH TEACHING SELECTED CONCEPTS RELATED TO ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT AND TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT
HS-840 017
- Jennings, Alan E.**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON COMPLEX PERFORMANCE
HS-008 880
- Jeter, Robert Vernon**
THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY DOCTOR IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION
HS-004 627
- Jex, H. R.**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON A CRITICAL TRACKING TASK
HS-016 833
- Jindal, G. R.**
SOLID-STATE BREATH ALCOHOL VEHICLE INTERLOCK SYSTEM
HS-012 926
- Jo, E.**
SOLID-STATE BREATH ALCOHOL VEHICLE INTERLOCK SYSTEM
HS-012 926
- Johns, T. R.**
AN ASSESSMENT OF THE LIMITED DRIVING LICENSE AMENDMENT TO THE NORTH CAROLINA STATUTES RELATING TO DRUNK DRIVING
HS-012 054
- Johnson, Daniel E.**
DRUNKEN DRIVING-THE CIVIL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PURVEYOR OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR
HS-006 181
- Johnson, Roger T.**
FREEWAY FATAL ACCIDENTS, 1961 AND 1962
HS-009 683
- Johnston, N. G.**
THE DRINKING DRIVER ON THE DRIVING DRINKER? ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM AND OTHER FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-010 270
- Joiner, Jere J.,**
THE PERCEPTION OF DWI LAWS: A STUDY OF THE GENERAL AWARENESS AND THE ATTITUDES OF PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL GROUPS TOWARDS THE DRINKING DRIVING LAWS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 614
- Joliet, Paul V.**
SINGLE MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN CUYAHOGA COUNTY (OHIO): 1958-1963
HS-005 259
- Jolles, KE**
DRUGS AND THE DRIVER
HS-004 136
- Jolley, Fleming L.**
A STUDY OF SEVERE VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS: PHASE 3 FINAL REPORT
HS-800 225

May 15, 1976

Jones, Ralph K.

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT.

HS-800 500

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND HIGHWAY SAFETY, A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

HS-800 501

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3. THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER, A LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

HS-800 502

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 4. CASE STUDIES.

HS-800 503

Jones, T. O.

A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE PHYSTESTER: A TEST FOR DRIVER IMPAIRMENT

HS-012 869

ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT DETECTION BY THE PHYSTESTER--EVALUATION PROGRAM SUMMARY

HS-012 929

Jones, Trevor Owen,

VEHICLE COUNTERMEASURES FOR INTOXICATED DRIVERS

HS-011 100

Jones, WL

COMPARATIVE PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF ACCIDENTAL AND SUICIDAL DEATH

HS-003 956

Jongman, R.W.

TRAFFIC PERCEPTION UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

HS-011 880

Joscelyn, Kent B.

A STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF HOT PURSUIT BY THE POLICE

HS-800 275

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT.

HS-800 500

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND HIGHWAY SAFETY, A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

HS-800 501

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3. THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER, A LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

HS-800 502

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 4. CASE STUDIES.

HS-800 503

Joscelyn, Kent B.,

A SURVEY OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING PROBLEM DRINKERS CONVICTED OF DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED. SUMMARY. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 612

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 608

THE DRINKING DRIVER: GUIDELINES FOR COURT PERSONNEL. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 607

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF CURRENT COURT PRACTICES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 610

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF LEGAL ISSUES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 609

THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 4. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 611

Kaestner, N. F.

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS: HOW DO WE KNOW THEY WORK? NORTH CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHWAY SAFETY, RALEIGH, SPRING, 1974. VOL. 10

HS-016 648

Kaestner, Noel

ACCIDENT AND VIOLATION REDUCTION THROUGH BRIEF DRIVER IMPROVEMENT INTERVIEWS

HS-006 296

OREGON STUDY OF DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-006 457

Kapczynska, M.

INFLUENCE OF INSULIN ON THE RATE OF ETHYL ALCOHOL OXIDATION IN BLOOD

HS-003 777

Karp, Stephen A.

ALCOHOLISM AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DIFFERENTIATION: EFFECT OF ACHIEVEMENT OF SOBRIETY ON FIELD DEPENDENCE

HS-006 618

Kasper, A

COMPARATIVE PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF ACCIDENTAL AND SUICIDAL DEATH

HS-003 956

Kass,

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND CONGENERS ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS IN OLD AND YOUNG SUBJECTS

HS-010 978

Kataja, M.

EXAMINATION MODEL FOR SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS

HS-016 933

EXAMINATION OF ALCOHOL INTOXICATION IN CASES OF SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS, A

- MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL EXAMINATION AND BLOOD ALCOHOL**
HS-015 784
- Kay, R. D.**
A COMPUTER ARCHIVE OF ASAP ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SURVEYS, 1970-1974. INTERIM REPORT
HS-801 502
- Kaye, Robert A.**
REVISED BMCS REGS POINT UP DRIVER IMPORTANCE
HS-009 948
- Kaye, S**
BLOOD-ALCOHOL LEVELS AND THE DRIVER
HS-004 382
- Kaye, S.**
CORRELATION BETWEEN THE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL AND FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN PUERTO RICO
HS-012 419
- Keeney, A. H.**
CURRENT SIGNIFICANCE OF VISUAL PROBLEMS IN PENNSYLVANIA DRIVERS
HS-014 547
- Keil, S. R.**
AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT. ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (OREGON)
HS-801 069
AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT. ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (WASHINGTON)
HS-801 070
- Keiper, C. G.**
EFFECTS OF MODERATE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS ON DRIVER ALERTNESS
HS-012 096
- Keiper, Charles G.**
EFFECTS OF MODERATE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS ON AUTOMOBILE PASSING BEHAVIOR
HS-008 602
- Kelle, ed. , M.**
ALCOHOL AND HEALTH. SECOND SPECIAL REPORT TO THE U. S. CONGRESS, JUNE 1974, FROM THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. NEW KNOWLEDGE
HS-016 540
- Kennedy, James E.**
INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDE. NEW YORK STATE PRE-LICENSING COURSE FOR DRIVERS.
HS-016 924
- Kenny, P. J.**
THE ROAD USER
HS-014 118
- Kenyon, Ron**
THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF SAFE DRIVING
HS-010 473
- Kerlan, M. W.,**
COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. VOL. 2. SUPPLEMENTAL READINGS
HS-800 633
- Kerlan, Margaret W.**
ALCOHOL ABUSE AND TRAFFIC SAFETY: A STUDY OF FATALITIES, DWI OFFENDERS, ALCOHOLICS, AND COURT-RELATED TREATMENT APPROACHES
HS-800 409
- Keyes, J. A.**
DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL
HS-801 222
DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. STUDENT MANUAL
HS-801 321
POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL
HS-013 135
POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. STUDENT MANUAL
HS-013 136
- Keyes, J. E.**
POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. VISUAL AID LOG AND EVALUATION SCORING KEY FOR DETECTION CLUES OF DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-013 132
- Kiefer, N. C.**
THE PROBLEM OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN AND THE CHALLENGE TO MEDICINE. SUMMARY ADDRESS
HS-012 431
- King, L. E.**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON CHOICE REACTION TIME
HS-015 650
- Kirby, Edwin L**
PATROLLING THE ROADS WITH AIRCRAFT
HS-006 995
- Kirby, S.**
DRINKING DRIVERS AND THEIR TRAFFIC RECORDS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 227
- Kirk, R. S.**
INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULATION DURING SIMULATED PASSING
HS-014 841
INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULATION DURING SIMULATED PASSING
HS-016 993
- Kirkpatrick, R. E.**
ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES; PHASE 1: HIGH RISK DRIVER STUDY PLAN. REPORT
HS-801 433

May 15, 1976

- Klein, Arnold W.**
MARIHUANA AND AUTOMOBILE CRASHES
HS-008 984
- Klein, R. H.**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON A CRITICAL TRACKING TASK
HS-016 833
- Klette, H.**
ALCOHOL AND AGING
HS-015 915
- Klette, Hans G.,**
THE PERCEPTION OF DWI LAWS: A STUDY OF THE GENERAL AWARENESS AND THE ATTITUDES OF PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL GROUPS TOWARDS THE DRINKING DRIVING LAWS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 614
- Knobel, Lois**
MECHANICAL FACTORS STUDY
HS-008 269
- Kochhar, D. S.**
CONCLUDING COMMENTS AND DISCUSSION
HS-015 613
- Kolbuszewski, J.**
A REPORT ON THE ROAD ACCIDENT RESEARCH PROJECT TO THE SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL. TRANSPORT SAFETY VOL. 2
HS-014 684
- Kole, T.**
BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION AS A COUNTERMEASURE FOR THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-012 565
- Konkle, Robert K.**
ANALOGUE 1000
HS-006 045
- Kontaratos, A. N.**
A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM OF ROAD CASUALTIES IN THE UNITED STATES
HS-016 311
IMPROVED DRIVER PERFORMANCE AND DRIVER/VEHICLE/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION
HS-012 523
- Kornaczewski, A.**
DRIVING CONVICTIONS OF A RANDOM SAMPLE OF VICTORIAN DRIVERS
HS-014 324
- Koshnick, Robert**
A STATISTICAL STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-007 346
- Kowalski, JM**
BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES IN ILLINOIS
HS-003 101
- Kraay, J. H.**
COUNTERMEASURES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN FACTORS IN RELATION TO PEDESTRIAN BEHAVIOR, REGULATIONS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
HS-015 125
- Kramer, D. M.**
EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 161
- Krantz, Jr., JC**
DRUGS AND DRIVING
HS-004 103
- Kreml, Franklin M.**
KREML PROPOSES 3-POINT TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION PROGRAM.
HS-009 582
- Kreml, Franklin M.,**
TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT: WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?
HS-011 161
- Krenek, R. F.**
ASAP PATROL ACTIVITIES. OKLAHOMA CITY ASAP. ANALYTIC STUDY
HS-801 073
- Kreutzer, P. H.**
UBER DIE GENAUIGKEIT DES ALKOHOL-NACHWEISES IN HARNEN NACH DEM VANADIN-SCHWEFELSAURE-VERFAHREN (ON THE ACCURACY OF THE EVIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN URINE AFTER THE VANADIUM-SULFURIC ACID TREATMENT)
HS-016 075
- Kugler, J.**
THE USE OF ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY TO MEASURE RECOVERY TIME AFTER INTRAVENOUS ANAESTHESIA
HS-005 280
- Kuzma, J. W.**
NONFATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN RELATION TO BIOGRAPHICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS FACTORS
HS-013 295
- L'Hoste, J.**
PANEL DISCUSSION ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES IN CONTROLLING EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOUR
HS-015 596
RESEARCH RESULTS ON DRIVERS BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN FRANCE (QUELQUES RESULTATS DE RECHERCHES MENEES EN FRANCE A PROPOS DE L'IMPREGNATION ETHYLIQUE DES CONDUCTEURS)
HS-015 594
- Laessig, R. H.**
ALCOHOL, AGE AND FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-015 121
BLOOD AND URINE ALCOHOL TESTING IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
HS-011 486

- Lally, P. P.**
EMT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION: A CLINICAL TRIAL
HS-014 535
- Lasky, Irving I.**
AUTOMOBILE-ACCIDENT INJURIES AND ACCIDENT PATHOLOGY
HS-800 434
- Laurel, Oscar M.,**
YOUTH AND TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION. SPECIAL STUDY
HS-011 032
- Lawton, Lawrence**
PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE FAULT SYSTEM AS COMPARED WITH THE NO-FAULT SYSTEM OF AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
HS-007 423
- Lehman, R. J.**
A COMPUTER ARCHIVE OF ASAP ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SURVEYS, 1970-1974. INTERIM REPORT
HS-801 502
- Leopold, D**
MOTOR-CYCLE ACCIDENTS AMONG ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS SPECIALLY CONSIDERED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND INTERNAL DISEASES
HS-003 549
- Leroux, LC**
VIOLENT DEATHS AND ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION
HS-004 104
- Leslie, Keith**
BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE A STUDY OF 371 FATAL ACCIDENTS IN FLORIDA. MAY 30TH-SEPT. 2ND, 1968
HS-009 017
- Lesnik, S.**
ROADSIDE BREATH TESTER USE
HS-015 263
- Levit, L**
THE EPILEPTIC IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-003 569
- Lewis, Evan G.,**
THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON SENSORY PHENOMENA AND COGNITIVE AND MOTOR TASKS
HS-011 170
- Lewis, Everett M. , Jr.**
THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DECISION-MAKING WITH RESPECT TO TRAFFIC SIGNAL
HS-006 290
- Lewrenz, H.**
ALKOHOLFARTEN AUF DEM VW-SIMULATOR (ALCOHOL TEST DRIVES ON THE VW-SIMULATOR)
HS-016 071
- Leys, Robert**
ALLSTATE CAMPAIGN RESULTS IN GRASS ROOTS ACTION ON THE DRUNK DRIVER MENACE
HS-009 410
- LeBlanc, A. G.**
USE OF VIDEOTAPE AND PERSONALITY TESTING IN DETECTION AND STUDY
HS-013 968
- Light, William O.**
EFFECTS OF MODERATE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS ON AUTOMOBILE PASSING BEHAVIOR
HS-008 602
- Lind, J.**
DENMARK'S DRUNKEN DRIVERS
HS-700 458
- Ling, G. M.**
INTERACTION BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND DRUGS, AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO DRIVING
HS-015 593
- Ling, G.**
RESEARCH ON DRUGS AND DRIVING
HS-016 944
- Linnoila, M.**
DRUG INTERACTION ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING: HYPNOTICS AND ALCOHOL
HS-015 124
EFFECT OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL ON psychomotor SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING
HS-015 165
EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM AND CODEINE, ALONE AND IN COMBINATION WITH ALCOHOL, ON SIMULATED DRIVING
HS-015 639
EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, THIORIDAZINE, HALOPERIDOLE, FLUPENTHIXOLE AND ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING
HS-015 123
EFFECTS OF ISONIAZID ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING
HS-015 264
- Lischynski, D. K.**
HIGHLIGHTS OF A TWO YEAR SNOWMOBILE ACCIDENT STUDY IN SASKATCHEWAN
HS-016 244
- Lister, J.**
PATHOLOGIST AND PATIENT-DRINKING AND DRIVING-PEP PILLS, TRANQUILIZERS OR COURAGE?
HS-700 288
- Litman, R. E.**
ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE? DESTRUCTION BY AUTOMOBILE
HS-013 906
- Litman, RE**
COMPARATIVE PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF ACCIDENTAL AND SUICIDAL DEATH
HS-003 956
- Little, J. W.**
CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS OF CONVICTED DWI OFFENDERS SELECTED TO RECEIVE SPECIAL

May 15, 1976

- SANCTIONS--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT**
HS-801 231
- LEGAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG INVOLVEMENT IN HIGHWAY SAFETY--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT**
HS-801 656
- Little, Joseph W.**
WHO IS THE DEADLY DRINKING DRIVER?
HS-005 440
- Little, Joseph W.**
CHALLENGES TO HUMANITARIAN-LEGAL APPROACHES FOR ELIMINATING THE HAZARDS OF PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-008 829
- Little, JW**
CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER: SCIENCE CHALLENGES LEGAL CREATIVITY
HS-003 167
- Litzler, C. A.**
ADVANCES IN TIRE CORD PROCESSES. PT. 1: REINFORCING MATERIALS
HS-012 648
- Livingston, C. F.**
ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. A STATUS REPORT
HS-012 623
- REMARKS AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF KEMPER INSURANCE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 14, 1972**
HS-810 231
- Livingston, Charles F.**
REMARKS AT KICK-OFF CEREMONIES OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT, CONCORD, APRIL 14, 1972
HS-810 199
- Lofgren, NA**
SOCIETYS RESPONSIBILITY IN TRAFFIC SAFETY: A PANEL DISCUSSION
HS-006 063
- Loomis, T. A.**
BLOOD ALCOHOL IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS: MEASUREMENT AND INTERPRETATION FOR MEDICOLEGAL PURPOSES. 1. EFFECT OF TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN INCIDENT AND SAMPLE ACQUISITION
HS-015 120
- THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING ABILITY**
HS-700 191
- Lottman, T. J.**
PERSONALITY AND TEMPERAMENT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ALCOHOLICS WITH HIGH AND LOW RECORDS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLATIONS
HS-016 696
- Loveless, G. W.**
METHODS EMPLOYED BY ASAP ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURES TO RECORD THE BEHAVIOR OF DRINKING DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT [VOL. 1]
HS-801 636
- REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS, FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2, SOBRIETY TESTING REPORT**
HS-801 692
- REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3, PATROL DEPLOYMENT AND STRATEGIES**
HS-801 693
- Loveless,**
REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 4, OVERALL ENFORCEMENT
HS-801 694
- Lower, J. S.,**
COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT. PHASE 2
HS-800 631
- Lower, Jerold S.**
DEVELOPMENT OF A QUESTIONNAIRE TO IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVER
HS-010 527
- Lowery, F.**
EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 161
- Lowery, Forst**
THE CASE FOR QUICKIE BREATH TESTS
HS-007 528
- Lucas, D. M.**
COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-015 590
- Lucas, G. H. W.**
EFFECT OF INGESTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL
HS-016 209
- Luethje, D. S.**
HOW BIG IS THE DRINKING DRIVER PROBLEM?
HS-700 459
- Luethje, DS**
FATAL SINGLE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
HS-002 161
- THE FATAL SHOT**
HS-002 115
- Luke, CM**
ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-004 134
- Lundstrom, Louis C.**
STANDARDS, SAFETY AND THE AUTOMOBILE
HS-010 347

- Lutz, R. P.**
ASAP PATROL ACTIVITIES. OKLAHOMA CITY ASAP.
ANALYTIC STUDY
HS-801 073
- LE Roux, L. C.**
VIOLENT DEATHS AND ALCOHOL INTOXICATION
HS-700 493
- Macchitelli, F. J.**
PERSONALITY AND TEMPERAMENT DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN ALCOHOLICS WITH HIGH AND LOW
RECORDS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLA-
TIONS
HS-016 696
- Mackay, G. M.**
A REPORT ON THE ROAD ACCIDENT RESEARCH
PROJECT TO THE SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL.
TRANSPORT SAFETY VOL. 2
HS-014 684
A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN
TRANQUILIZERS AND SMALL AMOUNTS OF AL-
COHOL UPON DRIVING PERFORMANCE
HS-014 685
PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLIST ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-014 691
THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN TRANQUILIZERS AND
ALCOHOL UPON KINETIC VISUAL ACUITY
HS-012 864
- Mackay, GM**
A REVIEW OF ROAD ACCIDENT RESEARCH
HS-005 383
- MacConaill, M.**
RESEARCH ON DRUGS AND DRIVING
HS-016 944
- MacCulloch, D**
THE EXAMINATION OF DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-004 256
- MacDonald, HNA**
NOVA SCOTIA GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETER-
MINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR-VEHICLE
HS-004 175
- Maffat, J**
COMPARATIVE PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF AC-
CIDENTAL AND SUICIDAL DEATH
HS-003 956
- Maglajlic, A.**
ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM, ALCOHOLEMIA AND
DRIVERS
HS-012 421
- Maickel, Roger P.,**
A SURVEY OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR HAN-
DLING PROBLEM DRINKERS CONVICTED OF DRIV-
ING WHILE INTOXICATED. SUMMARY. FINAL RE-
PORT
HS-800 612
THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF THE
LITERATURE. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY;
REFERENCE VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 608
- THE DRINKING DRIVER: GUIDELINES FOR COURT
PERSONNEL. FINAL REPORT**
HS-800 607
- THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF CURRENT
COURT PRACTICES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY;
REFERENCE VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT**
HS-800 610
- THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF LEGAL IS-
SUES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE
VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT**
HS-800 609
- THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF TREAT-
MENT ALTERNATIVES. COURT PROCEDURES SUR-
VEY; REFERENCE VOL. 4. FINAL REPORT**
HS-800 611
- Maki, M. J.**
PERSONALITY AND OTHER PERSON-CENTRED
CHARACTERISTICS
HS-016 663
- Malfetti, J. L.**
COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-015 591
REHABILITATION OF THE DRUNKEN DRIVER. A
CORRECTIVE COURSE IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FOR
PERSONS CONVICTED OF DRIVING UNDER THE IN-
FLUENCE OF ALCOHOL
HS-015 451
- Malfetti, JL**
THE IMPAIRED DRIVER
HS-000 281
- Malone, Thomas F.**
DOT INVITES SAE TO HELP SET GOALS FOR
HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM
HS-810 088
- Mann, George A**
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN ALCOHOL-
IC TREATMENT CENTER IN A COMMUNITY
GENERAL HOSPITAL
HS-008 605
- Maranville, Irwin W.**
METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN CONDUCT-
ING AND EVALUATING ROADSIDE RESEARCH SUR-
VEYS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 471
- Marek, J.**
YOUNG DRIVERS: THE PROBLEM
HS-016 664
- Margroff, Dale**
MECHANICAL FACTORS STUDY
HS-008 269
- Markell, Ellis M.**
TRAVELOGUE ON DRUNKEN DRIVING
HS-004 761
- Markowitz, Elizabeth A.**
A NATIONAL PROBLEM-SOLVING SYSTEM:
HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCHERS AND DECISION
MAKERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 496

May 15, 1976

- Marsd, Jr., W. E.**
A DECADE OF PEDESTRIANS AND THEIR TRAFFIC COLLISIONS (1963-1972)
HS-013 724
- Martin, Gary L.**
THE EFFECTS OF SMALL DOSES OF ALCOHOL ON A SIMULATED DRIVING TASK
HS-009 776
- Martin, Gary L.,**
ALCOHOL AND DRIVING: AN OVERVIEW
HS-010 980
- Masemore, William C.**
THE INVESTIGATION OF VEHICULAR CARBON MONOXIDE FATALITIES
HS-008 815
- Mattila, M. J.**
EFFECTS OF ISONIAZID ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS RELATED TO DRIVING
HS-015 264
- May, G. W.**
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 713
- Mayer, OB**
PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL ASPECTS AND ATTITUDES OF AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS
HS-004 122
- Mazelsky, Bernard**
ALCOHOL SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM GUARD' FINAL REPORT
HS-820 090
- McAdams, Francis M.,**
YOUTH AND TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION. SPECIAL STUDY
HS-011 032
- McAllister, Spencer**
MARYLAND FIRST STATE WITH 'EXPRESS CONSENT'
HS-005 961
- McBay, A. J.**
ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT IN HIGHWAY FATALITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1972
HS-016 046
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE
HS-004 255
- McBee, GW**
ALCOHOL SAFETY STUDY: THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY OF VIOLENT DEATH IN A METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY. A COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES AND OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. FINAL REPORT 1968
HS-800 084
- McCallum, Norman E. W.**
CHEMICAL TESTING FOR ALCOHOL IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-011 488
- McCarroll, James R.**
A CONTROLLED INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT PEDESTRIANS FATALLY INJURED BY MOTOR VEHICLES IN MANHATTAN
HS-007 006
- McCay, R. T.**
LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 3--INSTRUMENT PERFORMANCE AT HIGH BAL. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 927
- McCleery, RE**
SOCIETYS RESPONSIBILITY IN TRAFFIC SAFETY: A PANEL DISCUSSION
HS-006 063
- McClellan, DR**
THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILLS
HS-006 057
- McClelland, David C.**
THE POWER OF POSITIVE DRINKING
HS-010 100
- McClure, Lucille**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY
HS-008 877
- McCue, Patrick J.**
CURRENT STATUS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RELATED RECORDS IN FLORIDA
HS-008 128
- McDonald, Harry L.**
ALCOHOL AND THE DRIVING TASK. DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION RESEARCH DIGEST
HS-011 427
- McDowell, E. D.**
AN INVESTIGATION OF SERIAL CHOICE REACTION TIME AS THE BASIS FOR AN ALCOHOL INTERLOCK
HS-012 849
- McEachern, A. W.**
DRINKING DRIVERS. AND THEIR TRAFFIC RECORDS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 227
- McEachern, A.W.**
DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 1
HS-800 699
DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT. FINAL REPORT, VOL. 2. PROBABILITIES FOR DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-800 700
- McFarland, R. A.**
CURRENT RESEARCH IN ROAD SAFETY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HS-700 030
HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS OF AUTOMOBILE SAFETY
HS-700 201
LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 2--INSTRUMENT SCREENING EXPERIMENTS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 926

- McFarland, Ross A.**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS-A SUMMARY
OF PRESENT KNOWLEDGE
HS-005 226
- PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS OF
AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
HS-005 282
- THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
IN THE UNITED STATES
HS-800 439
- McFarland, RA**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS: A SUMMA-
RY OF KNOWLEDGE
HS-002 489
- ETIOLOGY OF MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MECHANISMS OF IN-
JURY
HS-003 846
- McFarland, R. A.**
HUMAN VARIABLES IN MOTOR VEHICLE AC-
CIDENTS: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE
HS-015 308
- McGee, Charles**
A STATISTICAL STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS AND TRAFFIC AC-
CIDENTS
HS-007 346
- McGeorge, John**
THE SOCIAL PROBLEM
HS-010 443
- McGlothlin, W.**
A MARIJUANA DOSE RESPONSE STUDY OF PER-
FORMANCE IN A DRIVING SIMULATOR
HS-016 994
- McGuire, Frederick L**
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DRIVER AT-
TITUDE SCALE AND THE MCGUIRE SAFE DRIVER
SCALE
HS-003 836
- McKnight, A. J.**
MOTORCYCLE TASK ANALYSIS
HS-016 163
- McKnight, A. James**
HANDBOOK FOR DIRECTORS OF ALCOHOL SAFETY
ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP'S). FINAL REPORT
HS-800 544
- McLean, A. J.**
THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF
ACCIDENTS IN METROPOLITAN ADELAIDE
HS-015 989
- McLellan, David R.**
THE DRINKING DRIVER PROBLEM
HS-005 926
- McNally, N. H.**
GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS
TO DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE
HS-016 104
- McPherson, G. D.**
GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS
TO DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE
HS-016 104
- McPherson, Norman B.**
CURRENT STATUS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RELATED
RECORDS IN FLORIDA
HS-008 128
- McRuer, D. T.**
DRIVER PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND
ANALYSIS SYSTEM (DPMAS), TASK 1: REQUIRE-
MENTS AND PLANS FOR PROTOTYPE EQUIPMENT.
FINAL REPORT
HS-801 234
- Meares, C. L. D.**
THE ROAD USER
HS-014 113
- Meister, R**
WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT ALCOHOL AND THE
DRIVER?
HS-006 018
- Merritt, John S.**
A STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF HOT PURSUIT BY
THE POLICE
HS-800 275
- Messer, Carroll J.**
A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF WRONG-WAY DRIV-
ING IN TEXAS
HS-011 226
- Micheli, P. F.**
ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY. LEGAL PRINCIPLES
OF MOTORISTS' RESPONSIBILITY
HS-004 197
- Michon, J. A.**
SOME MULTIVARIATE ASPECTS OF DRUNKEN
DRIVING
HS-013 485
- Mickle, D. G.**
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FOR SAFETY GOALS
HS-014 862
- Middendorff, Wolf**
A CRIMINOLOGY OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES
HS-006 813
- Mikkonen, V.**
THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON THE DETEC-
TION OF LIGHT SIGNALS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF
THE VISUAL FIELD
HS-012 172
- Miller, Floyd A.**
A COMPUTER STUDY INTO THE CAUSES OF 1965-
1966 TRAFFIC DEATHS IN JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
HS-007 518
- Miller, R. D.**
THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA
ON A MANUAL TRACKING TASK
HS-012 831

May 15, 1976

Milne, R.I.
EVALUATION OF EVIDENCE IN ROAD DEATHS
HS-004 681

Milner, G.
DRUG ABUSE, ALCOHOL AND MARIHUANA
PROBLEMS. ERRORS, COSTS AND CONCEPTS
HS-015 116

Milner, Gerald
DRINKING AND DRIVING IN 753 GENERAL PRACTICE AND PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS ON PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS
HS-007 179

Mirkin, A. J.
MEDICAL CONDITIONS AND DRIVING ABILITY
HS-004 279

Mirkin, Abraham J.
THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION
HS-006 325

Mirkin, AJ
THE PHYSICIAN AND AUTOMOBILE SAFETY
HS-003 743
THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION
HS-003 749

Mirochnick, P
THE DRINKING DRIVER AND MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ALBERTA 1961-65
HS-000 726

Mitchell, HH
ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-800 037

Mohler, SR
RECENT FINDINGS ON THE IMPAIRMENT OF AIRMANSHIP BY ALCOHOL
HS-000 324

Mons, R. A.
EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 161

Monseur, M.
EXPERIENCE EN FRANCE CONCERNANT DES CHAUFFEURS SOUS L'INFLUENCE DE L'ALCOOL ET DES DROGUES (EXPERIENCE IN FRANCE CONCERNING DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS)
HS-015 595

Moore, ed. , M.
DRIVER PERFORMANCE. TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH RECORD 520
HS-016 650

Moore, John O.
INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDE. NEW YORK STATE PRELICENSING COURSE FOR DRIVERS.
HS-016 924

Moore, R. A.
CHARACTERISTICS OF CONVICTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS
HS-013 835

Moore, R. C.
HUMAN VARIABLES IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE
HS-015 308

Morris, Robert L.
CHROMATOGRAPHIC BREATH ALCOHOL TEST PROGRAM IN IOWA
HS-011 429

Mortimer, R. G.
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILLS. FINAL REPORT
HS-016 893

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK
HS-014 555

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK
HS-014 556

FIELD EVALUATION OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 091

OPERATIONAL EVALUATION OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-016 247

Mortimer, R. G.,
COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT. PHASE 2
HS-800 631

COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. VOL. 2. SUPPLEMENTAL READINGS
HS-800 633

Mortimer, Rudolf G.
A LITERATURE REVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH AND PRACTICE IN PEDESTRIAN SAFETY
HS-010 112

AUTOMOTIVE REAR LIGHTING AND SIGNALING RESEARCH: FINAL REPORT
HS-800 228

DEVELOPMENT OF A QUESTIONNAIRE TO IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVER
HS-010 527

Mortimer, RG
EFFECT OF LOW BLOOD-ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN SIMULATED DAY AND NIGHT DRIVING
HS-002 934

Moser, B. A.
COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND DRIVING--A STUDY OF DRUG USAGE AND DRIVING HISTORIES AMONG ARRESTEES IN SIX METROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE U.S.
HS-012 868

- COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION
OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS
AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 648
- Moser, L.**
DIE UNTERSUCHUNG KRAFTFAHRWESENTLICHER
LEISTUNGSMINDERUNGEN DURCH ARZNEIMITTEL
(THE INVESTIGATION OF SUBSTANTIAL TRAFFIC
PERFORMANCE DIMINUTION WHILE UNDER IN-
FLUENCE OF DRUGS)
HS-016 076
- Moser,**
MECKLENBURG ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PRO-
JECT. TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT MEASURES.
ANALYTICAL STUDY
HS-801 071
- Moskowitz, H**
DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON AUDITO-
RY VIGILANCE AND DIVIDED-ATTENTION TASKS
HS-002 080
- Moskowitz, H.**
A MARIJUANA DOSE RESPONSE STUDY OF PER-
FORMANCE IN A DRIVING SIMULATOR
HS-016 994
- ACUTE TOLERANCE TO BEHAVIORAL IMPAIRMENT
BY ALCOHOL IN MODERATE AND HEAVY DRIN-
KERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 160
- ALCOHOL AND DRUG IMPAIRMENT OF THE
DRIVER
HS-012 928
- ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON SENSORY MOTOR
FUNCTION, VISUAL PERCEPTION, AND ATTENTION
HS-015 151
- EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON PERIPHERAL VISION AS
A FUNCTION OF ATTENTION
HS-015 241
- LABORATORY STUDIES OF THE EFFECTS OF AL-
COHOL ON SOME VARIABLES RELATED TO DRIV-
ING
HS-013 871
- Moskowitz, Herbert A.,**
ALCOHOL LEVEL AND DRIVING PERFORMANCE.
FINAL REPORT
HS-011 103
- Moss, Anthony**
MECHANICAL FACTORS STUDY
HS-008 269
- Moulden, J. V.**
BREATH MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTATION IN
THE U. S.
HS-016 255
- BREATH MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTATION IN
THE U.S.
HS-801 621
- Mozdzierz, G. J.**
PERSONALITY AND TEMPERAMENT DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN ALCOHOLICS WITH HIGH AND LOW
- RECORDS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLA-
TIONS
HS-016 696
- Mozersky, K**
SOCIAL CORRELATES OF DRINKING AND DRIVING
HS-003 368
- Mudge, B.,**
COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM
DRINKERS. VOL. 2. SUPPLEMENTAL READINGS
HS-800 633
- Mueller, Merrill**
SAFETY MEETS THE MEDIA. A PRESS FORUM
HS-005 973
- Mullin, EF**
THE PART VISIBILITY COULD PLAY IN ROAD
DESIGN
HS-000 880
- Munoz, R. A.**
DRINKING DRIVERS IN AN ALCOHOLISM PROGRAM
HS-016 245
- Murray, J.**
PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE ACCIDENTS
HS-015 490
- Myers, Philip S.**
DOT INVITES SAE TO HELP SET GOALS FOR
HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM
HS-810 088
- Naeve, W.**
UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE HOHE DES BLUTAL-
KOHOLGEHALTES IM ZEITPUNKT DER BLUTENT-
NAHME BEI VERDACHT DER TRUNKENHEIT AM
LENKRAD NACH INKRAFTTRETEN DES "0,8-
PROMILLEGESETZES" (EXAMINATION OF THE
VOLUME OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT AT THE
TIME BLOOD IS WITHDRAWN FOR SUSPICION OF
DRUNKENNESS AT THE WHEEL AFTER THE "0.8-
PER MILLE-LA'W"
HS-016 078
- Nagel, D. A.**
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: HUMAN CAUSES
AND INJURIES SUSTAINED. AN IN-DEPTH STUDY
OF 35 [ALCOHOL RELATED] ACCIDENTS
HS-016 785
- Nahum, Alan M.**
AUTOMOBILE-ACCIDENT INJURIES AND ACCIDENT
PATHOLOGY
HS-800 434
- Naor, E. M.**
TEENAGE DRIVER FATALITIES FOLLOWING
REDUCTION IN THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE
HS-016 939
- Nashold, R. D.**
TEENAGE DRIVER FATALITIES FOLLOWING
REDUCTION IN THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE
HS-016 939

May 15, 1976

- Nayman, J. ,**
BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS UPON ADMISSION TO A HOSPITAL CASUALTY DEPARTMENT
HS-010 819
- Neilson, Royal A:**
A SURVEY OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT FROM SELECTED CALIFORNIA COUNTIES, 1962-1968
HS-007 801
A SURVEY OF POST-MORTEM BLOOD-ALCOHOLS FROM 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966. ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966
HS-005 493
ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN TWENTY-SEVEN CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1964
HS-007 669
OPINION POLL OF CALIFORNIA LICENSED DRIVERS
HS-004 832
SOME COMMENTS ON RECENT DRUNK DRIVING STUDIES
HS-006 687
- Neilson, RA**
THE DEADLY TRANQUILIZER
HS-006 019
- Newark, Michael**
A DISASTROUSLY COMPLICATED OFFENCE: DRUNKEN DRIVING, ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967
HS-010 657
- Newby, R. F.**
TRAFFIC LAW AND ROAD SAFETY RESEARCH IN THE UNITED KINGDOM--BRITISH COUNTERMEASURES
HS-013 368
- Newman, B.**
A STUDY ON ARRESTS AND DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-DRUGS AND DRIVING CASES IN NEW YORK STATE
HS-012 111
- Newman, J. R.**
DRINKING DRIVERS AND THEIR TRAFFIC RECORDS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 227
- Nguyen, T.**
THE EFFECT ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS OF EXTENDED TRADING HOURS AT HOTELS
HS-015 760
- Nichol, Thomas E.**
THE ROLE OF THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY IN THE PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES
HS-008 832
- Nichols, J. L.**
ONE MODEL FOR THE EVALUATION OF ASAP REHABILITATION EFFORT
HS-801 244
- Noble, E. P.**
TESTING FOR A "SOBERING PILL". FINAL REPORT
HS-801 288
- Noguchi, Thomas T.**
AUTOMOBILE-ACCIDENT INJURIES AND ACCIDENT PATHOLOGY
HS-800 434
- Nolan, R. O.**
RETRAINING THE ELDERLY DRIVER
HS-015 913
- Noordzij, P. C.**
MEASURING DEVICES AND METHODS FOR DETERMINING BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION
HS-014 135
- Nyberg, G.**
EFFECT OF BETA-ADRENERGIC BLOCKADE AND ALCOHOL ON SIMULATED CAR DRIVING
HS-010 414
- O'Brien, Donald E.**
ALCOHOL IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. THE EFFECT ON AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COSTS, COURT CASE LOADS, AND UNDERWRITING SELECTION
HS-006 231
- O'Day, J.**
A REAL WORLD PERSPECTIVE ON AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS INVOLVING SMALL-CHILD PASSENGERS
HS-016 339
- O'Day, James**
A BEFORE AND AFTER ANALYSIS OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING STUDENTS OF THE DEFENSIVE DRIVING COURSEM192,
HS-009 826
CHARACTERISTICS OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN MICHIGAN FATALITIES 1966-1969.
HS-010 581
DRINKING INVOLVEMENT AND AGE OF YOUNG DRIVERS IN FATAL ACCIDENTS
HS-008 491
DRINKING INVOLVEMENT IN 1968 MICHIGAN FATAL ACCIDENTS
HS-008 820
- O'Neill, B.**
DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS
HS-012 543
DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS
HS-012 859
FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS: DRIVER NEGLIGENCE
HS-015 163
- O'Neill, Brian**
AN EVALUATION OF SOME QUALITATIVE BREATH SCREENING TESTS FOR ALCOHOL
HS-011 297

- BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRIVERS NOT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS AND THE LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTION**
HS-010 384
- O'Neill, Francis J.**
THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM: A STUDY OF PROGRAMS AND PROBLEMS
HS-007 064
- O'Reilly, M. J. J.**
THE DRINKING DRIVER ON THE DRIVING DRINKER? ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM AND OTHER FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-010 270
- O'Reilly, M.J.J.**
FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN BRISBANE FROM 1935 TO 1964
HS-006 551
- Oates, J. F.**
DWI INSTRUCTOR TRAINING INSTITUTE: FINAL REPORT
HS-801 652
- Oates, John F.**
ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT EVALUATION MANUAL FINAL REPORT
HS-800 463
- Oates, Jr., J. F.**
EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF SECOND-GENERATION ALCOHOL SAFETY-INTERLOCK SYSTEMS. INTERIM REPORT
HS-800 967
- IDENTIFICATION OF COUNTERMEASURES FOR THE YOUTH CRASH PROBLEM RELATED TO ALCOHOL. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 344
- LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 3--INSTRUMENT PERFORMANCE AT HIGH BAL. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 927
- Oguchi, Yasuhei**
SIMULATOR APPLICATIONS TO DETERMINE EFFECTS OF DISTURBANCES ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING CHARACTERISTICS
HS-017 021
- Older, SJ**
BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT FATALITIES OCCURING IN GT. BRITAIN DURING DECEMBER, 1964 AND JANUARY, 1965
HS-000 945
- Oleksy, Walter**
A WISE MOVE FOR THE HOLIDAYS
HS-004 410
- Orban, M. S.**
IDENTIFICATION OF COUNTERMEASURES FOR THE YOUTH CRASH PROBLEM RELATED TO ALCOHOL. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 344
- Orletsky, S. R.**
ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION TECHNICIAN INSTRUCTOR TRAINING INSTITUTE, VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 845
- Osman, M**
COMPARATIVE PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF ACCIDENTAL AND SUICIDAL DEATH
HS-003 956
- Overend, R. B.**
PROFILE OF THE AGING DRIVER. WHO HE IS, WHEN, WHERE, HOW HE DRIVES
HS-012 662
- Overton, T. S.**
ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 436
- Pak-Poy, P. G.**
THE ROAD USER
HS-014 118
- Parsons, K. R.**
ATTITUDES TOWARD DRINKING AND DRIVING IN NEW ZEALAND
HS-016 977
- Pascarella, E. A.**
AN ASSESSMENT OF THE LIMITED DRIVING LICENSE AMENDMENT TO THE NORTH CAROLINA. STATUTES RELATING TO DRUNK DRIVING
HS-012 054
- Paterson, C. A.**
A MECHANICAL DEVICE FOR PREVENTING THE DRINKING DRIVER FROM STARTING A VEHICLE
HS-013 387
- Path, MC**
DIFFUSION OF STOMACH ALCOHOL AND HEART BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION AT AUTOPSY
HS-004 135
- VIOLENT DEATHS AND ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION
HS-004 104
- Pavilinski, Lawrence A.**
REMARKS BEFORE THE 49TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF PILOT INTERNATIONAL, MIAMI BEACH, JULY 21, 1970
HS-810 222
- Pawlowski, A. A.**
ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE VERMONT SYMPOSIUM. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM. FORUM DISCUSSION
HS-015 158
- Payne, CE**
AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AS AN EXPRESSION OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN AN ALCOHOLIC POPULATION
HS-003 838
- Payne, CF**
ALCOHOLISM, MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE DRUNK DRIVER
HS-003 145

May 15, 1976

- Payne, J. P.**
ALCOHOL IN BLOOD AND URINE
HS-004 097
- Pearson, M. V.**
AN ANALYSIS OF PROBLEM DRINKER DIAGNOSIS
AND REFERRAL ACTIVITY. ANALYTIC STUDY NO. 5
HS-801 077
- Peart, A. F. W.**
PANEL DISCUSSION ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES IN
CONTROLLING EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS
ON DRIVER BEHAVIOUR
HS-015 596
- Peart, A. W. F.**
GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS
TO DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE
HS-016 104
- Peck, M. L.**
ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE? DESTRUCTION BY AU-
TOMOBILE
HS-013 906
- Peek, C. W.**
AN ANALYSIS OF ASAP PATROL ACTIVITY IN
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA DURING 1972. ANALYTIC
STUDY 3
HS-801 072
- Peltzman, S.**
THE EFFECTS OF AUTOMOBILE SAFETY REGULA-
TION
HS-016 511
- Pelz, Donald C.**
EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN DRINKING, HOSTILITY,
AND ALIENATION ON DRIVING OF YOUNG MEN
HS-017 005
MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS IN CRASHES AND VIOLA-
TIONS OF YOUNG DRIVERS
HS-010 533
- Pelz, DP**
YOUNG MALE DRIVERS. IMPULSE EXPRESSION,
ACCIDENTS, AND VIOLATIONS
HS-003 721
- Penn, Hugh S.**
CAUSES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SINGLE CAR
ACCIDENTS. PT. 1
HS-009 386
- Penner, D. W.**
EFFECT OF INGESTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS ON
AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL
HS-016 209
- Pennington, G.W.**
THE PHARMACOLOGY OF DRIVING AND THE LAW
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ALCOHOL
HS-004 760
- Penttila, A.**
EXAMINATION MODEL FOR SUSPECTED DRUNKEN
DRIVERS
HS-016 933
- EXAMINATION OF ALCOHOL INTOXICATION IN
CASES OF SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS, 2. A
MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL EXAMINA-
TION AND BLOOD ALCOHOL**
HS-015 784
- Perchonok, K.**
ACCIDENT CAUSE ANALYSIS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 716
- Perri, ed. , M. W.**
ALCOHOL, DRUGS, AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 096
- Perrine, M. W.**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: BEHAVIORAL
AND MEDICAL ASPECTS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 599
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: BEHAVIORAL
AND MEDICAL ASPECTS. SUMMARY REPORT
HS-800 600
ALCOHOL EXPERIMENTS ON DRIVING-RELATED
BEHAVIOR. A REVIEW OF THE 1972-1973 LITERA-
TURE. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERA-
TURE REVIEW
HS-201 266
ALCOHOL INFLUENCES ON DRIVING-RELATED
BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY
STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEU-
ROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY
HS-013 870
ALCOHOL INFLUENCES UPON DRIVING-RELATED
BEHAVIOR: A CRITICAL REVIEW OF LABORATORY
STUDIES OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL, NEU-
ROMUSCULAR, AND SENSORY ACTIVITY
HS-015 150
COLLECTION OF BASELINE DATA ON EFFECT OF
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-015 586
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND SUBTASK REQUIRE-
MENT UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING BEHAVIOR
HS-012 366
EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ALCOHOL IN-
FLUENCES UPON ATTENTION AS A CRUCIAL FAC-
TOR IN HIGHWAY CRASHES
HS-016 995
IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONALITY, ATTITUDINAL,
AND BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DRINK-
ING DRIVERS
HS-010 099
INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING BEHAVIOR
IN AN INSTRUMENTED CAR
HS-013 482
INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-
RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULA-
TION DURING SIMULATED PASSING
HS-014 841
INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-
RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULA-
TION DURING SIMULATED PASSING
HS-016 993
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH
METHODOLOGY FOR ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF

- DRINKING-DRIVING-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES WORKSHOP. FINAL REPORT**
HS-801 220
- METHOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN CONDUCTING AND EVALUATING ROADSIDE RESEARCH SURVEYS. FINAL REPORT**
HS-800 471
- PSYCHOLOGICAL-BIOGRAPHICAL CORRELATES OF PROBLEM DRIVERS AND DRINKING DRIVERS**
HS-012 418
- THE SPECTRUM OF DRINKING DRIVERS**
HS-012 599
- Perrine, M. W.,**
INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON DRIVING IN AN INSTRUMENTED CAR. ANNUAL REPORT
HS-800 625
- Personeus, Ernest E.**
HANDBOOK FOR DIRECTORS OF ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP'S). FINAL REPORT
HS-800 544
- Peters, Elbert L. , Jr.**
THE FEDERAL-STATE HIGHWAY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP IN NORTH CAROLINA
HS-010 284
- Peters, R. A.**
DRIVER PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS SYSTEM (DPMAS), TASK 1: REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS FOR PROTOTYPE EQUIPMENT. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 234
- Peterson, Bonita J.**
SUDDEN NATURAL DEATH AMONG AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS
HS-006 102
- Peterson, R. E.**
TRAFFIC SAFETY: THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-000 350
- Petty, Charles S.**
SUDDEN NATURAL DEATH AMONG AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS
HS-006 102
- Phillips, Philip**
THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-010 446
- Philo, HM**
SOCIETYS RESPONSIBILITY IN TRAFFIC SAFETY: A PANEL DISCUSSION
HS-006 063
- Picton, William G.,**
THE PERCEPTION OF DWI LAWS: A STUDY OF THE GENERAL AWARENESS AND THE ATTITUDES OF PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL GROUPS TOWARDS THE DRINKING DRIVING LAWS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 614
- Pierson, Kenneth L.**
MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. TRANS-AMERICAN VAN SERVICE, INC. ACCIDENT OF JUNE 16, 1969, GREELEY, COLO.
HS-009 292
- Pigeon, Louis-Philippe**
A LAWYER'S VIEW ON COMPULSORY BREATH ANALYSIS
HS-007 317
- Planek, T. W.**
PERSONALITY AND TEMPERAMENT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ALCOHOLICS WITH HIGH AND LOW RECORDS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLATIONS
HS-016 696
- PROFILE OF THE AGING DRIVER. WHO HE IS, WHEN, WHERE, HOW HE DRIVES**
HS-012 662
- Platt, Fletcher N.**
HEART RATE MEASUREMENTS OF DRIVERS WITH THE HIGHWAY SYSTEMS RESEARCH CAR
HS-010 386
- Platt, J.**
ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM FOR JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL, VOL.1
HS-800 709
- ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL, VOL. 1**
HS-800 705
- ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE**
HS-800 706
- ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY LEVEL VOL.1**
HS-800 707
- ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY LEVEL. VOL. 2, A TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE**
HS-800 708
- ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM MANUAL FOR JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE**
HS-800 710
- Plaut, Thomas F.A.**
THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM: A STUDY OF PROGRAMS AND PROBLEMS
HS-007 064
- Plaut, TFA**
ALCOHOL PROBLEMS. A REPORT TO THE NATION
HS-003 635
- Pline, J. L.**
PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE ACCIDENTS
HS-015 490
- Plueckhahn, VD**
DIFFUSION OF STOMACH ALCOHOL AND HEART BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION AT AUTOPSY
HS-004 135
- Pollack, S.**
DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 1
HS-800 699

May 15, 1976

- Pollack, Seymour**
DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT.
ANNUAL REPORT
HS-800 407
- Pollini, R. R.**
ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY. LEGAL PRINCIPLES
OF MOTORISTS' RESPONSIBILITY
HS-004 197
- Pope, L.I.**
TRAFFIC CRASHES IN BRISBANE. AN ENGINEER-
ING, MEDICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY
HS-011 931
- Post, D. V.**
FIELD EVALUATION OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR
IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 091
OPERATIONAL EVALUATION OF COURT
PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM-DRINK-
ING DRIVERS
HS-016 247
- Post, D. V.,**
COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM
DRINKERS. VOL. 2. SUPPLEMENTAL READINGS
HS-800 633
- Powell, Mel D.**
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC
SAFETY. GUIDE II: LEGAL AUTHORITY
HS-800 318
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC
SAFETY. GUIDE 6: STAFFING
HS-800 412
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC
SAFETY. GUIDE 8. FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL
SUPPORT
HS-800 483
- Preston, Caroline G**
PSYCHOLOGY OF DRIVERS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-003 834
- Preston, F. L.**
A STUDY OF RESTRAINT SYSTEM USE AND EFFEC-
TIVENESS. SPECIAL REPORT
HS-014 553
- Preusser, D. F.**
A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE INVOLVE-
MENT OF ALCOHOL IN PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS
RESULTING IN DEATH AND INJURY. INTERIM RE-
PORT
HS-801 413
ANALYSIS OF THE NASSAU COUNTY ALCOHOL
SAFETY ACTION PROJECT DRIVER REHABILITA-
TION COUNTERMEASURE
HS-801 078
IDENTIFICATION OF COUNTERMEASURES FOR THE
YOUTH CRASH PROBLEM RELATED TO ALCOHOL.
FINAL REPORT
HS-801 344
- Prevost, R.**
CONCLUDING COMMENTS AND DISCUSSION
HS-015 613
- Priest, J. R.**
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS: HUMAN CAUSES
AND INJURIES SUSTAINED. AN IN-DEPTH STUDY
OF 35 [ALCOHOL RELATED] ACCIDENTS
HS-016 785
- Prigogine, J.**
PERSONALITY AND OTHER PERSON-CENTRED
CHARACTERISTICS
HS-016 668
- Promisel, David M.**
ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT EVALUATION
MANUAL FINAL REPORT
HS-800 463
- Prouty, Richard W.**
AN EVALUATION OF SOME QUALITATIVE BREATH
SCREENING TESTS FOR ALCOHOL
HS-011 297
- Pryor, WJ**
ALCOHOL AND THE DRIVER
HS-003 977
- Puckett, M. A.**
HIGHLIGHTS OF A TWO YEAR SNOWMOBILE AC-
CIDENT STUDY IN SASKATCHEWAN
HS-016 244
- Purdy, Lawrence A.**
SUCCESS STORY: THE COMMUNITY PROGRAM CON-
CEPT
HS-008 826
- Purswell, J. L.**
ASAP PATROL ACTIVITIES. OKLAHOMA CITY ASAP.
ANALYTIC STUDY
HS-801 073
- Quinn, J**
AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AS AN EXPRESSION OF
PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN AN ALCOHOLIC POPULA-
TION
HS-003 858
- Quiring, DL**
DRIVING RECORDS OF PERSONS HOSPITALIZED
FOR SUICIDE GESTURES
HS-004 970
DRIVING RECORDS OF PERSONS WITH SELECTED
CHRONIC DISEASES
HS-004 972
THE CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC AS A MOTOR VEHICLE
OPERATOR
HS-003 019
- Radlow, R.**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND D-AMPHETAMINE
UPON MOOD AND VOLITION
HS-016 208
- Rankin, J. G.**
DRIVING CONVICTIONS OF A RANDOM SAMPLE OF
VICTORIAN DRIVERS
HS-014 324

- Rankin, JG**
THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING EFFICIENCY
HS-004 036
- Ransford, P. N.**
GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE
HS-016 104
- Raszewski, J.**
INFLUENCE OF INSULIN ON THE RATE OF ETHYL ALCOHOL OXIDATION IN BLOOD
HS-003 777
- Ratilainen, Liisa**
TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CHILDREN IN HELSINKI IN 1965 AND THE SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF THE CHILDREN INCLUDED
HS-005 421
- Rawlings, R. R.**
ALCOHOL, AGE AND FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-015 121
- Raymond, A.**
A COMPARISON OF BREATHALYZED DRIVERS WITH THE GENERAL DRIVING POPULATION
HS-014 323
DRIVING CONVICTIONS OF A RANDOM SAMPLE OF VICTORIAN DRIVERS
HS-014 324
- Raymond, A. E.**
A REVIEW OF ALCOHOL IN RELATION TO ROAD SAFETY
HS-016 869
CHARACTERISTICS OF BREATHALYSED DRIVERS
HS-013 355
- Raymond, Anne**
CASUALTY ACCIDENTS INVOLVING BICYCLES±STATE OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA 1965 AND 1967
HS-005 863
- Reed, John H.,**
YOUTH AND TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION. SPECIAL STUDY
HS-011 032
- Reeder, R. H.**
VEHICLE TRAFFIC LAW. REV. ED.
HS-015 995
- Reeder, Robert H.**
KNOW THE LAW. INTERPRETATION OF IMPLIED CONSENT LAWS BY THE COURTS. PT. 4
HS-010 382
- Reese, J. H.**
THE DRINKING DRIVER--AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE LEGAL MANAGEMENT OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM. PT. 1. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 021
- Reid, L. D.**
THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA ON A MANUAL TRACKING TASK
HS-012 831
- Reiders, F**
DRUGS AND CARBON MONOXIDE IN FATAL ACCIDENTS
HS-003 958
- Reinhardt, JM**
WHY DO DRIVERS DRINK?
HS-005 354
- Reis, Jr. , , R. E.**
ONE MODEL FOR THE EVALUATION OF ASAP REHABILITATION EFFORT
HS-801 244
- Reish, Ronald G**
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DRIVER ATTITUDE SCALE AND THE MCGUIRE SAFE DRIVER SCALE
HS-003 836
- Rentoul, E.**
SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFECTS OF THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AND ITS RELATION TO ROAD TRAFFIC
HS-700 078
- Rich, R. F.**
THE LEGAL MINIMUM DRINKING AGE AND FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES
HS-014 809
- Richards, A. B.**
ETHANOL, OTHER CHEMICALS AND THEIR POTENTIAL COMBINATION WHICH MAY INFLUENCE AUTOMOBILE DRIVING PERFORMANCE--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 658
- Richards, OW**
VISUAL NEEDS AND POSSIBILITIES FOR NIGHT DRIVING. PT. 9
HS-006 809
- Ringkjoeb, R**
A SURVEY OF FATAL TRAFFIC INJURIES IN UL-LEVAL HOSPITAL, OSLO
HS-003 523
DISABLED DRIVERS AND ELDERLY PERSONS INJURED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-003 503
- Ringland, R. F.**
DRIVER PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS SYSTEM (DPMAS), TASK 1: REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS FOR PROTOTYPE EQUIPMENT. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 234
- Rivo, J.**
A STUDY ON ARRESTS AND DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-DRUGS AND DRIVING CASES IN NEW YORK STATE
HS-012 111
- Rivo, Julian D.**
ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND DRIVING SEMINARS FOR POLICE AND COMMUNITY LEADERS
HS-007 704

May 15, 1976

- Roalman, AR**
DRINKING AND DRIVING: NEW APPROACHES
HS-002 671
- Roberts, RE**
ALCOHOL SAFETY STUDY: THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY OF VIOLENT DEATH IN A METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY. A COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES AND OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. FINAL REPORT 1968
HS-800 084
- Robertson, J. S.**
BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN DRIVERS BREATHALYSED BY POLICE IN SIX AUSTRALIAN STATES
HS-013 353
THE ROAD USER
HS-014 118
- Robertson, L. S.**
DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS
HS-012 543
DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS
HS-012 859
FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS: DRIVER NEGLIGENCE
HS-015 163
THE LEGAL MINIMUM DRINKING AGE AND FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES
HS-014 809
- Robinson, Ann E.**
SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967
HS-010 381
- Roby, J. A.**
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN URBAN VEHICLE
HS-013 213
- Rockne, LM**
SOCIETY'S RESPONSIBILITY IN TRAFFIC SAFETY: A PANEL DISCUSSION
HS-006 063
- Rockwell, T. H.**
EYE MOVEMENT ANALYSIS OF VISUAL INFORMATION ACQUISITION IN DRIVING: AN OVERVIEW
HS-014 335
VISUAL ACQUISITION OF INFORMATION IN DRIVING THROUGH EYE-MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES: AN OVERVIEW
HS-012 602
- Rodgers, R. F.**
EFFECT OF INGESTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL
HS-016 209
- Romslo, F.**
EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 161
- Rone, Marjory**
ALCOHOL AND THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-010 187
- Roper, W. L.**
CHP FINDS KEY TO CUTTING...THE DRUNK DEATH TOLL
HS-012 895
DEADLY DRIVING HABITS. 104 YEAR OLD RESOLVES TO QUIT SPEEDING
HS-016 505
THE DRIVE TO CUT HOLIDAY DEATHS
HS-014 620
- Roper, W.L.**
DOES DRUNK DRIVING CALL FOR A TOUGH REMEDY?
HS-011 881
- Roper, William L.**
CAN WE CURE THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER
HS-009 939
CUTTING THE HIGHWAY DEATH TOLL. SAFETY CHALLENGE OF 1971
HS-009 852
- Rose, NJ**
BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES IN ILLINOIS
HS-003 101
- Rosen, S. D.**
EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 161
- Rosenberg, N.**
ALCOHOL, AGE AND FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-015 121
- Rosenblatt, Charles A.**
ALCOHOL ABUSE AND TRAFFIC SAFETY: A STUDY OF FATALITIES, DWI OFFENDERS, ALCOHOLICS, AND COURT-RELATED TREATMENT APPROACHES
HS-800 409
RECOGNIZING THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-009 412
SOCIAL REHABILITATION PERSPECTIVES: A COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOL ABUSE IN DRIVERS
HS-008 830
- Rosenow, John H.**
THE PHYSICIAN'S ROLE IN HIGHWAY SAFETY PT. 1
HS-006 835
- Ross, H. L.**
BRITAIN'S DRINKING-DRIVING EXPERIENCE
HS-015 062
HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS: HOW DO WE KNOW THEY WORK? NORTH CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHWAY SAFETY, RALEIGH, SPRING, 1974. VOL. 10
HS-016 648
INTERRUPTED TIME-SERIES METHODS FOR THE EVALUATION OF TRAFFIC LAW REFORMS
HS-015 705

- THE DRINKING DRIVER--AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE LEGAL MANAGEMENT OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM. PT. 1. FINAL REPORT**
HS-801 021
- THE SCANDINAVIAN MYTH: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DRINKING-AND-DRIVING LEGISLATION IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY**
HS-016 747
- TWO EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF TRAFFIC LAW. VOL 1, THE EFFECT OF LEGAL SANCTIONS ON DUI OFFENDERS. FINAL REPORT**
HS-800 825
- Rouse, B. A.**
SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL, METHAPYRILINE, AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ON DRIVERS' EYE MOVEMENTS AND TRACKING ERRORS IN SIMULATED DANGEROUS SITUATIONS
HS-013 117
- Roussel, Jean-Marie**
ALCOHOL STILL HEADS THE LIST
HS-007 320
- Rutley, KS**
THE INCIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN THE BLOOD OF SOME FATALY INJURED ROAD USERS
HS-000 940
- Ryan, AG**
ETIOLOGY OF MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MECHANISMS OF INJURY
HS-003 846
- Saalberg, James H.**
INTERORGANIZATIONAL IMPEDIMENTS TO THE REDUCTION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC MORTALITY
HS-008 833
- Sackman, H.,**
COMMUNITY DEMONSTRATION PLAN TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 635
- GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY PROGRAMS TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT**
HS-800 634
- RESULTS OF THE SANTA MONICA PROTOTYPE PROGRAM TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT**
HS-800 636
- Salvatore, S.**
THE INFLUENCE OF SENSORY PATTERN AND ALCOHOL ON VEHICULAR VELOCITY SENSING
HS-013 775
- Samuels, Alec**
A DISASTROUSLY COMPLICATED OFFENCE: DRUNKEN DRIVING, ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967
HS-010 657
- Sanders, A. F.**
SOME REMARKS ON THE EFFECT OF DRUGS, LACK OF SLEEP AND LOUD NOISE ON HUMAN PERFORMANCE
HS-013 463
- Sanford, T**
PROJECT IMPACT CUTS ACCIDENTS
HS-006 279
- Santamaria, J. N.**
A REVIEW OF CLINICAL METHODS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-013 390
- DRIVING CONVICTIONS OF A RANDOM SAMPLE OF VICTORIAN DRIVERS**
HS-014 324
- Schaefer, D. A.**
EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 161
- Schellenberger, A.**
THE USE OF ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY TO MEASURE RECOVERY TIME AFTER INTRAVENOUS ANAESTHESIA
HS-005 280
- Schenck, HN**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A REPORT TO THE CONGRESS FROM THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
HS-001 135
- Schlein, A. P.**
THE INTOXICATED MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR
HS-012 420
- Schmidt, W**
LEVELS AND ALCOHOLISM
HS-001 384
- PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS**
HS-006 302
- THE ROLE OF ALCOHOLISM IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS**
HS-003 288
- Schmidt, W. S.**
ALCOHOLICS, DRINKING AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-700 085
- Schneider, N. J.**
BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING PROGRAM IN FLORIDA
HS-011 487
- Schneidmuhl, A. M.**
THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER: CAN WE COPE WITH A MENACE?
HS-007 577
- Scholl, David A.**
THE DRINKING DRIVER: AN APPROACH TO SOLVING A PROBLEM OF UNDERESTIMATED SEVERITY
HS-005 681

May 15, 1976

- Schroeder, S. R.**
SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL,
METHAPYRILINE, AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ON
DRIVERS' EYE MOVEMENTS AND TRACKING ER-
RORS IN SIMULATED DANGEROUS SITUATIONS
HS-013 117
- Schultz, G**
THE DRINKING DRIVER AND CHEMICAL TESTS
HS-001 014
- Schulz, August J.**
WHAT'S IMPORTANT TO YOUNG DRIVERS?
HS-009 854
- Schuman, Stanley H.**
MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS IN CRASHES AND VIOLA-
TIONS OF YOUNG DRIVERS
HS-010 533
- Schuman, SH**
THE UNMARRIED MALE DRIVER UNDER TWENTY-
FIVE: A PILOT SURVEY OF A HIGH-RISK DRIVER
GROUP
HS-000 993
YOUNG MALE DRIVERS. IMPULSE EXPRESSION,
ACCIDENTS, AND VIOLATIONS
HS-003 721
- Schuster, D. H.**
THE YOUNG PROBLEM DRIVER
HS-012 607
- Scott, G.R.**
DRINK AND DRIVING
HS-006 183
- Scrimgeour, G. J.**
HAS ASAP FAILED?
HS-016 200
- Selb, H.**
ERFOLGE, ENTTAUSCHUNGEN UND VORAUSSET-
ZUNGEN DES KAMPFES GEGEN ALKOHOLBE-
DINGTE VERKEHRSGEFAHREN (SUCCESS, DISAP-
POINTMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS IN THE CAM-
PAIGN AGAINST ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC AC-
CIDENTS)
HS-016 070
- Seixas, F. A.**
EVALUATION IN THE DRINKING/DRIVING COUN-
TERMEASURES PROGRAM
HS-016 254
THE EFFECT OF REHABILITATION ON THE DRIV-
ING BEHAVIOR OF PROBLEM DRINKERS
HS-014 550
THE EFFECT OF REHABILITATION ON THE DRIV-
ING BEHAVIOR OF PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL RE-
PORT
HS-801 110
- Selk, S.**
CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS OF CONVICTED
DWI OFFENDERS SELECTED TO RECEIVE SPECIAL
SANCTIONS--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES
LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 231
- Sell, L. J.**
CLINICAL EVALUATION OF INJURIES RELATED TO
SNOWMOBILES
HS-012 852
- Selzer, M. L.**
ALCOHOLISM IN A PROBLEM DRIVER GROUP: A
FIELD TRIAL OF THE MICHIGAN ALCOHOLISM
SCREENING TEST (MAST)
HS-011 489
AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AND THE ALCOHOLIC
PERSONALITY: AN UNRECOGNIZED DILEMMA
HS-014 170
DETECTING THE HIGH RISK DRIVER: THE
DEVELOPMENT OF A RISK QUESTIONNAIRE. FINAL
REPORT
HS-801 099
MYTHS, RITUAL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY
HS-012 597
- Selzer, Melvin L**
ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC FATALITIES STUDY IN
FUTILITY
HS-003 774
- Selzer, Melvin L.**
DIFFERENTIAL RISK AMONG ALCOHOLIC
DRIVERS
HS-010 528
- Selzer, ML**
A SCREENING PROGRAM TO DETECT ALCOHOLISM
IN TRAFFIC OFFENDERS
HS-001 385
ALCOHOL IN BLOOD AND URINE
HS-004 096
ALCOHOLICS AT FAULT IN FATAL ACCIDENTS
AND HOSPITALIZED ALCOHOLICS; A COMPARISON
HS-007 065
ALCOHOLISM, MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE DRUNK
DRIVER
HS-003 145
AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AS AN EXPRESSION OF
PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN AN ALCOHOLIC POPULA-
TION
HS-003 858
- Sems, MD**
BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT
FATALITIES OCCURING IN GT. BRITAIN DURING
DECEMBER, 1964 AND JANUARY, 1965
HS-000 945
- Shadwell, F. W.**
EMOTIONS AS FACTORS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-007 465
- Shafer, Ronald G.**
ALCOHOLICS AND ACCIDENTS
HS-005 678
- Shambaugh, George E. , Jr.**
DOCTORS AND HIGHWAY SAFETY
HS-004 592
- Shapiro, H. A.**
ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY
HS-700 040

- Shapiro, Linda**
A LITERATURE REVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH AND PRACTICE IN PEDESTRIAN SAFETY
HS-010 112
- Sharma, S.**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON PERIPHERAL VISION AS A FUNCTION OF ATTENTION
HS-015 241
- Sharp, M. C.**
PROBABILITY OF ARREST WHILE DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL
HS-016 832
- Shaw, Lynette**
THE NETWORK OF ACCIDENT CAUSATION (2)
HS-010 404
YOUTH AND THE AUTOMOBILE IN AMERICA
HS-010 394
- Sheele, GH**
THE DRINKING DRIVER AND CHEMICAL TESTS
HS-001 014
- Sheppard, D.**
THE 1967 DRINK AND DRIVING CAMPAIGN: A SURVEY AMONG DRIVERS
HS-006 342
- Shields, Joseph B.**
OUTLOOK 70'S: DRIVER EDUCATION
HS-008 609
- Shiels, A. C.**
HIGHLIGHTS OF A TWO YEAR SNOWMOBILE ACCIDENT STUDY IN SASKATCHEWAN
HS-016 244
- Shillito, M. L.**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON CHOICE REACTION TIME
HS-015 650
- Shortridge, R. M.**
A REAL WORLD PERSPECTIVE ON AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS INVOLVING SMALL-CHILD PASSENGERS
HS-016 339
A STUDY OF RESTRAINT SYSTEM USE AND EFFECTIVENESS. SPECIAL REPORT
HS-014 553
- Shumate, R. P.**
THE ROLE OF THE DRINKING DRIVER IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. (THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY.) (DIE ROLLE DES ALKOHOLISIERTEN FAHRERS BEI VERKEHRSUNFALLEN. (GRAND RAPIDS STUDIE))
HS-016 059
- Sicherman, A.**
THE EFFECT OF THE 18-YEAR OLD DRINKING AGE ON AUTO ACCIDENTS
HS-015 459
- Sieck, W. A.**
INTOXICATION AND INNOCENCE IN A CITY'S FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-014 780
- THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES AND A COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE**
HS-014 781
- Sielaff, B. H.**
EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 161
- Simon, K. J.**
THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATIVE INSTRUMENTS FOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR DRUNKEN DRIVERS
HS-016 246
- Skeels, Paul C.**
AUTOMOTIVE SAFETY AT GM
HS-005 297
- Slough, MC**
ALCOHOL AND THE MOTORIST: PRACTICAL AND LEGAL PROBLEMS OF CHEMICAL TESTING
HS-005 684
- Slutz, Donald**
DETROIT'S STORY: PUBLIC INFORMATION CUTS THE DRINKING DRIVER TOLL
HS-007 222
- Smart, R. G.**
ALCOHOLICS, DRINKING AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-700 085
LEVELS AND ALCOHOLISM
HS-001 384
MARIHUANA AND DRIVING RISK AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS
HS-016 044
OBSERVATIONS OF TAVERN PATRONS BEFORE AND AFTER THE COMPULSORY BREATH TEST LAW IN CANADA
HS-012 467
USE OF PSYCHOACTIVE AND HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS IN RELATION TO DRIVING RISK
HS-015 155
- Smart, Reginald G.**
ARE ALCOHOLICS' ACCIDENTS DUE SOLELY TO HEAVY DRINKING?
HS-006 970
BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRIVERS NOT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS.
HS-010 272
PHYSIOLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT AND PERSONALITY FACERORS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS OF ALCOHOLICS
HS-006 182
RESPONSIBILITY, BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS, AND ALCOHOLISM
HS-005 023
RESPONSIBILITY, BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS, AND ALCOHOLISM
HS-006 184

May 15, 1976

- Smart, RG**
PERSONALITY AND DRINKING HISTORY VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH ACCIDENT RATES AMONG ALCOHOLICS
HS-002 393
- PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-006 302
- THE ROLE OF ALCOHOLISM IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
HS-003 288
- Smeed, Reuben J.**
RESEARCH INTO DRIVER BEHAVIOUR [BEHAVIOR]
HS-016 991
- Smiley, A. M.**
THE COMBINED EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND COMMON PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS: FIELD STUDIES WITH AN INSTRUMENTED AUTOMOBILE
HS-016 287
- Smith, B. H.**
FATAL MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENTS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL: A STUDY OF 223 CASES
HS-014 149
- Smith, C. Ward**
THE DEMONSTRATION OF IMPAIRMENT IN DRIVERS
HS-007 318
- Smith, G. L. , Jr.**
AN INVESTIGATION OF SERIAL CHOICE REACTION TIME AS THE BASIS FOR AN ALCOHOL INTERLOCK
HS-012 849
- Smith, George L. Jr.,**
THE EFFECT OF STRESS ON DRIVER INFORMATION SEEKING
HS-011 107
- Smith, George R.**
NEW TRENDS IN VEHICLE SAFETY
HS-009 457
- Smith, H.**
SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFECTS OF THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AND ITS RELATION TO ROAD TRAFFIC
HS-700 078
- Smith, H. W.**
EFFECT OF INGESTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING SKILL
HS-016 209
- Smith, HW**
THE BREATHALYZER AND ITS APPLICATIONS
HS-007 029
- Smith, L. S.**
VIOLENT DEATHS AND ALCOHOL INTOXICATION
HS-700 493
- Smith, LS**
VIOLENT DEATHS AND ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION
HS-004 104
- Smith, T. J.**
TRENDS IN BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION LEVELS OF NIGHT DRIVERS
HS-016 654
- Snapper, K.**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILL AND DECISION-MAKING IN A DRIVING TASK
HS-014 844
- Snyder, M. B.**
A PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENT COUNTERMEASURE PROGRAM
HS-014 098
- Soleau, J.**
NEW HOPE--NEW POSSIBILITIES. A REPORT TO THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES ON THE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP)
HS-800 741
- Solomon, S. E.**
THE ROAD USER
HS-014 118
- Sopher, Irvin M.**
THE INVESTIGATION OF VEHICULAR CARBON MONOXIDE FATALITIES
HS-008 815
- Sparks, Robert D.**
THE MEDICALLY UNFIT DRIVER AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BASIC PHYSICAL STANDARDS FOR LICENSURE
HS-004 488
- Spector, N. Herbert**
ALCOHOL BREATH TESTS: GROSS ERRORS IN CURRENT METHODS OF MEASURING ALVEOLAR GAS CONCENTRATIONS
HS-010 529
- Spendlove, George A.**
FUNCTIONS OF MEDICAL ADVISERS IN LICENSING DRIVERS
HS-004 486
- Speno, Edward J.**
A LEGISLATOR LOOKS AT DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-009 703
- Spitz, Louis P.,**
THE DRIVER LICENSE ADMINISTRATOR±DOCTOR, LAWYER, LICENSE CHIEF
HS-011 176
- Spitz, Werner U.**
AGE EFFECTS AND AUTOPSY EVIDENCE OF DISEASE IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS
HS-010 515
- Stack, James K.**
AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
HS-004 399
- States, John D.**
RESEARCH, THERE IS A PAYOFF A PANEL
HS-010 541

- States, John D.,**
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
FINAL REPORT
HS-800 620
- Stemler, J. D.**
DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. IN-
STRUCTOR'S MANUAL
HS-801 222
DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. STU-
DENT MANUAL
HS-801 321
POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. INSTRU-
CTOR'S MANUAL
HS-013 135
POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. STUDENT
MANUAL
HS-013 136
- Sten, T.**
YOUNG DRIVERS: THE PROBLEM
HS-016 664
- Sterline-Smith, R.**
SPECIAL ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION STUDIES: THE
ROLE OF ALCOHOL/DRUG INVOLVEMENT
HS-012 858
- Sterling-Smith, R. S.**
A HUMAN FACTORS ANALYSIS OF MOST RESPONSI-
BLE DRIVERS IN FATAL ACCIDENTS, TECHNICAL
REPORT
HS-801 144
A PSYCHOSOCIAL ANALYSIS OF OPERATORS IN-
VOLVED IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS.
FINAL REPORT NO. 2
HS-801 267
HUMAN FACTOR VARIABLES AND FATAL VEHICU-
LAR ACCIDENTS: A PILOT STUDY. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 921
SPECIAL ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION STUDIES: THE
ROLE OF ALCOHOL/DRUG INVOLVEMENT
HS-820 235
- Stewart, Charles R.**
A DEMONSTRATION OF THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL
ON VISION
HS-005 688
- Stewart, E. I.**
REHABILITATION OF THE DRUNKEN DRIVER. A
CORRECTIVE COURSE IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FOR
PERSONS CONVICTED OF DRIVING UNDER THE IN-
FLUENCE OF ALCOHOL
HS-015 451
- Stewart, Ernest I.**
A CLASSROOM APPROACH TO DWI
HS-009 702
- Stewart, George H.**
ALCOHOLISM AND THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-010 333
- Stoy, B**
ENFORCED CLINIC TREATMENT OF PAROLED
CRIMINAL ALCOHOLICS, A PILOT EVALUATION
HS-002 081
- Strachan, J. G.**
THE ALBERTA IMPAIRED DRIVER'S PROJECT--
(I.D.P.); A COUNTERMEASURE TO COPE WITH THE
DRINKING DRIVER
HS-016 952
- Straub, AL**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A REPORT TO
THE CONGRESS FROM THE SECRETARY OF TRANS-
PORTATION
HS-001 135
- Stroh, C.**
CONCLUDING COMMENTS AND DISCUSSION
HS-015 613
- Stroh, C. M.**
PANEL DISCUSSION ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES IN
CONTROLLING EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS
ON DRIVER BEHAVIOUR
HS-015 596
- Struckman, D. L.**
AN ANALYSIS OF DRINKING DRIVER DIAGNOSIS,
REFERRAL, AND TREATMENT. ANALYTIC STUDY
NO. 5
HS-801 076
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING PER-
FORMANCE: SEX DIFFERENCES
HS-014 344
- Strutz, P.**
NONFATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN RELATION TO
BIOGRAPHICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS
FACTORS
HS-013 295
- Sturgi, 3rd., S. P.**
EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON TWO
PSYCHOMOTOR TASKS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AU-
TOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK
HS-014 552
- Sturgis, S. P.**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILLS. FINAL
REPORT
HS-016 893
EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON
SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AU-
TOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK
HS-014 555
EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON
SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AU-
TOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK
HS-014 556
- Sullheim, Kaare**
PEDESTRIAN DEATHS IN OSLO TRAFFIC AC-
CIDENTS
HS-003 878
- Sullivan, Harold W.**
CALIFORNIA STUDY FINDS HIGH INCIDENCE OF
NATURAL CAUSES IN DRIVER FATALITIES
HS-007 539

May 15, 1976

Sullivan, HW

A STUDY: ROLES OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND ORGANIC FACTORS IN FATAL SINGLE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

HS-005 353

Sunshine, I

DRUGS AND CARBON MONOXIDE IN FATAL ACCIDENTS

HS-003 958

Sussman, E. Donald

SPOTTING THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: NEW DEVICE MEASURES UNSTEADINESS OF HIS EYES. THIS MAY BE BETTER GAUGE OF IMPAIRED DRIVING ABILITY THAN BLOOD ALCOHOL

HS-007 280

Sweeny, M. F.

THE ROAD USER

HS-014 118

Swinehart, J. W., ED.

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY, ANN ARBOR, NOVEMBER 16-18, 1971. PROCEEDINGS

HS-012 465

Swinehart, J. W.

A STUDY OF 25 PRINT ADVERTISEMENTS ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT

HS-016 052

Syring, Edward M.

ACCIDENT AND VIOLATION REDUCTION THROUGH BRIEF DRIVER IMPROVEMENT INTERVIEWS.

HS-006 296

Tabac, ed., N.

ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE? DESTRUCTION BY AUTOMOBILE

HS-013 906

Tabachnick, N

COMPARATIVE PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF ACCIDENTAL AND SUICIDAL DEATH

HS-003 956

Tallqvist, A.

PERSONALITY AND OTHER PERSON-CENTRED CHARACTERISTICS

HS-016 668

Tang, T.,

RESULTS OF THE SANTA MONICA PROTOTYPE PROGRAM TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 636

Tannen, B.

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR ALCOHOL REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT PERSONNEL

HS-801 116

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

HS-801 114

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR LOCAL OFFICIALS

HS-801 115

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR STATE OFFICIALS

HS-801 117

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR THE JUDICIARY

HS-801 118

Teare, Donald

ALCOHOL AND ACCIDENTS

HS-800 445

Teare, RD

SOME PROBLEMS OF BARBITURATE AND ALCOHOL INTOXICATION

HS-003 929

Temple, M. G.

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 436

Tenhu, M.

EXAMINATION MODEL FOR SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS

HS-016 933

EXAMINATION OF ALCOHOL INTOXICATION IN CASES OF SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS, 2. A MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL EXAMINATION AND BLOOD ALCOHOL

HS-015 784

Tennant, J. A.

A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE PHYSTESTER: A TEST FOR DRIVER IMPAIRMENT

HS-012 869

A CRITICAL TRACKING TASK AS AN ALCOHOL INTERLOCK SYSTEM

HS-012 927

ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT DETECTION BY THE PHYSTESTER-EVALUATION PROGRAM SUMMARY

HS-012 929

DRUNK DRIVER COUNTERMEASURES

HS-013 607

Tharp, K. J.

FACTORS IN URBAN VEHICLE PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS

HS-015 203

Thayer, Louis M.,

YOUTH AND TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION. SPECIAL STUDY

HS-011 032

Theodore, C. P.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN URBAN VEHICLE

HS-013 213

Thomas, M.,

RESULTS OF THE SANTA MONICA PROTOTYPE PROGRAM TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 636

Thompson, J. W.

A REVIEW OF EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY (IN RELATION TO ROAD SAFETY)

HS-016 871

- Thompson, R. R.**
A CRITICAL TRACKING TASK AS AN ALCOHOL INTERLOCK SYSTEM
HS-012 927
- Thornton, Carl L**
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTUAL STYLE AND DRIVER REACTION TO AN EMERGENCY SITUATION
HS-003 837
- Tiber, N.**
ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE? DESTRUCTION BY AUTOMOBILE
HS-013 906
- Tiffany, L. P.**
THE DRINKING DRIVER--AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE LEGAL MANAGEMENT OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM. PT. 1. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 021
- Toms, D. W.**
THE GOVERNMENT AND SAFER CARS: VIEWS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
HS-012 452
- Toms, Douglas**
PEOPLE IN THE NEWS
HS-810 174
- Toms, Douglas V.**
A NEW GOAL FOR THE 70'S
HS-010 024
- Toms, Douglas W.**
ADDRESS
HS-009 008
- STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S. SENATE
HS-810 175
- STATEMENT BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, SUB-COMMITTEE ON ROADS, JULY 16, 1970
HS-810 223
- STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 17, 1972
HS-810 211
- STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S. SENATE, JUNE 15, 1972
HS-810 212
- TESTIMONY ON HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, JUNE 10 AND 11, 1970
HS-820 089
- THE CHALLENGE OF THE SEVENTIES
HS-810 115
- TRAFFIC SAFETY - THE CURRENT PICTURE
HS-810 114
- WHAT OUR COURTS CAN DO ABOUT DRUNKS WHO DRIVE
HS-010 198
- Tonge, J. I.**
POST-MORTEM BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT VICTIMS
HS-013 352
- ROAD ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ARTICULATED VEHICLES (SEMI-TRAILERS) IN QUEENSLAND (1965-1967)
HS-010 379
- THE DRINKING DRIVER ON THE DRIVING DRINKER? ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM AND OTHER FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-010 270
- Tonge, J.I.**
FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN BRISBANE FROM 1935 TO 1964
HS-006 551
- Toomath, J. B.**
THE EFFECT ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS OF EXTENDED TRADING HOURS AT HOTELS
HS-015 760
- Torrens, John K.**
ALCOHOL AND THE IMPAIRED DRIVER: A MANUAL ON THE MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS OF CHEMICAL TESTS FOR INTOXICATION
HS-005 900
- Trahan, Jacques**
A JUDGE'S VIEW OF COMPULSORY BREATH TESTS
HS-007 316
- Tropman, John E.**
INTERORGANIZATIONAL IMPEDIMENTS TO THE REDUCTION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC MORTALITY
HS-008 833
- Troup, Wallace**
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-004 401
- Tsongos, N. G.**
FACTORS IN URBAN VEHICLE PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS
HS-015 203
- Tucker, HH**
NOVA SCOTIA GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR-VEHICLE
HS-004 175
- Turkel, HW**
ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC DEATHS
HS-003 857
- Tweddell, J.**
TRAFFIC CRASHES IN BRISBANE. AN ENGINEERING, MEDICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY
HS-011 931
- Tyler, JW**
REFLECTIVE DEVICES AS AIDS TO NIGHT DRIVING
HS-006 282

May 15, 1976

Ulmer, R. G.

ANALYSIS OF THE NASSAU COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT DRIVER REHABILITATION COUNTERMEASURE

HS-801 078

Umberger, Charles J.

A CONTROLLED INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT PEDESTRIANS FATALLY INJURED BY MOTOR VEHICLES IN MANHATTAN

HS-007 006

Usher, F. R. , Jr.

BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING PROGRAM IN FLORIDA

HS-011 487

Utzelmann, H. D.

DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER ALKOHOLUNFALLE UNTER BESONDERER BERUECKSICHTIGUNG "ALKOHOLAFFINER" UNFALLTYPEN IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DEN BUNDESLANDERN VON 1966 BIS 1970 (THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALCOHOL ACCIDENTS UNDER SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION OF "ALCOHOL-RELATED" ACCIDENT TYPES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND IN THE FED

HS-016 074

Valien, Preston

A CONTROLLED INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT PEDESTRIANS FATALLY INJURED BY MOTOR VEHICLES IN MANHATTAN

HS-007 006

Van Berkomp, L. C.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY FOR ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES WORKSHOP. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 220

Vanosdall, F. E.

ALCOHOLISM IN A PROBLEM DRIVER GROUP: A FIELD TRIAL OF THE MICHIGAN ALCOHOLISM SCREENING TEST (MAST)

HS-011 489

Vaught, R. S.

AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT. ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (OREGON)

HS-801 069

AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT. ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (WASHINGTON)

HS-801 070

Versace, John

THE DRIVER AND SAFETY

HS-007 481

Vilardi, Paul,

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FINAL REPORT 1970-71

HS-800 617

Vinokur, A.

DETECTING THE HIGH RISK DRIVER: THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RISK QUESTIONNAIRE. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 099

Voas, R. B.

A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO THE CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER

HS-016 321

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

HS-016 667

ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE VERMONT SYMPOSIUM. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM. FORUM DISCUSSION

HS-015 158

ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND YOUNG DRIVERS

HS-801 291

BREATH MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTATION IN THE U. S.

HS-016 255

BREATH MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTATION IN THE U.S.

HS-801 621

FACTORS RELATED TO ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN CRASHES

HS-820 245

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY FOR ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES WORKSHOP. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 220

NHTSA PLANS FOR TESTING A NEW ALCOHOL SCREENING DEVICE.

HS-810 230

PANEL DISCUSSION ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES IN CONTROLLING EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOUR

HS-015 596

REMARKS DELIVERED TO OPENING OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA ASAP, NOVEMBER 30, 1971

HS-810 237

RESEARCH INTO PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION, REHABILITATION AND DRIVER BEHAVIOR

HS-810 229

SPEECH TO THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS

HS-810 236

Voas, R.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS AND DISCUSSION

HS-015 613

Voas, R. V.

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU PROGRAM IN ALCOHOL SAFETY RESEARCH

HS-810 180

Voas, Robert B.

A PROPOSED PROGRAM TO CONTROL THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER TECHNICIAN-AMBULANCE: CONCEPTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

HS-810 181

ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES	HS-810 170	Wagner, M. H. ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES; PHASE 1: HIGH RISK DRIVER STUDY PLAN. REPORT	HS-801 433
CAS HAT DRUNKS CAN'T DRIVE	HS-810 169	Wagner, Marvin H. DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE. COMMENT AND CONTROVERSY	HS-008 202
IMPROVED METHODS OF MEASURING BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS	HS-810 171	WHERE WE STAND ON DRINKING DRIVING LEGISLATION	HS-011 358
STATUS OF THE NHTSA ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM	HS-810 186	Wagner, Marvin PROBLEM DRINKING V. PUBLIC SAFETY.	HS-010 331
THE RELATIONSHIP OF ALCOHOL ABUSE TO HIGHWAY SAFETY	HS-810 165	Waite, T. Garth THE BREATHALYSER WHAT NEXT?	HS-008 519
VIOLENCE BY VEHICLE: AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY	HS-810 164	Walker, RH DRUGS AND DRIVING	HS-004 765
WHAT THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION IS DOING ABOUT THE DRINKING DRIVER	HS-810 163	Walker, W. ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR ALCOHOL REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT PERSONNEL	HS-801 116
Voas, Robert B., VEHICLE VIOLENCE: AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY	HS-011 172	ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS	HS-801 114
Vogel-Sprott, M. SELF-EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE AND THE ABILITY TO DISCRIMINATE BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS (BAC)	HS-016 834	ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR LOCAL OFFICIALS	HS-801 115
Volpe, John A. ADDRESS	HS-008 944	ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR STATE OFFICIALS	HS-801 117
STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ROADS, SENATE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REGARDING FEDERAL HIGHWAY LEGISLATION, JULY 16, 1970	HS-810 224	ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP FOR THE JUDICIARY	HS-801 118
THE FEDERAL EMPHASIS	HS-010 085	Wallace, Jean F THE EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA AND ALCOHOL ON SIMULATED DRIVING PERFORMANCE	HS-005 443
THE FUTURE OF HIGHWAY SAFETY	HS-009 835	Waller, J. A. ALCOHOLISM AND PROBLEM DRINKING	HS-014 218
VOLPE "PICTURES" DOT'S THINKING ON FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY LEGISLATION	HS-008 892	APPLICATION OF BASELINE DATA FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY	HS-014 856
VAN Gent, P. K. BLOOD ALCOHOL: A UNIQUE COURT CASE	HS-700 161	EPILEPSY	HS-014 215
VONWright, J. M. THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON THE DETECTION OF LIGHT SIGNALS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE VISUAL FIELD	HS-012 172	MEDICAL IMPAIRMENT TO DRIVING	HS-014 210
Wadsworth, J MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY: THE DRIVER (ALCOHOLICALLY IMPAIRED)	HS-000 884	PHILOSOPHY, CRITERIA, AND METHODS OF DRIVER LICENSING	HS-016 656
Wadsworth, J. MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY: THE VECTORS	HS-010 519	RESEARCH PRIORITIES INTO FACTORS CAUSING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. (SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE)	HS-015 612

May 15, 1976

- Waller, J.**
CONCLUDING COMMENTS AND DISCUSSION
HS-015 613
- Waller, Julian A**
SUGGESTIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY
HS-003 290
- Waller, Julian A.**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: BEHAVIORAL
AND MEDICAL ASPECTS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 599
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: BEHAVIORIAL
AND MEDICAL ASPECTS. SUMMARY REPORT
HS-800 600
CARBON MONOXIDE, SMOKING, AND FATAL
HIGHWAY CRASHES
HS-011 306
DRUGS AND HIGHWAY CRASHES CAN WE
SEPARATE FACT FROM FANCY?
HS-009 949
FACT AND FICTION ABOUT ACCIDENTAL INJURY
HS-006 289
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POLICE EVALUATION
OF DRINKING IN FATAL HIGHWAY CRASHES
HS-009 775
HOLIDAY DRINKING AND HIGHWAY FATALITIES
HS-005 279
IMPAIRED DRIVING AND ALCOHOLISM: PER-
SONALITY OR PHARMACOLOGIC EFFECT?
HS-006 971
SUGGESTIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY
HS-006 738
THE HIGH TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATE AMONG THE
MIDDLE-AGED. A PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION.
PART II
HS-005 014
THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN COLLISIONS INVOLV-
ING TRUCKS AND THE FATALLY INJURED.
HS-010 583
THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL COLLISIONS IN-
VOLVING TRUCKS
HS-008 607
THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL COLLISIONS
WITH TRAINS
HS-005 686
WHY WE'RE MISSING THE BOAT ON ALCOHOL
EDUCATION
HS-005 963
- Waller, JA**
ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: CAN THE
GORDIAN KNOT BE BROKEN
HS-001 033
ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC DEATHS
HS-003 857
DRINKING DRIVERS AND DRIVING DRINKERS THE
NEED FOR MULTIPLE APPROACHES TO ACCIDENTS
INVOLVING ALCOHOL
HS-001 383
- IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM DRINKING AMONG
DRUNKEN DRIVERS
HS-002 427
MEDICAL IMPAIRMENT AND HIGHWAY CRASHES
HS-004 237
PATTERNS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLA-
TIONS RELATED TO DRINKING AND TO SOME
MEDICAL CONDITIONS
HS-003 369
THE HIGH ACCIDENT RATE AMONG THE MIDDLE-
AGED; A PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION,
HS-001 188
USE AND MISUSE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AS
FACTOR IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
HS-003 638
- Waller, P. F. , ED.**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. NORTH
CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHWAY SAFETY,
CHAPEL HILL, N. C., FALL, 1970, VOL. 3
HS-012 596
- Walls, H. J.**
DRINK, DRUGS AND DRIVING
HS-012 459
- Ward, P. G.**
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BREATHALYSER
LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFICIENCY
HS-013 386
- Warmoth, Edward**
OREGON STUDY OF DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-006 457
- Warren, A. B.**
HUMAN VARIABLES IN MOTOR VEHICLE AC-
CIDENTS: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE
HS-015 308
- Wasmuth, Carl E.E.**
ALCOHOL AND THE IMPAIRED DRIVER: A MANUAL
ON THE MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS OF CHEMICAL
TESTS FOR INTOXICATION
HS-005 900
- Watkins, Robert W.**
THE PHYSICIAN'S ROLE IN HIGHWAY SAFETY PT. 1
HS-006 835
- Watman, F.**
BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION AS A COUNTERMEA-
SURE FOR THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-012 565
- Watson, F. G.**
REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS, FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2, SOBRIETY TEST-
ING REPORT
HS-801 692
REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 4, OVERALL EN-
FORCEMENT
HS-801 694

- Watson, F. J.**
REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3, PATROL DEPLOYMENT AND STRATEGIES
HS-801 693
- Watts, L. P.**
ALCOHOL/DRUG LITERATURE RELATED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT. FINAL REPORT. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW
HS-801 246
- Watts, SR**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY FATALITIES
HS-002 946
- Waugh, TC**
THE STABILITY OF ORDINARY BLOOD ALCOHOL SAMPLES HELD VARIOUS PERIODS OF TIME UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS.
HS-004 102
- Webb, Robert D.**
REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL RELATIVE TO MASSACHUSETTS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966
HS-006 104
- Weckwerth, V. E.**
EVALUATION OF PORTABLE BREATH TEST DEVICES FOR SCREENING SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS BY POLICE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 161
- Weinberg, SB**
THE DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVER VERSUS THE LAW
HS-002 702
- Weir, D. H.**
DRIVER PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS SYSTEM (DPMAS), TASK 1: REQUIREMENTS AND PLANS FOR PROTOTYPE EQUIPMENT. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 234
- Weisman, Maxwell N.**
THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER: CAN WE COPE WITH A MENACE?
HS-007 577
- Wells, W. T.**
BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRIVERS NOT INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS AND THE LOGNORMAL DISTRIBUTION.
HS-010 384
- West, T. C.**
THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON AUTOMOBILE DRIVING ABILITY
HS-700 191
- Westervelt, FH**
AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AS AN EXPRESSION OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN AN ALCOHOLIC POPULATION
HS-003 858
- Wheatley, G. M.**
THE HEALTH OF THE DRIVER
HS-700 363
- Whitehead, P. C.**
FATAL CRASHES AMONG MICHIGAN YOUTH FOLLOWING REDUCTION OF THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE. CORRESPONDENCE AND RESPONSE
HS-016 295
- Whitley, Lois G.**
DENVER ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER
HS-011 298
- Whitlock, F. A.**
THE DRINKING DRIVER ON THE DRIVING DRINKER? ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM AND OTHER FACTORS IN ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-010 270
- Widdowson, GM**
RELATION OF ALCOHOL TO ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-003 779
- Wilde, G. J. S.**
THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT [MASS COMMUNICATION SAFETY] CAMPAIGN COMPONENTS UPON BEHAVIOUR CHANGE IN ROAD USERS
HS-016 992
- Wilkinson, BM**
DRIVING ABILITY AND REACTION TIMES FOLLOWING INTRAVENOUS ANAESTHESIA
HS-003 717
- Wilkinson, P.**
DRIVING CONVICTIONS OF A RANDOM SAMPLE OF VICTORIAN DRIVERS
HS-014 324
- Willett, T. C.**
THE CRIMINAL ON THE ROAD: A SOCIOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTION TO RESEARCH ON HUMAN BEHAVIOUR IN THE ROAD TRAFFIC SITUATION
HS-010 475
- Williams, A. F.**
THE LEGAL MINIMUM DRINKING AGE AND FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES
HS-014 809
- Williams, G. M. , Jr.**
GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN THE PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES: SOME CONSIDERATIONS FOR AN IMPROVED COMMUNITY RESPONSE
HS-008 828
- Williams,**
MECKLENBURG ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT. TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT MEASURES. ANALYTICAL STUDY
HS-801 071
- Williams, R. B.**
COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS

May 15, 1976

- AND DRIVING--A STUDY OF DRUG USAGE AND DRIVING HISTORIES AMONG ARRESTEES IN SIX METROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE U.S.
HS-012 868
- COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 648
- Williamson, T.**
EFFECT OF BLOOD-ALCOHOL LEVEL ON DRIVER PROFICIENCY
HS-014 724
- Wilson, Arthur S.,**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND CONGENERS ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS IN OLD AND YOUNG SUBJECTS
HS-010 978
- Wilson, J. E.**
REMARKS BEFORE THE 14TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, AUTOMOBILE WHOLESALERS OF NEW ENGLAND, CAPE COD, MASS., SEPTEMBER 23, 1972
HS-810 233
- Wilson, James E.**
BLOOD ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS
HS-009 411
- REMARKS AT SYMPOSIUM ON ALCOHOL, DRUGS, AND DRIVING
HS-810 205
- Wilson, PE**
ALCOHOL AND THE MOTORIST: PRACTICAL AND LEGAL PROBLEMS OF CHEMICAL TESTING
HS-005 684
- Wilson, S. C.**
COUNTERMEASURES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME [PROGRAM]. MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
HS-016 950
- Winkler, W.**
GRUPPENGESPRACHE NACH WIEDERHOLTER TRUNKENHEIT AM STEUER (DISCUSSION GROUPS FOR DRUNKEN DRIVING REPEATERS)
HS-016 073
- Witkin, Herman A.**
ALCOHOLISM AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DIFFERENTIATION: EFFECT OF ACHIEVEMENT OF SOBRIETY ON FIELD DEPENDENCE
HS-006 618
- Wixon, Charles W., ED.**
KEY ISSUES IN HIGHWAY LOSS REDUCTION. PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSURANCE INSTITUTE FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY 1970 SYMPOSIUM, WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 9-10, 1970
HS-008 943
- Wohl, M**
PUTTING THE ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF TRAFFIC SAFETY MEASURES INTO PERSPECTIVE
HS-800 033
- Wohl, Martin**
IS TRAFFIC SAFETY IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST? WHEN? HOW MUCH?
HS-008 761
- Wold, C. I.**
ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE? DESTRUCTION BY AUTOMOBILE
HS-013 906
- Wolfe, A. C.**
A COMPUTER ARCHIVE OF ASAP ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SURVEYS, 1970-1974. INTERIM REPORT
HS-801 502
- AN ANALYSIS OF DRINKING AND DRIVING SURVEY DATA
HS-014 357
- HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT DRINKING AND DRIVING BEHAVIOR
HS-014 358
- THE DENVER AREA DRINKING-DRIVING SURVEY (1971). REPORT
HS-012 027
- THE 1970-71 WASHTENAW COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT
HS-801 063
- THE 1971 SURVEY OF WASHTENAW COUNTY PHYSICIANS CONCERNING ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS
HS-801 064
- U. S. NATIONAL ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SURVEY 1973: PROCEDURES AND RESULTS. INTERIM REPORT
HS-801 241
- WASHTENAW AND JACKSON COUNTIES 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS
HS-801 066
- WASHTENAW COUNTY ATTORNEY, 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS
HS-801 090
- WASHTENAW COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, 1971 SURVEY ON ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS
HS-801 065
- 1973 U. S. NATIONAL ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SURVEY
HS-015 552
- Wood, R.**
DRINKING AND DRIVING IN SYDNEY: A COMMUNITY SURVEY OF BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES. REPORT 1: AN OVERVIEW OF SEX AND AGE DIFFERENCES
HS-013 839
- Wood, SW**
THE POLICE SURGEON LOOKS AT ALCOHOL
HS-003 861

- Woodhouse, E. J.**
THE INCIDENCE OF DRUGS IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 753
- THE INCIDENCE OF DRUGS IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 016
- Woodward, F. D.**
SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS FOR THE PREVENTION OF MASS TRAUMA ON THE HIGHWAYS
HS-700 483
- Woodward, Fletcher D.**
SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS FOR THE PREVENTION OF INJURY AND DEATH ON THE HIGHWAYS
HS-005 321
- SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS TO PROMOTE HIGHWAY SAFETY
HS-004 593
- Wooller, J.**
ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ADELAIDE AND BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA-EXCERPTS FROM A REPORT IN PREPARATION
HS-008 194
- Worden, J. K.**
APPLICATION OF BASELINE DATA FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY
HS-014 856
- Works, D. A.**
NEW HOPE--NEW POSSIBILITIES. A REPORT TO THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES ON THE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP)
HS-800 741
- Wottawa, H.**
AUSWIRKUNGEN DER ALKOHOLAUFFALLIGKEIT AUF DIE KRAFTFAHRSPEZIFISCHEN LEISTUNGSQUALITÄTEN (EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL PRONENESS)
HS-012 488
- Wright, Jimmie L.**
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FINAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 13 JUNE 1969 TO 31 JULY 1970
HS-800 320
- Wright, Paul H.**
A STUDY OF SEVERE VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS: PHASE 3 FINAL REPORT
HS-800 225
- Wylie, E**
HOW PILLS PERIL YOUR DRIVING
HS-003 637
- Yaksich, Sam , Jr.**
THE NEW IMAGE OF THE OLDER PEDESTRIAN
HS-006 123
- Yoder, R. D.**
CHARACTERISTICS OF CONVICTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS
HS-013 835
- York, Job H.**
A STATISTICAL PILOT STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS, TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS AND ACCIDENTS
HS-007 247
- Young, G.**
CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS OF CONVICTED DWI OFFENDERS SELECTED TO RECEIVE SPECIAL SANCTIONS--ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 231
- Yu, Jason C.**
PEDESTRIAN SAFETY
HS-009 330
- Zador, P. L.**
THE LEGAL MINIMUM DRINKING AGE AND FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES
HS-014 809
- Zador, P.**
STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF "ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAMS"
HS-015 135
- Ziel, W. B.**
THE ROLE OF THE DRINKING DRIVER IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. (THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY.) (DIE ROLLE DES ALKOHOLISIERTEN FAHRERS BEI VERKEHRSUNFÄLLEN. (GRAND RAPIDS STUDIE))
HS-016 059
- Zvirbulis, V.E.**
TRAFFIC CRASHES IN BRISBANE. AN ENGINEERING, MEDICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY
HS-011 931
- Zylman, R**
ACCIDENTS, ALCOHOL AND SINGLE CAUSE EXPLANATIONS. LESSONS FROM THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY
HS-003 372
- POLICE RECORDS AND ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL
HS-003 371
- REFLECTIVE DEVICES AS AIDS TO NIGHT DRIVING
HS-006 282
- Zylman, R.**
A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF ALCOHOL IN PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS RESULTING IN DEATH AND INJURY. INTERIM REPORT
HS-801 413
- ARE WE OVER-EMPHASIZING THE ALCOHOL FACTOR IN TRAFFIC CRASHES?
HS-016 357
- DRINKING AND DRIVING AFTER IT'S LEGAL TO DRINK AT 18
HS-015 747
- FATAL CRASHES AMONG MICHIGAN YOUTH FOLLOWING REDUCTION OF THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE. CORRESPONDENCE AND RESPONSE
HS-016 295

May 15, 1976

OVEREMPHASIS ON ALCOHOL MAY BE COSTING LIVES. REV. ED.

HS-013 829

RACE AND SOCIAL STATUS DISCRIMINATION AND POLICE ACTION IN ALCOHOL-AFFECTED COLLISIONS

HS-011 882

SEMANTIC GYMNASTICS IN ALCOHOL-HIGHWAY CRASH RESEARCH AND PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS

HS-012 867

THE ROLE OF THE DRINKING DRIVER IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. (THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY.) (DIE ROLLE DES ALKOHOLISIERTEN FAHRERS BEI VERKEHRSUNFALLEN. (GRAND RAPIDS STUDIE))

HS-016 059

YOUTH, ALCOHOL, AND COLLISION INVOLVEMENT

HS-013 288

Zylman, Richard

A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE LITERATURE ON "ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT" IN HIGHWAY DEATHS

HS-016 979

ARE DRINKING-DRIVING LAWS ENFORCED?

HS-008 243

THE ALCOHOL SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM: A PANACEA OR PANDORA'S BOX

HS-010 098

Zylman, Richard,

ANALYSIS OF STUDIES COMPARING COLLISION-INVOLVED DRIVERS AND NON-INVOLVED DRIVERS

HS-010 979

Corporate Author Index

Abt Associates, Inc.

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL, VOL. 1

HS-800 705

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR SENIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A
TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 706

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY LEVEL VOL.1

HS-800 707

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR ELEMENTARY LEVEL. VOL. 2, A
TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 708

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
FOR JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL, VOL.1

HS-800 709

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOL SAFETY. A CURRICULUM
MANUAL FOR JUNIOR HIGH LEVEL. VOL. 2, A
TEACHER'S ACTIVITIES GUIDE

HS-800 710

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED PURSUANT TO
THE DEVELOPMENT OF K-12 ALCOHOL AND AL-
COHOL SAFETY CURRICULUM MATERIALS. FINAL
REPORT

HS-800 726

Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP
FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS

HS-801 114

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP
FOR LOCAL OFFICIALS

HS-801 115

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP
FOR ALCOHOL REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT
PERSONNEL

HS-801 116

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP
FOR STATE OFFICIALS

HS-801 117

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC SAFETY WORKSHOP
FOR THE JUDICIARY

HS-801 118

Addiction Research Foundation, Toronto, Ont.

SUCCESS STORY: THE COMMUNITY PROGRAM CON-
CEPT

HS-008 826

Adelaide Univ. (Australia)

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN DRIVERS
BREATHALYSED BY POLICE IN SIX AUSTRALIAN
STATES

HS-013 353

FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN ADELAIDE

HS-002 054

Aerospace Education Foundation, Inc.

THE SAFE DRIVING HANDBOOK

HS-008 168

Akademia Medyczna (Poland)

INFLUENCE OF INSULIN ON THE RATE OF ETHYL
ALCOHOL OXIDATION IN BLOOD

HS-003 777

Albemarle County Medical Society and Injuries

ALCOHOL, AUTOMOBILES, AND THE LAW

HS-004 253

Alberta Dept. of Public Health (Canada)

THE DRINKING DRIVER AND MOTOR VEHICLE AC-
CIDENTS IN ALBERTA 1961-65

HS-000 726

Alberta Univ., Edmonton (Canada)

COLLECTION OF BASELINE DATA ON EFFECT OF
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-015 587

Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Res. Foundation Foundation

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOLISM IN MOTOR VEHICLE
ACCIDENTS

HS-003 288

Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Res. Foundation

LEVELS AND ALCOHOLISM

HS-001 384

PERSONALITY AND DRINKING HISTORY VARIA-
BLES ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH ACCIDENT RATES
AMONG ALCOHOLICS

HS-002 393

Alcoholism Res. Clinic

ALCOHOLISM

HS-004 254

Allstate Insuran

THE DRUNK DRIVER MAY KILL YOU. WHAT YOU
CAN DO TO HELP GET HIM OFF THE ROAD

HS-009 853

Allstate Insurance Co.

DRUNK DRIVERS AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-008 200

Allstate Insurance Co., Northbrook, Ill.,

THE ROLE OF THE INSURANCE INDUSTRY IN THE
PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY
CRASHES

HS-008 832

American Assoc. for Automotive Medicine

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE
MEDICINE PROCEEDINGS OF FIFTEENTH CON-
FERENCE

HS-011 284

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE
MEDICINE CONFERENCE (16TH) PROCEEDINGS,
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 19-21,
1972

HS-012 850

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CON-
FERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR
AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, OCTOBER 16 AND 17, 1969,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

HS-008 596

American Assoc. for Automotive Medicine, Lake Bluff, Ill.

PROCEEDINGS OF 17TH CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, NOVEMBER 14-17, 1973

HS-014 519

American Assoc. for Automotive Medicine, 801 Green Bay Rd., Lake Bluff, Ill. 600

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 18TH CONFERENCE

HS-016 222

American Assoc. of Motor Vehicle Administrators, 1201 Conn. Ave., N.W., Washingt

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE AGING DRIVER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2-4, 1974

HS-015 911

American Automobile Assoc.

BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE A STUDY OF 371 FATAL ACCIDENTS IN FLORIDA. MAY 30TH-SEPT. 2ND, 1968

HS-009 017

American Driver and Traf. Safety Education Assoc.

ALCOHOL AND DRIVING: A CURRICULUM FOR DRIVER EDUCATORS

HS-800 656

American Medical Assoc. American Assoc. of Motor Vehicle Administrators

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CURRENT PROBLEMS IN LICENSURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 9-10, 1971

HS-012 181

American Medical Assoc.

ALCOHOL AND THE IMPAIRED DRIVER: A MANUAL ON THE MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS OF CHEMICAL TESTS FOR INTOXICATION

HS-005 900

AUTOMOTIVE SAFETY

HS-003 844

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AND DRIVING ABILITY

HS-004 279

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-004 401

THE AUTOMOBILE--MEDICOLEGAL HAZARD

HS-700 511

THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION

HS-003 749

American Medical Assoc., Chicago, Ill.

BREATH/ALCOHOL TESTS: CURRENTLY AVAILABLE DEVICES FOR QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT AND FIELD COLLECTION

HS-013 840

PHYSICIAN'S GUIDE FOR DETERMINING DRIVER LIMITATION

HS-015 425

American Medical Assoc., 535 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60610

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE AGING DRIVER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2-4, 1974

HS-015 911

American Trial Lawyers Assoc., Boston, Mass.

STOP MURDER BY MOTOR. A STUDY OF SLAUGHTER ON THE HIGHWAY AND WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT IT

HS-015 473

Anacapa Sciences Inc., 2034 De La Vina St., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93102

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 435

Anacapa Sciences, Inc., 2034 De La Vina, P. O. Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, Calif. 9

A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE ON THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN BICYCLE/MOTOR-VEHICLE CRASHES. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 418

Arizona Dept. of Public

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY ANNUAL REPORT 1970

HS-010 017

Arizona Dept. of Public Safety, Phoenix

MAKING BETTER USE OF EXISTING FACILITIES THROUGH HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS. MANPOWER ALLOCATION AND COUNTERMEASURE EVALUATION

HS-015 166

Arizona State Univ., Tempe

AN ANALYSIS OF ALCOHOL SAFETY SCHOOLS (PHOENIX DRIVING-WHILE-INTOXICATED COURSE). 1972 ANALYTIC STUDY 6

HS-801 079

Arkansas Legislative Council

LAWS OF ARKANSAS AND SELECTED STATES REGARDING THE OPERATION OF A MOTOR VEHICLE WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR

HS-002 237

Australia Dept. of the Interior, Canberra

THE PRESENCE OF ALCOHOL IN THE GENERAL DRIVING POPULATION

HS-013 354

Australia Dept. of Shipping and Transport,

A REPORT OF DISCUSSIONS. A COMPANION TO PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL ROAD SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, CANBERRA, MARCH 14-16, 1972

HS-013 336

Australia Dept. of Shipping and Transport, Canberra, A.C.T.

THE ROAD USER

HS-014 118

May 15, 1976

- Australia Dept. of Shipping and Transport,**
PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL ROAD
SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, CANBERRA, MARCH 14-16,
1972
HS-013 337
- Australian Road Res. Board**
A REVIEW OF ALCOHOL IN RELATION TO ROAD
SAFETY
HS-016 869
TRAFFIC CRASHES IN BRISBANE. AN ENGINEER-
ING, MEDICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY
HS-011 931
- Australian Road Res. Board, Kew**
CHARACTERISTICS OF BREATHALYSED DRIVERS
HS-013 355
THE OPTIMUM AGE FOR DRIVER LICENSING
HS-013 374
- Automobile Club of Mi**
HOW TO BRING MORE BACK ALIVE
HS-010 185
PORTRAIT OF A BAD DRIVER
HS-009 945
PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. A STUDY OF MICHIGAN'S
1967 AUTO INJURIES AND FATALITIES
HS-009 923
PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. WHAT HAPPENED ON
MICHIGAN'S HIGHWAYS IN 1968
HS-009 924
- Automobile Club of Michigan Genessee County Traffic
Safety Commission**
PORTRAIT OF A COUNTY: THE SEARCH FOR AN
ANSWER TO HELP "BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE " IN
GENESSEE COUNTY, MICHIGAN
HS-003 147
- Automobile Club of Michigan**
PORTRAIT OF A HOLIDAY: MEMORIAL DAY, 1967.
SIGNIFICANT INJURY ACCIDENT FACTS
HS-014 141
PORTRAIT OF A YEAR. 1969. THE DRINKING
DRIVER. THE PROBLEM DRIVER. THE YOUNG
DRIVER. BRING 'EM BACK ALIVE
HS-008 940
- Automotive Safety Foundation Michigan Dept. of State**
MARYLAND'S HIGHWAY SAFETY NEEDS IN
DRIVER LICENSING
HS-007 939
- Baylor Univ.**
PSYCHOLOGICAL AUTOPSY
HS-800 337
- Baylor Univ., Coll. of Medicine,**
ALCOHOL SAFETY STUDY: THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY
OF VIOLENT DEATH IN A METROPOLITAN COMMU-
NITY. A COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES
AND OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH. FINAL REPORT
1968
HS-800 084
- Birmingham General Hosp. (England)**
RELATION OF ALCOHOL TO ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-003 779
- Birmingham Univ. (England)**
A REPORT ON THE ROAD ACCIDENT RESEARCH
PROJECT TO THE SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL.
TRANSPORT SAFETY VOL. 2
HS-014 684
A REVIEW OF ROAD ACCIDENT RESEARCH
HS-005 383
ALCOHOL AND ADULT PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES
HS-014 538
- Birmingham Univ. (England) QUEEN B16200 Elizabeth
Hosp. (England)**
THE EFFECTS OF CERTAIN TRANQUILIZERS AND
ALCOHOL UPON KINETIC VISUAL ACUITY
HS-012 864
- Bliss (Malcolm) Mental Health Center, St. Louis, Mo.**
INTOXICATION AND INNOCENCE IN A CITY'S
FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-014 780
THE DRUNKEN DRIVER: INSTITUTIONAL RESPON-
SES AND A COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE
HS-014 781
- Boston)Sterling-Smith B22800 National Hwy. Traf.
Safety Administration**
SPECIAL ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION STUDIES: THE
ROLE OF ALCOHOL/DRUG INVOLVEMENT
HS-012 858
- Boston Univ.**
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE
HS-004 255
INVESTIGATION OF 31 FATAL AUTOMOBILE AC-
CIDENTS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 262
- Boston Univ., B22800**
SPECIAL ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION STUDIES: THE
ROLE OF ALCOHOL/DRUG INVOLVEMENT
HS-820 235
- Boston Univ., Mass.**
A HUMAN FACTORS ANALYSIS OF MOST RESPONSI-
BLE DRIVERS IN FATAL ACCIDENTS, TECHNICAL
REPORT
HS-801 144
HUMAN FACTOR VARIABLES AND FATAL VEHICU-
LAR ACCIDENTS: A PILOT STUDY. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 921
- Boston Univ., Mass. Traf. Accident Res. Proj.**
A PSYCHOSOCIAL ANALYSIS OF OPERATORS IN-
VOLVED IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS.
FINAL REPORT NO. 2
HS-801 267
- British Medical Assoc.**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS:
PROCEEDINGS OF THIRD INTERNATIONAL CON-
FERENCE ON ALCOHOL AND ROAD TRAFFIC, LON-
DON.
HS-000 259
ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-003 634
ROAD SAFETY ACT, 1967, U. K.
HS-012 186

- THE MEDICO-LEGAL INVESTIGATION OF THE DRINKING DRIVER; REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
HS-001 981
- British Medical Assoc., London (England)**
VALUE AND DEFICIENCIES OF STUDIES ON BAC'S AMONG DEAD AND INJURED
HS-015 584
- British Medical**
ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-010 269
- Bureau of Motor Carrier**
MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. TRANS-AMERICAN VAN SERVICE, INC. ACCIDENT OF JUNE 16, 1969, GREELEY, COLO.
HS-009 292
- Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety**
MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FREEPORT TRANSPORT, INC.--ACCIDENT--FEBRUARY 1, 1968--BAIRD FORD, PENNSYLVANIA
HS-005 998
MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. MID-CONTINENT FREIGHT LINES, INC.--ACCIDENT--OCTOBER 20, 1968--KANSAS CITY, MO.
HS-006 006
MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. GROSS & SONS TRANSPORT COMPANY--ACCIDENT OF JANUARY 24, 1969--JEROME, IDAHO
HS-006 008
MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. O'NAN TRANSFER COMPANY ACCIDENT--SEPTEMBER 28, 1972--JONESBORO, TENNESSEE
HS-013 102
PHYSICAL CONDITION REPORT OF COMMERCIAL DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS FOR YEAR 1970
HS-012 190
- Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety, Washington, D. C.**
MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. WILLIAM VOLKER AND COMPANY AND KERRVILLE BUS COMPANY. ACCIDENT--MARCH 7, 1973--BAKERFIELD, TEXAS. NINE KILLED
HS-013 820
MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT CO., INC. ACCIDENT, MARCH 8, 1973, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA
HS-013 937
MOTOR CARRIER ACCIDENT EVALUATION (MEDICAL ASPECTS)
HS-014 543
PHYSICAL CONDITION REPORT OF COMMERCIAL DRIVERS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS FOR YEAR 1971
HS-014 566
- California Assoc. of Criminalists**
DAYLIGHT RUNNING LIGHTS REDUCE ACCIDENTS ALCOHOL IN PHYSIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS
HS-005 965
- California Dept. of Highway**
CAUSES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS. PT. 1
HS-009 386
- California Dept. of Hwy. Patrol**
A MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT STUDY
HS-011 021
MECHANICAL FACTORS STUDY
HS-008 269
- California Dept. of Public Health**
ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: CAN THE GORDIAN KNOT BE BROKEN
HS-001 033
DRINKING DRIVERS AND DRIVING DRINKERS THE NEED FOR MULTIPLE APPROACHES TO ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL
HS-001 383
IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM DRINKING AMONG DRUNKEN DRIVERS
HS-002 427
PATTERNS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLATIONS RELATED TO DRINKING AND TO SOME MEDICAL CONDITIONS
HS-003 369
THE HIGH ACCIDENT RATE AMONG THE MIDDLE-AGED; A PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION,
HS-001 188
USE AND MISUSE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AS FACTOR IN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
HS-003 638
- California Div. of Hi**
FREEWAY FATAL ACCIDENTS, 1961 AND 1962
HS-009 683
- California Hwy. Patrol**
THE FATAL SHOT
HS-002 115
THE ROLES OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND ORGANIC FACTORS IN SINGLE VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
HS-000 998
THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS
HS-002 145
- California State Univ. at Los Angeles**
A MARIJUANA DOSE RESPONSE STUDY OF PERFORMANCE IN A DRIVING SIMULATOR
HS-016 994
- California State Univ., San Diego**
A DECADE OF PEDESTRIANS AND THEIR TRAFFIC COLLISIONS (1963-1972)
HS-013 724
- California Traf. Safety Education Task Force**
BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RELEVANT TO PREPARATION OF THE BEGINNING DRIVER: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH
HS-015 118
- California Traf. Safety Foundation**
SUGGESTIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY
HS-003 290
- California Traffic Safety Education Task Force**
DRIVER IMPROVEMENT: A REVIEW OF RESEARCH LITERATURE
HS-016 320

May 15, 1976

- WORKSHOP ON DRIVER IMPROVEMENT AND DRIVER LICENSING, PROCEEDINGS SAN FRANCISCO, 14-17 FEBRUARY 1974
HS-016 319
- California Traffic Safety Foundation**
A SURVEY OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT FROM SELECTED CALIFORNIA COUNTIES, 1962-1968
HS-007 801
A SURVEY OF POST-MORTEM BLOOD-ALCOHOLS FROM 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966. ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN 41 CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1966
HS-005 493
ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN TWENTY-SEVEN CALIFORNIA COUNTIES IN 1964
HS-007 669
- California Univ**
TRAFFIC DEATH AND SUICIDE. A STATISTICAL STUDY
HS-009 393
- California Univ.**
AUTOMOBILE-ACCIDENT INJURIES AND ACCIDENT PATHOLOGY
HS-800 434
- California Univ. Inst. of Transp. and Traf. California State Coll.**
ALCOHOL AND DRUG IMPAIRMENT OF THE DRIVER
HS-012 928
- California Univ. ITTE**
ALCOHOL LEVEL AND DRIVING PERFORMANCE. FINAL REPORT
HS-011 103
- California Univ., Los Angeles**
DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON AUDITORY VIGILANCE AND DIVIDED-ATTENTION TASKS
HS-002 080
- Canada Ministry of Transport, C26000**
AN INTERNATIONAL STUDY OF ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY--INTERIM REPORT
HS-012 533
- Canada Ministry of Transport, Ottawa, Ont. (Canada) Road and Motor Vehicle Traf.**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A REVIEW IN QUEST OF REMEDIES (L'ALCOOL ET LA SECURITE ROUTIERE)
HS-801 134
- Canada National Res. Council**
THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND FATIGUE ON DECISION PROCESSES AND THE PRECISION OF MOVEMENTS
HS-007 440
- Canada Safety Council, Ottawa, Ont.**
REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF LEGISLATIVE AND ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE USE OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS
HS-015 588
- Canadian Hwy. Safety Council**
CANADIAN HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS. 13TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, QUEBEC CITY, MAY 8-10, 1967
HS-007 307
- Canadian Medical Assoc., 1867 Alta Vista Dr., Ottawa, Ont., Canada K1G0G8**
GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETERMINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE
HS-016 104
- Center for the Environment and Man, Inc.**
A STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF HOT PURSUIT BY THE POLICE
HS-800 275
- Center for Vocational and Technical Education**
ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION TECHNICIAN INSTRUCTOR TRAINING INSTITUTE, VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 845
- Central Missouri State Univ., National Public Services Res. Inst.**
MOTORCYCLE TASK ANALYSIS
HS-016 163
- Central Organisation for Traf. Safety in Finland**
SUOMEN TIELIIKENNEONNETTOMUUDET VUONNA 1967 LISANA ERAITA TIETOJA VUODESTA 1948 ALKAEN (ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN FINLAND 1967 WITH SOME ADDITIONAL FIGURES STARTING FROM THE YEAR 1948)
HS-008 157
TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CHILDREN IN HELSINKI IN 1965 AND THE SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF THE CHILDREN INCLUDED
HS-005 421
- Central Organization for Traffic Safety in Finland**
EXAMINATION OF ALCOHOL INTOXICATION IN CASES OF SUSPECTED DRUNKEN DRIVERS, 2. A MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL EXAMINATION AND BLOOD ALCOHOL
HS-015 784
- Chicago Univ., Ill.**
THE LEGAL MINIMUM DRINKING AGE AND FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES
HS-014 809
- Chrysler Corp.**
THE VEHICLE AND SAFETY
HS-007 482
- Cincinnati Univ., Ohio**
ANALYSIS OF THE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ARRESTS. (OHIO)
HS-801 074
- Colorado Dept. of Health**
DENVER ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER
HS-011 298

- Colorado Medical Society**
TRAFFIC DEATHS GO UP AGAIN, ROLE OF THE ALCOHOLIC DRIVER: OUR PRESENT CONTROL METHODS
HS-002 457
- Columbia Univ. Teachers Coll., Safety Res. and Education Proj., New York, N. Y.**
THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATIVE INSTRUMENTS FOR REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR DRUNKEN DRIVERS
HS-016 246
- Columbia Univ.**
THE IMPAIRED DRIVER
HS-000 281
- Columbia Univ., New York**
COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-015 591
- Columbia Univ., New York. Teachers Coll.**
REHABILITATION OF THE DRUNKEN DRIVER. A CORRECTIVE COURSE IN PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FOR PERSONS CONVICTED OF DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL
HS-015 451
- Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society, Brussels (Belgium)**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A REVIEW IN QUEST OF REMEDIES (L'ALCOOL ET LA SECURITE ROUTIERE)
HS-801 134
ROAD SAFETY PILOT STUDY. FINAL REPORT. (L'ETUDE PILOTE SUR LA SECURITE ROUTIERE)
HS-801 135
- Connecticut Hwy. Dept.**
FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE STATE MAINTAINED SYSTEM, 1968
HS-006 327
- Continental Research Ins**
BEHIND-THE-WHEEL SELF ANALYSIS IN DRIVER REHABILITATION
HS-009 218
- Cooperative Commission on the Study of Alcoholism**
Cooperative Commission on the
ALCOHOL PROBLEMS. A REPORT TO THE NATION
HS-003 635
- Cornell Aeronautical Lab., Inc.**
ACCIDENT CAUSE ANALYSIS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 716
- Defense Res. Inst., Inc.**
PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE FAULT SYSTEM AS COMPARED WITH THE NO-FAULT SYSTEM OF AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
HS-007 423
- Denver Univ.**
INTERRUPTED TIME-SERIES METHODS FOR THE EVALUATION OF TRAFFIC LAW REFORMS
HS-015 705
- Denver Univ., Colo. Coll. of Law**
THE DRINKING DRIVER--AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE LEGAL MANAGEMENT OF A SOCIAL PROBLEM. PT. 1. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 021
- Denver Univ., Colo. Coll. of Law**
PROTOTYPE HIGHWAY SAFETY AND TRAFFIC OFFENSE ADJUDICATION TRAINING PROGRAM. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 000
- Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Inst. on Alcohol Abuse and**
ALCOHOL AND HEALTH. SECOND SPECIAL REPORT TO THE U. S. CONGRESS, JUNE 1974, FROM THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. NEW KNOWLEDGE
HS-016 540
- Department of Health, Education, and Welfare**
DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS. MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION PROGRAM
HS-004 676
RESEARCH IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PREVENTION: AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH SUPPORTED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
HS-000 280
- Department of Highway Patrol**
THE ROLES OF CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL, AND DRUGS IN FATAL SINGLE CAR ACCIDENTS (ADVANCE REPORT)
HS-005 382
- Department of Psychiatry, Medical Arts Bldg., Sheboygan, Wis.**
DRINKING DRIVERS IN AN ALCOHOLISM PROGRAM
HS-016 245
- Department of T**
THE FUTURE OF HIGHWAY SAFETY
HS-009 835
- Department of Transp.**
ADDRESS
HS-008 944
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A REPORT TO THE CONGRESS FROM THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION
HS-001 135
STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ROADS, SENATE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE REGARDING FEDERAL HIGHWAY LEGISLATION, JULY 16, 1970
HS-810 224
- Department of Transp., Cambridge, Mass. Transp. Systems Center**
BLOOD-ALCOHOL PROFICIENCY TEST PROGRAM. INTERIM REPORT
HS-801 332
REBREATHED AIR AS A REFERENCE FOR BREATH-ALCOHOL TESTERS. INTERIM REPORT
HS-801 333

May 15, 1976

Department of Transp.

SAFETY PRIORITIES OF THE FUTURE--DRIVER CONTROL PROGRAM

HS-012 536

Department of Transp., Washington, D. C. 20590

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE SAFETY STUDY. HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1973 (SEC. 214)

HS-801 383

**Department of Transport, Countermeasures Devel.,
Ottawa, Canada**

COUNTERMEASURES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME [PROGRAM]. MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

HS-016 950

**Department of Transportation, Transportation Systems
Center, Kendall Square, Cam**

RESULTS OF THE FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL QUALIFICATION TESTING OF DEVICES TO MEASURE BREATH ALCOHOL: INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 355

Dunlap and Associates, Darien, Conn.

LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY INTERLOCK SYSTEMS. VOL. 3--INSTRUMENT PERFORMANCE AT HIGH BAL. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 927

Dunlap and Associates, Inc.

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT EVALUATION MANUAL FINAL REPORT

HS-800 463

BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM FOR BREATH EXAMINER SPECIALISTS. STUDENT STUDY GUIDE

HS-800 538

Dunlap and Associates, Inc., Darien, Conn..

IDENTIFICATION OF COUNTERMEASURES FOR THE YOUTH CRASH PROBLEM RELATED TO ALCOHOL. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 344

Dunlap and Associates, Inc., Darien, Conn. (HQ)

ANALYSIS OF THE NASSAU COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT DRIVER REHABILITATION COUNTERMEASURE

HS-801 078

Dunlap and Associates, Inc., Darien, Conn.

BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM. DRIVER IMPROVEMENT ANALYST. STUDENT STUDY GUIDE

HS-800 899

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES. CRASH INJURY MANAGEMENT FOR TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. COURSE GUIDE

HS-820 284

EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF SECOND-GENERATION ALCOHOL SAFETY-INTERLOCK SYSTEMS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-800 967

**Dunlap and Associates, Inc., One Parkland Drive,
Darien, Conn. 06820**

DWI INSTRUCTOR TRAINING INSTITUTE: FINAL REPORT

HS-801 652

**Dunlap and Associates, Inc., 1 Parkland Dr., Darien,
Conn. 06820**

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE INVOLVEMENT OF ALCOHOL IN PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS RESULTING IN DEATH AND INJURY. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 413

East Ham Memorial Hosp. (England)

DRIVING AND SOCIAL DRINKING

HS-003 776

Eastern Michigan Univ., Ypsilanti

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON TWO PSYCHOMOTOR TASKS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK

HS-014 552

Edward Hine Jr., VA Hospital, Hines, Ill.

PERSONALITY AND TEMPERAMENT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ALCOHOLICS WITH HIGH AND LOW RECORDS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLATIONS

HS-016 696

England Ministry of Transport

GREAT BRITAIN CRACKS DOWN ON DRINKING DRIVERS: A REPORT ON THE NEW ROAD SAFETY ACT

HS-001 978

ROAD SAFETY ACT 1967, CHAPTER 30

HS-001 412

**England Ministry of Transport Transport and Road Res.
Lab., Crowthorne (England)**

TRAFFIC LAW AND ROAD SAFETY RESEARCH IN THE UNITED KINGDOM--BRITISH COUNTERMEASURES

HS-013 368

England Ministry of Transport

THE INCIDENCE OF ALCOHOL IN THE BLOOD OF SOME FATALLY INJURED ROAD USERS

HS-000 940

England Parliament

ALCOHOL AND THE BRITISH DRIVER

HS-005 971

England Road Res. Lab.

ALCOHOL AND ROAD ACCIDENTS

HS-000 951

BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT FATALITIES OCCURRING IN GT. BRITAIN DURING DECEMBER, 1964 AND JANUARY, 1965

HS-000 945

ROAD ACCIDENTS IN DECEMBER 1964 AND JANUARY 1965 (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR)

HS-001 646

THE NIGHT ACCIDENT PROBLEM AND THE EFFECT OF PUBLIC LIGHTING

HS-004 193

THE 1967 DRINK AND DRIVING CAMPAIGN: A SURVEY AMONG DRIVERS

HS-006 342

- Environmental Control Administration**
EFFECTS OF MODERATE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS
ON AUTOMOBILE PASSING BEHAVIOR HS-008 602
THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DECISION-MAKING
WITH RESPECT TO TRAFFIC SIGNAL HS-006 290
- Environmental Metrology Corp.**
SOLID-STATE BREATH ALCOHOL VEHICLE INTER-
LOCK SYSTEM HS-012 926
- Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United**
THE PROBLEM OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS:
THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN AND THE CHAL-
LENGE TO MEDICINE. SUMMARY ADDRESS HS-012 431
- Ernst and Ernst**
TRUCK ACCIDENT STUDY. REPORT OF
PROCEDURES AND FINDINGS HS-006 044
- Falun Police Dept. (Sweden)**
RECENT FINDINGS ON THE IMPAIRMENT OF AIR-
MANSHIP BY ALCOHOL HS-000 324
- Federal Aviation Administration**
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON COMPLEX PER-
FORMANCE HS-008 880
- Federal Hwy. Administration, Washington, D. C.**
HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM STANDARDS HS-820 307
- Federal Transport Ministry, Bundesminister Fur
Verkehr (BMV) Bonn, Germany**
FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS. THE ROAD
SAFETY PROGRAMME (PROGRAM) OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. "PEOPLE HAVE
THE RIGHT OF WAY" HS-016 539
- Field Res. Corp. California Traffic Safety Foundation**
OPINION POLL OF CALIFORNIA LICENSED
DRIVERS HS-004 832
- Florida Univ.**
CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER: SCIENCE
CHALLENGES LEGAL CREATIVITY HS-003 167
- Florida Univ., Gainesville,**
CHALLENGES TO HUMANITARIAN-LEGAL AP-
PROACHES FOR ELIMINATING THE HAZARDS OF
PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVERS HS-008 829
- Ford Motor Co. Automotive Safety Res. Office**
THE DRIVER AND SAFETY HS-007 481
- Geelong Hosp. (Australia)**
DIFFUSION OF STOMACH ALCOHOL AND HEART
BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION AT AUTOPSY HS-004 135
- General Motors Corp.**
A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE PHYSTESETER: A
TEST FOR DRIVER IMPAIRMENT HS-012 869
A CRITICAL TRACKING TASK AS AN ALCOHOL IN-
TERLOCK SYSTEM HS-012 927
ALCOHOL IMPAIRMENT DETECTION BY THE
PHYSTESETER-EVALUATION PROGRAM SUMMARY HS-012 929
VEHICLE COUNTERMEASURES FOR INTOXICATED
DRIVERS HS-011 100
- General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich. Public Relations
Staff**
WE DRIVERS. REV. ED. HS-014 087
- General Motors Engineering Staff, Warren, Mich.**
DRUNK DRIVER COUNTERMEASURES HS-013 607
- General Motors**
NEW TRENDS IN VEHICLE SAFETY. HS-009 457
- General Motors Proving Ground**
AUTOMOTIVE SAFETY AT GM HS-005 297
THE DRINKING DRIVER PROBLEM HS-005 926
THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILLS HS-006 057
- General Motors**
STANDARDS, SAFETY AND THE AUTOMOBILE HS-010 347
- General Motors--Holden's Pty. Ltd., Melbourne**
A MECHANICAL DEVICE FOR PREVENTING THE
DRINKING DRIVER FROM STARTING A VEHICLE HS-013 387
- Georgia Inst. of Tech.**
A STUDY OF SEVERE VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS:
PHASE 3 FINAL REPORT HS-800 225
- Georgia Safety Council**
CAN WE DEVELOP SAFER DRIVERS? HS-012 450
- Georgia Univ., Athens**
AN ANALYSIS OF ASAP PATROL ACTIVITY IN
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA DURING 1972. ANALYTIC
STUDY 3 HS-801 072
- German Federal Ministry of Transport**
FOR MORE SAFETY ON OUR ROADS: THE ROAD
SAFETY PROGRAMME [PROGRAM] OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY; "PEOPLE HAVE
THE RIGHT OF WAY" HS-016 984

May 15, 1976

Goodyear Aerospace Corp.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTUAL STYLE
AND DRIVER REACTION TO AN EMERGENCY
SITUATION

HS-003 837

**Grey Advertising, Inc., Res. Dept., 777 3rd Ave., New
York, N. Y. 10017**

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES ON ALCOHOL
AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. VOL. 1. ADULTS 18-55.
FINAL REPORT

HS-801 400

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIES ON ALCOHOL
AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. VOL. 2. HIGH SCHOOL
YOUTH. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 401

Grey Marketing and Res. Dept.

A STRATEGIC STUDY FOR COMMUNICATION PRO-
GRAMS ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY.
HIGH SCHOOL STUDY. A PRELIMINARY REPORT

HS-801 417

Gulf South Res. Inst.

CURRENT STATUS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RELATED
RECORDS IN FLORIDA

HS-008 128

GEOMET, Inc.

TWO EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF TRAFFIC LAW.
VOL 1, THE EFFECT OF LEGAL SANCTIONS ON DUI
OFFENDERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 825

GTE-Sylvania, Inc., Mountain View

AN OPTIMUM SYSTEM FOR TRAFFIC ENFORCE-
MENT/DRIVER CONTROL. FINAL REPORT, VOL. 1

HS-013 514

Harris (Louis) and Associates, Inc.

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF A NIAAA ADVERTISING
CAMPAIGN AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD
DRINKING AND ALCOHOL ABUSE. PHASE 2.

HS-016 481

Harvard School of Public Health

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS: A SUMMA-
RY OF KNOWLEDGE

HS-002 489

THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS
IN THE UNITED STATES

HS-800 439

Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Mass.

HUMAN VARIABLES IN MOTOR VEHICLE AC-
CIDENTS: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

HS-015 308

LABORATORY EVALUATION OF ALCOHOL SAFETY
INTERLOCK SYSTEMS, VOL. 2--INSTRUMENT
SCREENING EXPERIMENTS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 926

Health Services and Mental Health Administration

EFFECTS OF MODERATE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS
ON DRIVER ALERTNESS

HS-012 096

**Health Services and Mental Health Administration,
Rockville, Md.**

THE INFLUENCE OF SENSORY PATTERN AND AL-
COHOL ON VEHICULAR VELOCITY SENSING

HS-013 775

Helsinki Univ. (Finland)

EFFECTS OF DIAZEPAM AND CODEINE, ALONE
AND IN COMBINATION WITH ALCOHOL, ON SIMU-
LATED DRIVING

HS-015 639

Highway Safety Foundation

HOW MUCH IS TOO MUCH? A STUDY OF "PROBLEM
CONSUMPTION" AS RELATED TO ALCOHOL AND
HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-012 686

Highway Safety Foundation, Mansfield, Ohio

HIGHWAY SAFETY FOUNDATION INDEPTH AC-
CIDENT INVESTIGATION PROGRAM; CASE STUDY
REPORT 14-1970

HS-700 358

Highway Users Federation for Safety and Mobility

Automotive Safety Foundation

SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF DRIVERS'
LICENSES. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STATE
LAWS. REVISED ED.

HS-008 769

Highway Users Federation for Safety and Mobility

ALCOHOL AND THE DRIVING TASK. DRIVER AND
TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION RESEARCH DIGEST

HS-011 427

Houston Univ., Tex.

FACTORS IN URBAN VEHICLE PEDESTRIAN COLLI-
SIONS

HS-015 203

Human Resources Res. Organization

HANDBOOK FOR DIRECTORS OF ALCOHOL SAFETY
ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP'S). FINAL REPORT

HS-800 544

**Hwy. Safety Res. Inst., Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor,
Mich., 48105**

A STUDY OF 25 PRINT ADVERTISEMENTS ON
DRINKING AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT

HS-016 052

Idaho. Dept. of Highways, Boise

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE ACCIDENTS

HS-015 490

Illinois Div. of Highways

FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AT-
TRIBUTED TO HAD BEEN DRINKING IN ILLINOIS-
1962

HS-006 791

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TMRAFFIC AC-
CIDENTS IN ILLINOIS-1964

HS-006 793

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL TRAFFIC AC-
CIDENTS IN ILLINOIS - 1963

HS-006 792

- Illinois State Medical Society**
BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES IN ILLINOIS
HS-003 101
- Illinois Univ.**
EVALUATION OF THE ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL DRIVER EDUCATION PROGRAM
HS-840 012
- Impaired Drivers Proj., Alberta, Canada**
THE ALBERTA IMPAIRED DRIVER'S PROJECT--(I.D.P.); A COUNTERMEASURE TO COPE WITH THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-016 952
- Indiana Univ.**
A REALISTIC APPROACH TO DRINKING AND DRIVING
HS-000 699
- A SURVEY OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING PROBLEM DRINKERS CONVICTED OF DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED. SUMMARY. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 612
- A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT.
HS-800 500
- A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND HIGHWAY SAFETY, A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE
HS-800 501
- A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3. THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER, A LEGAL PERSPECTIVE
HS-800 502
- A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER CONTROL SYSTEM. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 4. CASE STUDIES.
HS-800 503
- ACCIDENTS, ALCOHOL AND SINGLE CAUSE EXPLANATIONS. LESSONS FROM THE GRAND RAPIDS STUDY
HS-003 372
- COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, DIAZEPAM, AND PLACEBO ON MENTAL AND PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE
HS-001 267
- Indiana Univ. Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology**
ALCOHOL ACCUMULATION IN HUMANS AFTER PROLONGED DRINKING
HS-001 265
- COMPARATIVE EFFECT IN HUMAN SUBJECTS OF CHLORMEZANONE WITH ASPIRIN AND PLACEBO ON PERFORMANCE UNDER DELAYED AUDITORY FEEDBACK (DAF)
HS-001 266
- DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE, ETHANOL AND DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE-X ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS STRESSED WITH DELAYED AUDITOR FEEDBACK (DAF)
HS-001 262
- Indiana Univ.**
DELAYED AUDIO FEEDBACK (DAF) FOR INDUCTION OF ANXIETY
HS-003 364
- EFFECT OF D-AMPHETAMINE AND ALCOHOL ON ATTENTIVE MOTOR PERFORMANCE IN HUMAN SUBJECTS
HS-001 263
- MEASUREMENT OF ATTENTIVE MOTOR PERFORMANCE AFTER ALCOHOL
HS-002 875
- MEPROBAMATE, ETHANOL, OR MEPROBAMATE-ETHANOL COMBINATIONS ON PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS UNDER DELAYED AUDIOFEEDBACK (DAF)
HS-001 264
- THE ABILITY TO SEE A PEDESTRIAN AT NIGHT: THE EFFECTS OF CLOTHING, REFLECTORIZATION AND DRIVER INTOXICATION
HS-002 004
- THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 1. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 608
- THE DRINKING DRIVER: GUIDELINES FOR COURT PERSONNEL. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 607
- THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF CURRENT COURT PRACTICES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 610
- THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF LEGAL ISSUES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 2. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 609
- THE DRINKING DRIVER: A SURVEY OF TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES. COURT PROCEDURES SURVEY; REFERENCE VOL. 4. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 611
- THE PERCEPTION OF DWI LAWS: A STUDY OF THE GENERAL AWARENESS AND THE ATTITUDES OF PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL GROUPS TOWARDS THE DRINKING DRIVING LAWS. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 614
- TRAINING MATERIALS FOR TRAFFIC COURT JUDGES. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 683
- Indiana Univ., Bloomington**
ASAP TRAFFIC COURT JUDGE TRAINING. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 903
- Indiana Univ.,**
THE PUBLIC AND OFFICIAL PERCEPTION OF THE LAWS DEALING WITH THE ALCOHOLICALLY IMPAIRED DRIVER
HS-012 598

May 15, 1976

- Insurance Inst. for Highway Safety, Washington, D.**
THE PROBLEM DRINKER AND DRIVING:
QUESTIONS OF STRATEGY IN COUNTERMEASURE
CHOICE AND DEVELOPMENT
HS-008 823
- ALCOHOL ABUSE AND THE BATON ROUGE AP-
PROACH
HS-008 962
- AN EVALUATION OF SOME QUALITATIVE BREATH
SCREENING TESTS FOR ALCOHOL
HS-011 297
- KEY ISSUES IN HIGHWAY LOSS REDUCTION.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSURANCE INSTITUTE FOR
HIGHWAY SAFETY 1970 SYMPOSIUM, WASHING-
TON, D. C., JUNE 9-10, 1970
HS-008 943
- PRE-ARREST BREATH TESTS
HS-008 963
- STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVE-
NESS OF "ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAMS"
HS-015 135
- THE LEGAL MINIMUM DRINKING AGE AND FATAL
MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES
HS-014 809
- Inter-Ministerial Com. on Drinking and Driving,
Ontario, Canada**
DRINKING-DRIVING IN THE PROVINCE OF ON-
TARIO
HS-015 824
- International Assoc. for Accident and
Traffic Medicine**
ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY. LEGAL PRINCIPLES
OF MOTORISTS' RESPONSIBILITY
HS-004 197
- TRIENNIAL CONGRESS ON MEDICAL AND RE-
LATED ASPECTS OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS
(3RD) PROCEEDINGS, NEW YORK, MAY 29-JUNE 4,
1969
HS-012 408
- International Assoc. of Chiefs of Police**
ALCOHOL ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURES
MANUAL
HS-800 595
- ALCOHOL ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURES IN-
STRUCTOR'S MANUAL
HS-800 596
- International Council on Alcohol and Alcoholism**
EUROPEAN INSTITUTE ON THE PREVENTION AND
TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM (11TH), JUNE 14-25,
1965, OSLO, NORWAY. SELECTED PAPERS
HS-700 080
- Iowa Univ.**
THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN IOWA MOTOR-VEHICLE
ACCIDENTS
HS-004 199
- Iowa Univ.,**
THE YOUNG PROBLEM DRIVER
HS-012 607
- J. Walter Thompson (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., Australia**
A REVIEW OF EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY (IN
RELATION TO ROAD SAFETY)
HS-016 871
- Johns Hopkins Univ. Insurance Inst. for Hwy. Safety**
DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLI-
SIONS
HS-012 859
- Johns Hopkins Univ.**
DRIVERS INVOLVED IN FATAL PEDESTRIAN COLLI-
SIONS
HS-012 543
- Joint Information Service**
THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM: A STUDY OF
PROGRAMS AND PROBLEMS
HS-007 064
- Karolinsk Inst., Stockholm (Sweden)**
INTERACTION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS AND
TRAFFIC SAFETY
HS-015 592
- Kates, Peat, Marwick & Co.**
AWARENESS OF THE BREATHALIZER LEGISLA-
TION
HS-016 472
- Kentucky Legislative Res. Commission, Frankfort**
TRAFFIC SAFETY: THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-000 350
- Ketron Inc., 530 E. Swedesford Rd., Wayne, Pa. 19087**
ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS FOR ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 436
- Lincoln Alcohol Safety Action Proj., Nebr.**
AN ANALYSIS OF PROBLEM DRINKER DIAGNOSIS
AND REFERRAL ACTIVITY. ANALYTIC STUDY NO. 5
HS-801 077
- Louisville Univ.**
A PRACTICAL EXPERIMENT ON THE EFFECTS OF
ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILL
HS-000 697
- Loyola Univ. of Chicago.**
PERSONALITY AND TEMPERAMENT DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN ALCOHOLICS WITH HIGH AND LOW
RECORDS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLA-
TIONS
HS-016 696
- Manchester Univ. (England)**
DANGER ON THE ROAD
HS-003 927
- STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS IN THE STUDY OF
ROAD TRAFFIC AND ALCOHOL
HS-003 289
- Martin Marietta Corp. Technical Info. Center**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. A SELECTED
BIBLIOGRAPHY
HS-008 877

- Maryland Dept. of Post Mortem Examiners**
THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN TRAFFIC FATALITIES
IN MARYLAND
HS-004 137
- Maryland Medical-Legal Foundation, Inc.**
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
MMF-FINAL REPORT 1971
HS-800 692
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
FINAL REPORT
HS-800 782
- Maryland Univ.**
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY FATALITIES
HS-002 946
- Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge**
THE EFFECT OF THE 18-YEAR OLD DRINKING AGE
ON AUTO ACCIDENTS
HS-015 459
- Massachusetts Legislature**
REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUN-
CIL RELATIVE TO MASSACHUSETTS IMPLEMENTA-
TION OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF
1966
HS-006 104
- Maudsely Hospital, Institute of Psychiatry**
THE PROBLEM OF NORMAL DRINKING IN
RECOVERED ALCOHOL ADDICTS
HS-001 529
- Medical Lab. (10th)**
FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT STUDY
HS-005 897
- Medical Society of Nova Scotia (Canada)**
NOVA SCOTIA GUIDE FOR PHYSICIANS IN DETER-
MINING FITNESS TO DRIVE A MOTOR-VEHICLE
HS-004 175
- Medico-Legal Inst. (Canada)**
ALCOHOL STILL HEADS THE LIST
HS-007 320
- Melbourne Univ. (Australia)**
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.
PART 4 THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN VARI-
OUS COUNTRIES
HS-004 034
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.
PART 6: THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN VARI-
OUS COUNTRIES.
HS-004 035
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.
PART 7. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
HS-004 098
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.
PART 7. THE LEGISLATION IN OPERATION IN TEN-
NESSEE, GEORGIA, NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOT-
LAND, CALIFORNIA.
HS-004 099
THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING EFFICIEN-
CY
HS-004 036
- Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York**
THE HEALTH OF THE DRIVER
HS-700 363
- Miami Univ.**
MARIHUANA AND AUTOMOBILE CRASHES
HS-008 984
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
FINAL REPORT 1970-71
HS-800 617
CARBON MONOXIDE, ALCOHOL AND DRUGS IN
FATAL AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS. DADE COUNTY
FLORIDA, 1956-1968
HS-009 130
- Michigan Dept. of State Police**
MICHIGAN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT FACTS
HS-000 752
- Michigan Dept. of State Police, Traffic Analysis Section,
East Lansing, Mich.**
ALCOHOL RELATED FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE
TRAFFIC ACCIDENT STUDY, MICHIGAN, JANUARY-
JUNE 1974
HS-016 168
- Michigan Dept. of State, Lansing, Mich. 48918**
MICHIGAN DRIVER STATISTICS. REPORT NO. 7.
JUNE 25, 1974
HS-016 716
- Michigan**
DIFFERENTIAL RISK AMONG ALCOHOLIC
DRIVERS
HS-010 528
MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS IN CRASHES AND VIOLA-
TIONS OF YOUNG DRIVERSM192,
HS-010 533
- Michigan State**
ALCOHOLISM AND THE DRINKING DRIVER
HS-010 333
- Michigan State Univ. Hwy. Traf Safety Center M35400**
POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. COURSE
GUIDE
HS-013 134
- Michigan State Univ. Hwy. Traf. Safety Center**
POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. VISUAL AID
LOG AND EVALUATION SCORING KEY FOR DETEC-
TION CLUES OF DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-013 132
POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. TECHNICAL
REPORT
HS-013 133
POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. INSTRU-
CTOR'S MANUAL
HS-013 135
POLICE ALCOHOL TRAINING PROJECT. STUDENT
MANUAL
HS-013 136
THE DRINKING DRIVER AND CHEMICAL TESTS
HS-001 014

May 15, 1976

Michigan State Univ., East Lansing. Highway Traffic Safety Center

DEVELOPMENT OF COURSE AND MATERIALS FOR TRAINING IN DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT; DETECTION, APPREHENSION AND TESTIMONY. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 289

Michigan State Univ., East Lansing. Hwy. Traf. Safety Center

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. COURSE GUIDE

HS-801 221

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL

HS-801 222

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. EVALUATION AIDS PACKET AND MEDIA LOG

HS-801 345

DWI LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROJECT. STUDENT MANUAL

HS-801 321

Michigan Univ.

A NATIONAL PROBLEM-SOLVING SYSTEM: HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCHERS AND DECISION MAKERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 496

A SCREENING PROGRAM TO DETECT ALCOHOLISM IN TRAFFIC OFFENDERS

HS-001 385

ALCOHOL IN BLOOD AND URINE

HS-004 096

ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC FATALITIES STUDY IN FUTILITY

HS-003 774

ALCOHOLISM, MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE DRUNK DRIVER

HS-003 145

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS AS AN EXPRESSION OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN AN ALCOHOLIC POPULATION

HS-003 858

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS

HS-003 355

DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND LEGAL SANCTIONS. A STUDY OF DETERRENCE

HS-005 979

Michigan Univ. Highway Safety Research Inst.

ALCOHOL ABUSE AND TRAFFIC SAFETY: A STUDY OF FATALITIES, DWI OFFENDERS, ALCOHOLICS, AND COURT-RELATED TREATMENT APPROACHES

HS-800 409

Michigan Univ. Hwy. Safety Res.

A LITERATURE REVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH AND PRACTICE IN PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

HS-010 112

DEVELOPMENT OF A QUESTIONNAIRE TO IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVER

HS-010 527

A DEFINITION STUDY FOR A PROGRAM OF HIGHWAY SAFETY RESEARCH FOR THE AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE INDUSTRY

HS-006 992

A STUDY OF PEDESTRIAN FATALITIES IN WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-005 380

AUTOMOTIVE REAR LIGHTING AND SIGNALING RESEARCH: FINAL REPORT

HS-800 228

COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT. PHASE 2

HS-800 631

COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. VOL. 2. SUPPLEMENTAL READINGS

HS-800 633

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY, ANN ARBOR, NOVEMBER 16-18, 1971. PROCEEDINGS

HS-012 465

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 14TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR AUTOMOTIVE MEDICINE, 19-20 NOVEMBER 1970

HS-010 504

Michigan Univ. Medical Center, M41950

MYTHS, RITUAL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY

HS-012 597

Michigan Univ.

STUDY OF WRONG WAY TRAFFIC ON FREEWAY RAMPS. ANALYSIS OF WRONG-WAY INCIDENTS ON MICHIGAN FREEWAYS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-005 404

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN URBAN VEHICLE

HS-013 213

THE UNMARRIED MALE DRIVER UNDER TWENTY-FIVE: A PILOT SURVEY OF A HIGH-RISK DRIVER GROUP

HS-000 993

YOUNG MALE DRIVERS. IMPULSE EXPRESSION, ACCIDENTS, AND VIOLATIONS

HS-003 721

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON PSYCHOMOTOR SKILL AND DECISION-MAKING IN A DRIVING TASK

HS-014 844

SYMPOSIUM ON CAR CRASH INVESTIGATIONS AND THEIR USEFULNESS--MEDICAL POINT OF VIEW

HS-015 602

Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Highway Safety Research

ELEMENTS OF A COMBINED HEALTH-LEGAL APPROACH TO THE CONTROL OF THE PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVER

HS-008 827

GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN THE PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES: SOME CONSIDERATIONS FOR AN IMPROVED COMMUNITY RESPONSE

HS-008 828

PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOLISM AND HIGHWAY CRASHES. A WORKING CONFERENCE HELD NOVEMBER 18 AND 19, 1969 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR

HS-008 821

RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES

HS-008 836

SOCIAL REHABILITATION PERSPECTIVES: A COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO ALCOHOL ABUSE IN DRIVERS

HS-008 830

A STUDY OF RESTRAINT SYSTEM USE AND EFFECTIVENESS. SPECIAL REPORT

HS-014 553

A THREE YEAR COMPARISON OF ALCOHOL RELATED DRIVING BEHAVIOR IN WASHTENAW COUNTY, MICHIGAN

HS-014 181

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM POLICE COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 048

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM JUDICIAL, REFERRAL AND DIAGNOSTIC ACTIVITY. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 049

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM TREATMENT COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 050

ANALYSIS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM CRASH CRITERIA MEASURES. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 051

DETECTING THE HIGH RISK DRIVER: THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RISK QUESTIONNAIRE. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 099

EFFECTS OF PRACTICE AND ALCOHOL ON SELECTED SKILLS: IMPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTOMOBILE ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK

HS-014 555

FIELD EVALUATION OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 091

THE EFFECT OF LOWER LEGAL DRINKING AGE ON YOUTH CRASH INVOLVEMENT. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 213

THE 1970-71 WASHTENAW COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT

HS-801 063

THE 1971 SURVEY OF WASHTENAW COUNTY PHYSICIANS CONCERNING ALCOHOLISM AND TRAFFIC

SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 064

U. S. NATIONAL ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SURVEY 1973: PROCEDURES AND RESULTS. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 241

WASHTENAW COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, 1971 SURVEY ON ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC SAFETY. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 065

WASHTENAW AND JACKSON COUNTIES 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 066

WASHTENAW COUNTY ATTORNEY, 1971 SURVEY ON DRINKING AND DRIVING. SUMMARY REPORT AND CODEBOOK WITH MARGINALS

HS-801 090

WASHTENAW COUNTY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM EVALUATION SUMMARY; FINAL REPORT

HS-801 140

INTERORGANIZATIONAL IMPEDIMENTS TO THE REDUCTION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC MORTALITY

HS-008 833

A REAL WORLD PERSPECTIVE ON AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS INVOLVING SMALL-CHILD PASSENGERS

HS-016 339

Midwest Inst., Kansas City, Mo.

THE INCIDENCE OF DRUGS IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 016

THE INCIDENCE OF DRUGS IN FATALLY INJURED DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 753

AN ANALYSIS OF THE JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC ARRESTS. ANNUAL REPORT NO. 1, PT. 4. (MISSOURI)

HS-801 075

Ministry of Transport, Road Transport Div., Wellington, New Zealand

THE EFFECT ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS OF EXTENDED TRADING HOURS AT HOTELS

HS-015 760

Ministry of Transport, Traffic Res. Section, Private Bag, Wellington, N. Z.

ATTITUDES TOWARD DRINKING AND DRIVING IN NEW ZEALAND

HS-016 977

May 15, 1976

- Ministry of Transport, Traffic Res. Section, Wellington, New Zealand**
SUGGESTED TRAFFIC SAFETY RESEARCH PROJECTS
HS-015 935
- Minnesota Dept. of Highways**
OFFICIAL BOOZE PARTY TESTS ALCOHOL TESTING. BLUEPRINT FOR SAFETY
HS-007 255
- Minnesota Dept. of Public Safety, St. Paul**
MINNESOTA ALCOHOL PROGRAMS FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY, 1972: AN OVERVIEW WITH STATISTICS
HS-014 227
- Minnesota State Medical Assoc.**
ALCOHOL RELATED AUTOMOBILE CRASH PROBLEMS
HS-008 606
- PROPOSED ALCOHOL RELATED AUTO CRASH CONTROL PROGRAM
HS-008 600
- Minnesota Univ. Mayo Clinic**
THE INTOXICATED MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATOR
HS-012 420
- Minnesota Univ.**
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DRIVER ATTITUDE SCALE AND THE MCGUIRE SAFE DRIVER SCALE
HS-003 836
- Missouri State Hwy. Patrol**
EMOTIONS AS FACTORS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-007 465
- Missouri Univ.**
VEHICULAR SUICIDE
HS-800 437
- Monash Univ., Clayton (Australia)**
THE ALCOHOL PROBLEM
HS-013 402
- Motorcycle Industry Council**
SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR MOTORCYCLE LICENSING
HS-008 451
- National Academy of Sciences-National Res. Council**
DRIVER PERSONALITY AND BEHAVIOR CHARACTERISTICS
HS-001 989
- HUMAN VARIABLES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS; A DIGEST OF RESEARCH AND SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY
HS-000 282
- National Assoc. of Counties Res. Foundation**
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE II: LEGAL AUTHORITY
HS-800 318
- COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE 8. FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT
HS-800 483
- National Assoc. of Counties Research Foundation,**
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. GUIDE 6: STAFFING
HS-800 412
- National Com. on Uniform Traf. Laws and IMPLIED CONSENT LAWS**
HS-009 508
- National Com. on Uniform Traf. Laws and Ordinances**
RULES OF THE ROAD--REVISED, 1968
HS-004 654
- SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCOPE, JURISDICTION AND ENFORCEMENT. FIRST REPORT
HS-010 748
- National Com. on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances**
PEDESTRIAN LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES
HS-801 381
- National Council on Alcoholism, New York**
THE EFFECT OF REHABILITATION ON THE DRIVING BEHAVIOR OF PROBLEM DRINKERS
HS-014 550
- THE EFFECT OF REHABILITATION ON THE DRIVING BEHAVIOR OF PROBLEM DRINKERS. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 110
- National Governors' Conference**
HIGHWAY TRAFFIC COLLISIONS. 1968 STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC COLLISIONS
HS-007 368
- National Highway Safety**
ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES.
HS-810 170
- National Highway Safety Bureau**
ADDRESS
HS-009 008
- PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU OF THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
HS-810 154
- National Hwy. Safety**
A PROPOSED PROGRAM TO CONTROL THE PROBLEM DRINKING DRIVER TECHNICIAN-AMBULANCE: CONCEPTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
HS-810 181
- National Hwy. Safety Advisory Com., Washington, D. C. 20590**
NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT 1973
HS-801 441
- National Hwy. Safety Bureau Automotive Engineers, Inc.**
DOT INVITES SAE TO HELP SET GOALS FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM
HS-810 088
- National Hwy. Safety Bureau**
ALCOHOL AND DRIVING
HS-810 137

ALCOHOL SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM GUARD' FINAL REPORT		THE SAFE VEHICLE OPERATOR (HIGHWAY)	
	HS-820 090		HS-810 058
AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERING EFFECTIVENESS IN STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY PRO- GRAMS		TRAFFIC SAFETY - THE CURRENT PICTURE	
	HS-810 049		HS-810 114
HADDON ON HIGHWAY SAFETY		VIOLENCE ON THE HIGHWAY	
	HS-810 086		HS-810 121
HIGHWAY SAFETY LITERATURE ANNUAL CUMU- LATION 1969. HUMAN FACTORS BIBLIOGRAPHY, IS- SUES 69-1 THROUGH 69-50 (JANUARY-DECEMBER 1969)		National Hwy. Safety	
	HS-820 075	CAS HAT DRUNKS CAN'T DRIVE	
HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM PRIORITIES SEMINAR, FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA, JULY 18- 20, 1969. PROCEEDINGF, VOL. 2: ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES			HS-810 169
	HS-820 056	IMPROVED METHODS OF MEASURING BLOOD AL- COHOL LEVELS	
MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY DEFECT RECALL CAM- PAIGNS FROM SEPTEMBER 9, 1966 TO DECEMBER 31, 1967: GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION 66-0033A TO 67-0014. (DETAILED REPORTS)			HS-810 171
	HS-820 013	PEOPLE IN THE NEWS	
MYTHS AND MISCONCEPTIONS IN TRAFFIC SAFETY			HS-810 174
	HS-810 083	PROBLEM DRINKING V. PUBLIC SAFETY	
			HS-010 331
		THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU'S PROPOSED ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURE PRO- GRAM	
			HS-810 166
		THE RELATIONSHIP OF ALCOHOL ABUSE TO HIGHWAY SAFETY	
			HS-810 165
		THE U.S. GOVERNMENT NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU PROGRAM IN ALCOHOL SAFETY RESEARCH	
			HS-810 180
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S COLLISION DATA NEEDS		National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administ	
	HS-800 331	A STATUS REPORT ON THE NATIONAL DRIVER RE- GISTER	
			HS-810 178
PROGRESS OF STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS UNDER SAFETY STANDARDS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY BUREAU		ALCOHOL AND THE DRINKING DRIVER	
	HS-810 134		HS-810 187
REMARKS BEFORE THE PILOT CLUB INTERNA- TIONAL'S SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN HIGHWAY SAFETY, WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRU- ARY 10, 1968		ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS. PROGRESS REPORT	
	HS-810 116		HS-810 183
REMARKS BEFORE THE 49TH ANNUAL CON- FERENCE OF PILOT INTERNATIONAL, MIAMI BEACH, JULY 21, 1970		DRINKING AND DRIVING--A NATIONAL PROBLEM	
	HS-810 222		HS-810 167
STATEMENT BEFORE UNITED STATES SENATE, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, SUB-COMMITTEE ON ROADS, JULY 16, 1970		DRINKING DRIVER DEATHS A NATIONAL TRAGEDY	
	HS-810 223		HS-810 184
TESTIMONY ON HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS FOR DELIVERY BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, JUNE 10 AND 11, 1970		REDI: TO ATTACK ALCOHOL RELATED HIGHWAY CRASHES.	
	HS-820 089		HS-810 177
TESTIMONY ON PENDING MATTERS RELATING TO THE HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS		STATEMENT BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S. SENATE	
	HS-810 079		HS-810 175
THE CHALLENGE OF THE SEVENTIES		STATUS OF THE NHTSA ALCOHOL COUNTERMEA- SURES PROGRAM	
	HS-810 115		HS-810 186
THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM		THE ATTACK ON ALCOHOL RELATED HIGHWAY DEATHS: PROGRESS REPORT.	
	HS-810 128		HS-810 179
		THE DRINKING DRIVER--AMERICAN DILEMMA	
			HS-810 168
		VIOLENCE BY VEHICLE: AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY	
			HS-810 164

May 15, 1976

WHAT THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION IS DOING ABOUT THE DRINKING DRIVER

HS-810 163

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN CONFORMITY WITH THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966

HS-820 239

ALCOHOL SAFETY COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM

HS-810 210

BEYOND TOMORROW

HS-810 248

FACTORS RELATED TO ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN CRASHES

HS-820 245

FORUM ON TRAFFIC SAFETY ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES FOR WOMEN'S NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, WASHINGTON, 11-13 JAN 1971. A REPORT

HS-820 162

IMPROVED DRIVER PERFORMANCE AND DRIVER/VEHICLE/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

HS-810 200

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF ROAD SAFETY

HS-810 245

NHTSA PLANS FOR TESTING A NEW ALCOHOL SCREENING DEVICE.

HS-810 230

PROCEEDINGS OF MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP FOR ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT LEADERS, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA, JUNE 13-18, 1971

HS-800 604

REMARKS AT KICK-OFF CEREMONIES OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT, CONCORD, APRIL 14, 1972

HS-810 199

REMARKS AT SYMPOSIUM ON ALCOHOL, DRUGS, AND DRIVING

HS-810 205

REMARKS AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF KEMPER INSURANCE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 14, 1972

HS-810 231

REMARKS AT THE SYMPOSIUM ON EFFECTIVE HIGHWAY SAFETY ADJUDICATION DENVER, COLORADO, NOVEMBER 15, 1972

HS-810 247

REMARKS BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LICENSED BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES, INC. NEW YORK CITY, JANUARY 26, 1972

HS-810 189

REMARKS BEFORE THE KICK-OFF LUNCHEON OF THE OKLAHOMA CITY ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT

HS-810 192

REMARKS BEFORE THE 14TH ANNUAL CONVENTION, AUTOMOBILE WHOLESALERS OF NEW ENGLAND, CAPE COD, MASS., SEPTEMBER 23 1972

HS-810 233

REMARKS BEFORE THE FIRST ANNUAL WISCONSIN HIGHWAY SAFETY COORDINATOR'S ASSOCIA-

TION CONFERENCE, APPLETON, WISCONSIN, OCTOBER 26, 1972

HS-810 240

REMARKS DELIVERED TO OPENING OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA ASAP, NOVEMBER 30, 1971

HS-810 237

RESEARCH INTO PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION, REHABILITATION AND DRIVER BEHAVIOR

HS-810 229

RESEARCH, THERE IS A PAYOFF A PANEL

HS-010 541

SAFETY '71. A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION AND THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966 AND THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966

HS-820 223

SPEECH TO THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS

HS-810 236

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 17, 1972

HS-810 211

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ROADS, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, U. S. SENATE, JUNE 15, 1972

HS-810 212

THE BEAT OF LIFE

HS-810 194

THE GOVERNMENT AND SAFER CARS: VIEWS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

HS-012 452

VEHICLE VIOLENCE: AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY

HS-011 172

YOUTH AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: THE ANSWERS ARE BLOWIN' IN THE WIND

HS-810 246

IMPROVED DRIVER PERFORMANCE AND DRIVER/VEHICLE/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

HS-012 523

A PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENT COUNTERMEASURE PROGRAM

HS-014 098

ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE VERMONT SYMPOSIUM. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM. FORUM DISCUSSION

HS-015 158

FACTORS IN URBAN VEHICLE PEDESTRIAN COLLISIONS

HS-015 203

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1973. PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF FIRST TWO YEARS OF OPERA-

TIONS FOR 29 PROJECTS FUNDED IN FY 1970 AND 1971

HS-801 155

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 1: DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ASAP PROGRAM

HS-801 192

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 2: ASAP PROGRAM EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND OVERALL PROGRAM IMPACT

HS-801 193

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 3: EVALUATION OF THE ENFORCEMENT COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 194

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 4: EVALUATION OF THE JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 195

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 5: EVALUATION OF THE PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATION AND PROBATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 196

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 6: EVALUATION OF THE REHABILITATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 197

ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS--1972. VOL. 2: DETAILED ANALYSIS. CH. 7: EVALUATION OF THE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION COUNTERMEASURE ACTIVITIES

HS-801 198

THE USE OF MASS MEDIA FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-801 209

A MOTOR ACCIDENT CAUSAL SYSTEM; THE HUMAN ELEMENT. TECHNICAL REPORT

HS-801 214

ONE MODEL FOR THE EVALUATION OF ASAP REHABILITATION EFFORT

HS-801 244

ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND YOUNG DRIVERS

HS-801 291

TRAFFIC SAFETY HIGHLIGHTS, PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS JUNE 1973 THROUGH JUNE 1974. A SUMMARY REVIEW

HS-801 330

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM STANDARDS

HS-820 307

TRAFFIC SAFETY '72. A REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION AND THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966 AND THE NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966

HS-800 989

GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING AND DEVELOPING STATE AND COMMUNITY ALCOHOL SAFETY PROGRAMS

HS-800 995

HANDBOOK FOR THE ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES PROGRAM

HS-801 054

ASAP EVALUATION PROGRESS SEMINAR, SEPTEMBER 11-14, 1973, WASHINGTON, D. C. SELECTED PROJECT EVALUATION ANALYTIC STUDIES

HS-801 068

A HUMAN FACTORS ANALYSIS OF MOST RESPONSIBLE DRIVERS IN FATAL ACCIDENTS, TECHNICAL REPORT

HS-801 144

ON THE PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION COUNTERMEASURE OF ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS. ANNUAL REPORT

HS-801 632

BREATH MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTATION IN THE U. S.

HS-016 255

A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO THE CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER

THE ALCOHOL CRASH STORY: NEWS MEDIA GUIDE

HS-016 731

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAM MANUAL. VOL. 8. ALCOHOL IN RELATION TO HIGHWAY SAFETY

HS-801 514

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. LEADER'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY

HS-801 537

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL AND HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL--CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND CONDUCTING A PILOT TEST. PARTICIPANT'S MANUAL. SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND SAFETY

HS-801 538

May 15, 1976

- BREATH MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTATION IN THE U.S.
HS-801 621
- WHAT OUR COURTS CAN DO ABOUT DRUNKS WHO DRIVE
HS-010 198
- National Inst. of Mental Health, Chevy Chase, Md.
ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOLISM
HS-014 278
- National Inst. on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Rockville, Md.
ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES AND THE VERMONT SYMPOSIUM. THE DRINKING DRIVER AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM. FORUM DISCUSSION
HS-015 158
- National Res. Council of Canada
MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY: THE DRIVER (ALCOHOLICALLY IMPAIRED)
HS-000 884
- National Res. Council of Canada, National Aeronautical Establishment, Ottawa
THE COMBINED EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND COMMON PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS: FIELD STUDIES WITH AN INSTRUMENTED AUTOMOBILE
HS-016 287
- National Res. Council of
MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY: THE VECTORS.
HS-010 519
- National Safety Co
ALCOHOL IN RELATION TO HIGHWAY SAFETY
HS-009 701
- PEDESTRIAN SAFETY
HS-009 714
- National Safety Council
ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES: SOLID ROCK AND SHIFTING SANDS
HS-013 025
- ALCOHOL HELD BIG FACTOR IN CALIFORNIA'S JULY 4 CRASHES
HS-003 447
- National Safety Council Chicago, Ill
PERSONALITY AND TEMPERAMENT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ALCOHOLICS WITH HIGH AND LOW RECORDS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND VIOLATIONS
HS-016 696
- MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHS OVER FOURTH OF JULY, 1960: A MORE DETAILED REPORT OF AN EARLIER STUDY
HS-006 211
- ON THE LEVEL: WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT ALCOHOL AND ACCIDENTS
HS-006 517
- ALCOHOL PUBLIC EDUCATION LITERATURE-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 184
- ALCOHOL EXPERIMENTS ON DRIVING-RELATED BEHAVIOR. A REVIEW OF THE 1972-1973 LITERATURE. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW
HS-201 266
- RECENTLY-PUBLISHED ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR DETERMINING ALCOHOL IN BODY MATERIALS. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE
HS-801 242
- ALCOHOL/DRUG LITERATURE RELATED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT. FINAL REPORT. ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW
HS-801 246
- CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS OF CONVICTED DWI OFFENDERS SELECTED TO RECEIVE SPECIAL SANCTIONS-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 231
- INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY FOR ROADSIDE SURVEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES WORKSHOP. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 220
- ETHANOL, OTHER CHEMICALS AND THEIR POTENTIAL COMBINATION WHICH MAY INFLUENCE AUTOMOBILE DRIVING PERFORMANCE-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 658
- LEGAL ASPECTS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG INVOLVEMENT IN HIGHWAY SAFETY-ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES LITERATURE REVIEW. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 656
- National Traf. Safety Administration
REMARKS AT THE FHWA HIGHWAY SAFETY SYMPOSIUM, AIRLIE HOUSE, WARRENTON, VIRGINIA
HS-810 093
- National Transp. Safety Board
ALCOHOL PROBLEMS AND TRANSPORTATION SAFETY: THE NEED FOR COORDINATED EFFORTS. SPECIAL STUDY
HS-006 343
- HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT-BUS/STATION WAGON COLLISION, FOLLOWED BY BUS OVERTURN, U.S. ROUTE 66, NEAR MARSHFIELD, MISSOURI, OCTOBER 10, 1971
HS-012 888

- YOUTH AND TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION. SPECIAL STUDY**
HS-011 032
- National Transp. Safety Board,
YOUTHFUL DRIVERS AS A SPECIAL SAFETY PROBLEM**
HS-012 606
- National Transp. Safety
HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. AIRPORT TRANSPORT BUS-AUTOMOBILE COLLISION, DULLES AIRPORT ACCESS ROAD, JUNE 9, 1970**
HS-009 919
- HIGHWAY ACCIDENT REPORT. TWO-CAR COLLISION, SOUTHERN APPROACH TO GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JULY 11, 1970**
HS-009 824
- Nevada Univ.
ALCOHOL DRIVERS TEST**
HS-006 999
- New Haven Health Care, Inc., Conn.
EMT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION: A CLINICAL TRIAL**
HS-014 535
- New Jersey. Div. of Motor Vehicles, Trenton. Traffic Safety Service
NEW JERSEY ALCOHOL DETERMINATION PROGRAM IN FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS THREE-YEAR STUDY--1961 THROUGH 1963. REPORT OF FINDINGS**
HS-014 137
- New Mexico Univ.
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION. FINAL REPORT**
HS-800 713
- New Mexico Univ., Albuquerque. New Mexico
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION PROGRAM, UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO. FINAL REPORT**
HS-800 410
- New South Wales Dept. of Motor Transport, Sydney (Australia)
HUMAN FACTORS IN TRAFFIC SAFETY: A REAPPRAISAL**
HS-013 753
- DRINKING AND DRIVING IN SYDNEY: A COMMUNITY SURVEY OF BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES. REPORT 1: AN OVERVIEW OF SEX AND AGE DIFFERENCES**
HS-013 839
- New South Wales Dept. of Motor Transport, Sydney
DRINKING AND DRIVING: SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS**
HS-013 356
- New South Wales Police Dept. (Australia)
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DETECTION AND DETERMINANCE**
HS-013 388
- New York (State) Dept. of Motor Vehicles
AN EVALUATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS INVOLVING MOTORCYCLES±SEVERITY, CHARACTERISTICS, EFFECTS OF SAFETY REGULATIONS**
HS-011 149
- New York City Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
A SURVEY OF SUDDEN, UNEXPECTED DEATHS IN AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS**
HS-012 413
- New York State Dept. of Health
ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS**
HS-004 586
- New York State Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Empire State Plaza, Albany, N.Y. 12228
INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDE. NEW YORK STATE PRE-LICENSING COURSE FOR DRIVERS.**
HS-016 924
- New York State Jnt. Leg. Com. on M.V. & Traf.
DEATH±OR LIFE. REPORT OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC SAFETY.**
HS-010 026
- New Zealand Dental Journal
DRIVING ABILITY AND REACTION TIMES FOLLOWING INTRAVENOUS ANAESTHESIA**
HS-003 717
- North Carolina Univ. Hwy. Safety Res. Center
A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF TIME OF DAY TO MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA (1966-1968)**
HS-006 329
- AN ASSESSMENT OF THE LIMITED DRIVING LICENSE AMENDMENT TO THE NORTH CAROLINA STATUTES RELATING TO DRUNK DRIVING**
HS-012 054
- SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL, METHAPYRILINE, AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ON DRIVERS' EYE MOVEMENTS AND TRACKING ERRORS IN SIMULATED DANGEROUS SITUATIONS**
HS-013 117
- ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. NORTH CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHWAY SAFETY, CHAPEL HILL, N. C., FALL, 1970, VOL. 3**
HS-012 596
- North Conway Inst.
NEW HOPE--NEW POSSIBILITIES. A REPORT TO THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES ON THE ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECTS (ASAP)**
HS-800 741
- North Dakota Univ.
A STATISTICAL STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS**
HS-007 346
- North Dakota. State Dept. of Health
A STATISTICAL PILOT STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS, TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS AND ACCIDENTS**
HS-007 247

May 15, 1976

Northwestern Univ.

DRINKING DRIVER ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS
HS-003 076

Northwestern Univ. Traf. Inst.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR
DRUGS: TRAFFIC LAW OFFENSES
HS-000 061

Northwestern Univ., Traffic Inst., Evanston, Ill.

VEHICLE TRAFFIC LAW. REV. ED.
HS-015 995

**Nova Scotia Commission on Drug Dependency, Halifax,
N.S., Canada**

BACKGROUND RESEARCH FOR THE DEVELOP-
MENT OF PROGRAMMING FOR THE CONVICTED AL-
COHOL IMPAIRED DRIVER
HS-017 000

Ohio State Univ.

AN INVESTIGATION OF SERIAL CHOICE REACTION
TIME AS THE BASIS FOR AN ALCOHOL INTERLOCK
HS-012 849

EXPANSION OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL
PROGRAMS TO ACCOMMODATE HIGHWAY SAFETY
MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS. VOL. 3
HS-800 557

THE EFFECT OF STRESS ON DRIVER INFORMATION
SEEKING
HS-011 107

Ohio State Univ., Columbus

EYE MOVEMENT ANALYSIS OF VISUAL INFORMA-
TION ACQUISITION IN DRIVING: AN OVERVIEW
HS-014 335

Ohio State Univ.,

VISUAL ACQUISITION OF INFORMATION IN DRIV-
ING THROUGH EYE-MOVEMENT TECHNIQUES: AN
OVERVIEW
HS-012 602

Ontario Dept. of Justice (Canada)

THE BREATHALYZER
HS-007 319

THE DEMONSTRATION OF IMPAIRMENT IN
DRIVERS
HS-007 318

Ontario. Dept. of Justice, Toronto (Canada)

COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-015 590

**Orange County Medical Center Research and Education
Foundation Calif.**

TESTING FOR A "SOBERING PILL". FINAL REPORT
HS-801 288

Oregon Dept. of Motor Vehicles

TRAFFIC SAFETY ATTITUDE SURVEY
HS-007 748

Oregon Dept. of Transp.

OREGON DRIVER'S MANUAL 1969-1970
HS-007 613

OREGON STUDY OF DRINKING DRIVERS
HS-006 457

Oregon Res. Inst., Eugene

AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEA-
SURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT.
ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (OREGON)
HS-801 069

AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEA-
SURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT.
ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (WASHINGTON)
HS-801 070

Oregon Traffic Safety Commission

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS: HOW DO WE KNOW
THEY WORK? NORTH CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM ON
HIGHWAY SAFETY, RALEIGH, SPRING, 1974. VOL. 10
HS-016 648

Oregon. State Mental Health Div., Salem,

COMMUNITY ISSUES: ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC
PROBLEMS...WHAT LIES AHEAD?
HS-008 824

Organisme National de Securite Routiere, Paris (France)

EXPERIENCE EN FRANCE CONCERNANT DES
CHAUFFEURS SOUS L'INFLUENCE DE L'ALCOOL
ET DES DROGUES (EXPERIENCE IN FRANCE CON-
CERNING DRIVERS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF
ALCOHOL AND DRUGS)
HS-015 595

RESEARCH RESULTS ON DRIVERS BLOOD AL-
COHOL LEVELS IN FRANCE (QUELQUES
RESULTATS DE RECHERCHES MENEES EN FRANCE
A PROPOS DE L'IMPREGNATION ETHYLIQUE DES
CONDUCTEURS)
HS-015 594

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Devel.

RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND
DRUGS ON DRIVER BEHAVIOR AND THEIR IM-
PORTANCE AS A CAUSE OF ROAD ACCIDENTS
HS-003 066

**Organization for Economic Co-Operation and
Development**

YOUNG DRIVER ACCIDENTS. A REPORT PREPARED
BY AN OECD ROAD RESEARCH GROUP
HS-016 663

Osijek General Hosp. (Yugoslavia)

ALCOHOL, ALCOHOLISM, ALCOHOLEMIA AND
DRIVERS
HS-012 421

Ottawa Univ., Ont. (Canada)

INTERACTION BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND DRUGS,
AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO DRIVING
HS-015 593

OMEC, Inc., Norman, Okla.

ASAP PATROL ACTIVITIES. OKLAHOMA CITY ASAP.
ANALYTIC STUDY
HS-801 073

Pennsylvania Dept. of Health

THE STABILITY OF ORDINARY BLOOD ALCOHOL
SAMPLES HELD VARIOUS PERIODS OF TIME
UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS.
HS-004 102

Peter Bent Brigham Hosp.

ETIOLOGY OF MOTOR-VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MECHANISMS OF IN-
JURY

HS-003 846

**Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico
Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing**

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5D. APPENDIX A:
OKLAHOMA, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA,
TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA

HS-801 698

**Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico
Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing**

METHODS EMPLOYED BY ASAP ENFORCEMENT
COUNTERMEASURES TO RECORD THE BEHAVIOR
OF DRINKING DRIVERS. FINAL REPORT [VOL. 1]

HS-801 636

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: VERMONT

HS-801 670

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: UTAH (SALT LAKE COUNTY)

HS-801 671

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MASSACHUSETTS (BOSTON)

HS-801 672

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MINNESOTA (HENNEPIN COUNTY)

HS-801 673

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: INDIANA (INDIANAPOLIS)

HS-801 675

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: ARIZONA (PHOENIX)

HS-801 676

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: ARKANSAS (PULASKI COUNTY)

HS-801 677

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: CALIFORNIA (LOS ANGELES COUNTY)

HS-801 678

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: FLORIDA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY)

HS-801 679

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: GEORGIA (COLUMBUS)

HS-801 680

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: VIRGINIA (FAIRFAX COUNTY)

HS-801 681

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: TEXAS (SAN ANTONIO)

HS-801 682

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MISSOURI (KANSAS CITY)

HS-801 683

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: NEBRASKA (LINCOLN)

HS-801 684

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: NEW HAMPSHIRE

HS-801 685

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: OHIO (CINCINNATI)

HS-801 686

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: OKLAHOMA (OKLAHOMA CITY)

HS-801 687

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: SOUTH CAROLINA (RICHLAND COUNTY)

HS-801 688

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: SOUTH DAKOTA

HS-801 689

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MAINE (CUMBERLAND)

HS-801 690

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE
REPORTS: MARYLAND (BALTIMORE)

HS-801 691

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS, FINAL REPORT. VOL. 2, SOBRIETY TEST-
ING REPORT

HS-801 692

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 3, PATROL DEPLOY-
MENT AND STRATEGIES

HS-801 693

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORTS. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 4, OVERALL EN-
FORCEMENT

HS-801 694

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5A. APPENDIX A:
ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, FLORIDA,
GEORGIA, INDIANA

HS-801 695

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT
EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5B. APPENDIX A:
LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MAS-
SACHUSETTS, MINNESOTA

HS-801 696

May 15, 1976

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W. Suite 252, Washington, D
REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 5C. APPENDIX A: MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, OHIO
HS-801 697

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., Suite 252, Washington, D
REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF ASAP ENFORCEMENT EFFORT. FINAL REPORT. VOL. 6. INDIVIDUAL SITE REPORTS: LOUISIANA (NEW ORLEANS)
HS-801 674

President's Task Force on Highway Safety, MOBILITY WITHOUT MAYHEM
HS-008 867

Presidents Commission on Law Enforcement and Admin President's Comm. on Law Enf.
TASK FORCE REPORT: DRUNKENNESS, ANNOTATIONS, CONSULTANTS PAPERS, AND RELATED MATERIALS
HS-003 291

Prevention and Treatment Bureau on Alcoholism and PREVENTION AND TREATMENT BUREAU ON ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION: ALCOHOLISM AND ROAD TRAFFIC
HS-007 310

Privy Council
EFFECT OF SMALL DOSES OF ALCOHOL ON A SKILL RESEMBLING DRIVING
HS-001 984

Psychological Res. Foundation of Vermont, Inc., Burlington
ALCOHOL, DRUGS, AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT
HS-801 096

Public Health S
HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS. MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967
HS-009 576
MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES. REPORT OF 1967
HEALTH PROGRAM ANALYSIS REVIEW GROUP FOR SELECTED DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMS
HS-010 638

Public Health Service
DETERRENT TO DRINKING AND DRIVING IN ALCOHOL MISUSERS
HS-001 386
THE PROBLEM OF COUNTERMEASURES IN DRINKING AND DRIVING
HS-003 286
THE RATE OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT INVOLVEMENT ASSOCIATED WITH PATTERNS OF ALCOHOL USE
HS-007 970

Public Health. The Journal of the Society of LICENCE FOR MAYHEM
HS-008 966

Puerto Rico Univ.
CORRELATION BETWEEN THE BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL AND FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN PUERTO RICO
HS-012 419

Purdue Univ.
EFFECT OF LOW BLOOD-ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS IN SIMULATED DAY AND NIGHT DRIVING
HS-002 934

Quebec Province Court of the Sessions of the Peace
A JUDGE'S VIEW OF COMPULSORY BREATH TESTS
HS-007 316

Queen's Univ. (C
THE CRIMINAL ON THE ROAD: A SOCIOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTION TO RESEARCH ON HUMAN BEHAVIOUR IN THE ROAD TRAFFIC SITUATION
HS-010 475

Queen's Univ., Dept. of Psychology, Kingston, Ont., Canada
THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT [MASS COMMUNICATION SAFETY] CAMPAIGN COMPONENTS UPON BEHAVIOUR CHANGE IN ROAD USERS
HS-016 992

Queensland State Health Lab., Brisbane (Australia)
POST-MORTEM BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN ROAD ACCIDENT VICTIMS
HS-013 352

Rand Corp.
ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-800 037
IS TRAFFIC SAFETY IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST? WHEN? HOW MUCH?
HS-008 761

PUTTING THE ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF TRAFFIC SAFETY MEASURES INTO PERSPECTIVE
HS-800 033

Research Triangle Inst.
COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND DRIVING--A STUDY OF DRUG USAGE AND DRIVING HISTORIES AMONG ARRESTEES IN SIX METROPOLITAN AREAS OF THE U.S.
HS-012 868

COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUGS AND DRIVING. FINAL REPORT
HS-800 648

Research Triangle Inst., Durham, N. C.
MECKLENBURG ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT. TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT MEASURES. ANALYTICAL STUDY
HS-801 071

Rijkseverdedigingsorganisatie TNO, Soesterberg
SOME REMARKS ON THE EFFECT OF DRUGS, LACK OF SLEEP AND LOUD NOISE ON HUMAN PERFORMANCE
HS-013 463

Rijksverdedigingsorganisatie TNO, Soesterberg
SOME MULTIVARIATE ASPECTS OF DRUNKEN
DRIVING

HS-013 825

**Road and Motor Vehicle Traffic Safety, Ministry of
Transport, Canada**

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY. ROADSIDE SUR-
VEYS OF DRINKING-DRIVING BEHAVIOR: A
REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND A RECOM-
MENDED METHODOLOGY

HS-015 823

**Road Accident Res. Unit, Adelaide Univ., S. A.,
Australia**

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF
ACCIDENTS IN METROPOLITAN ADELAIDE

HS-015 989

Rochester Univ.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
FINAL REPORT

HS-800 620

Royal Alexandra Hosp., Edmonton, Alta. (Canada)

COLLECTION OF BASELINE DATA ON EFFECT OF
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-015 587

**Royal Brisbane Hosp. (Australia) Royal Children's
Hosp., Brisbane (Australia)**

THE EFFECT OF TRAFFIC LAW AND ENFORCE-
MENT ON INJURY PATTERNS

HS-013 344

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

DRINKING DRIVERS IN AN EASTERN ONTARIO
CITY

HS-004 198

Rutgers--The State Univ.

SEMANTIC GYMNASTICS IN ALCOHOL-HIGHWAY
CRASH RESEARCH AND PUBLIC INFORMATION
PROGRAMS

HS-012 867

OVEREMPHASIS ON ALCOHOL MAY BE COSTING
LIVES. REV. ED.

HS-013 829

ACCIDENT VULNERABILITY AND BLOOD ALCOHOL
CONCENTRATIONS OF DRIVERS BY DEMOGRAPHIC
CHARACTERISTICS

HS-003 367

ALCOHOL AND PROBLEMS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY.
THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

HS-005 977

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PSYCHOLOGY TO THE
STUDY OF DRINKING AND DRIVING

HS-003 373

POLICE RECORDS AND ACCIDENTS INVOLVING AL-
COHOL

HS-003 371

SOCIAL CORRELATES OF DRINKING AND DRIVING

HS-003 368

STUDIES OF DRIVING AND DRINKING

HS-003 365

THE DRINKING DRIVER

HS-004 643

THE PHARMACOLOGY OF ALCOHOL AND ITS
RELATIONSHIP TO DRINKING AND DRIVING

HS-003 374

THE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS AR-
RESTED FOR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED

HS-003 370

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL IN
THE U.S.A.: SECOND-STAGE ASPECTS OF A SOCIAL
PROBLEM

HS-003 366

**Safety Res. and Devel. Section, Ministry of
Transportation and Communications, O**

THE DRINKING AND DRIVING CAMPAIGN.
DECEMBER 10-31, 1973

HS-016 176

Saint Bernard's Hosp. (England)

RECURRENT DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (AN
EARLY AND REGULAR FEATURE IN ALCOHOLISM)

HS-003 287

Saint George's Hospital

ALCOHOL AND ACCIDENTS

HS-800 445

Saint Mary's Alcoholic Treatment and Rehab. Center

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN ALCOHOL-
IC TREATMENT CENTER IN A COMMUNITY
GENERAL HOSPITAL

HS-008 605

Saint Vincent's Hosp., Melbourne (Australia)

A REVIEW OF CLINICAL METHODS FOR THE
TREATMENT OF DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-013 390

Santa Clara County Lab. of Criminalistics

CHANGING ATTITUDES IN DRINKING DRIVER EN-
FORCEMENT AS REFLECTED BY THE ACTIONS OF
RESEARCHERS, COURTS, PROSECUTORS AND
SOCIETY

HS-003 124

CONCEPTS AND STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE IN
THE TECHNIQUE OF ALCOHOL ANALYSIS OF
PHYSIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

HS-003 130

THE OCCURRENCE OF SOME DRUGS AND TOXIC
AGENTS ENCOUNTERED IN DRINKING DRIVER IN-
VESTIGATIONS

HS-003 111

Shibaura Inst. of Tech., Dept. of Engineering

SIMULATOR APPLICATIONS TO DETERMINE EF-
FECTS OF DISTURBANCES ON AUTOMOBILE DRIV-
ING CHARACTERISTICS

HS-017 021

Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc.

ALCOHOLS AND HYDROCARBONS AS MOTOR
FUELS

HS-002 588

AUTOMOTIVE SAFETY IN REVIEW

HS-007 590

May 15, 1976

Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc.,

INTERNATIONAL VEHICLE AND HIGHWAY SAFETY
CONFERENCE, MAY 30-JUNE 2, 1972, WASHINGTON,
D.C. PROCEEDINGS

HS-012 507

South Dakota Univ., Vermillion

AN ANALYSIS OF DRINKING DRIVER DIAGNOSIS,
REFERRAL, AND TREATMENT. ANALYTIC STUDY
NO. 5

HS-801 076

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING PER-
FORMANCE: SEX DIFFERENCES

HS-014 344

ONE MODEL FOR THE EVALUATION OF ASAP
REHABILITATION EFFORT

HS-801 244

Southern Illinois Univ.

AN EVALUATION INVESTIGATION CONCERNED
WITH TEACHING SELECTED CONCEPTS RELATED
TO ALCOHOL AND TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT AND
TRAFFIC INVOLVEMENT

HS-840 017

Southwest Res. Inst.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
FINAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 13 JUNE 1969 TO 31
JULY 1970

HS-800 320

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
VOL. 1. TECHNICAL REPORT. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 597

EFFECT OF BLOOD-ALCOHOL LEVEL ON DRIVER
PROFICIENCY

HS-014 724

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
VOL. 1, SUMMARY OF IN-DEPTH INVESTIGATIONS
IN BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 180

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION.
VOL. 1. FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT

HS-800 650

Stanford Res. Inst.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VEHICLE DEFECTS AND
VEHICLE CRASHES. VOL. 1: SUMMARY REPORT.
FINAL REPORT

HS-800 359

Stanford Univ.

MIND-ALTERING DRUGS AND DANGEROUS
BEHAVIOR: ALCOHOL

HS-003 293

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.

IN MANY STATES, IT'S HARDER TO BECOME
LEGALLY DRUNK THAN IT IS TO BECOME DEAD
DRUNK.

HS-008 490

State Laboratory for Pathology

VIOLENT DEATHS AND ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION

HS-004 104

Stichting Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek Verkeersveili

ALCOHOL AND ROAD SAFETY. COUNTERMEA-
SURES AND RESEARCH. A CRITICAL SURVEY OF
THE LITERATURE. 2ND EDITION

HS-006 456

Stichting Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek

Verkeersveiligheid, Voorburg (Netherlands)

MEASURING DEVICES AND METHODS FOR DETER-
MINING BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION

HS-014 135

COUNTERMEASURES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN
FACTORS IN RELATION TO PEDESTRIAN
BEHAVIOR, REGULATIONS AND LAW ENFORCE-
MENT

HS-015 125

Suffolk County Traf. Safety Board, N. Y.

ACCIDENT INVOLVEMENT OF YOUNG DRIVERS IN
SUFFOLK COUNTY

HS-012 291

Suicide Prevention Center, Los Angeles, Calif.

ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE? DESTRUCTION BY AU-
TOMOBILE

HS-013 906

Sydney Univ. (Australia)

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF BREATHALYSER
LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFICIENCY

HS-013 386

THE YOUNG DRIVER SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF
A YOUNG DRIVER

HS-013 373

Syracus Univ.

THE EFFECT OF COMMUNICATION ON DRINK-
ING/DRIVING AND SAFETY: A REVIEW AND
CRITIQUE OF THE EVIDENCE

HS-003 070

System Devel. Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.

ACUTE TOLERANCE TO BEHAVIORAL IMPAIRMENT
BY ALCOHOL IN MODERATE AND HEAVY DRIN-
KERS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 160

Systems Technology, Inc., Hawthorne, Calif.

DRIVER PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND
ANALYSIS SYSTEM (DPMAS), TASK 1: REQUIRE-
MENTS AND PLANS FOR PROTOTYPE EQUIPMENT.
FINAL REPORT

HS-801 234

Technical Education Res. Centers, Inc., Champaign, Ill.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY CURRICULUM
WORKSHOPS FOR K-12 KEY PERSONNEL. FINAL RE-
PORT

HS-801 149

**Technical Res. Associates, Inc. 10604 Warwick Ave.,
Fairfax, Va. 22030**

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL
COUNTERMEASURES; PHASE 1: HIGH RISK DRIVER
STUDY PLAN. REPORT

HS-801 433

Texas A and M Univ. Texas Transp. Inst.
A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF WRONG-WAY DRIVING IN TEXAS

HS-011 226

Texas Dept. of Public Safety
THE EFFECTS OF 0.10 PER CENT BLOOD ALCOHOL ON DRIVING ABILITY

HS-001 511

Texas State Board of Insurance
ALCOHOL IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. THE EFFECT ON AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COSTS, COURT CASE LOADS, AND UNDERWRITING SELECTION

HS-006 231

Toronto Univ. Commission of Inquiry Into the Non-Medical Use of
THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND MARIJUANA ON A MANUAL TRACKING TASK

HS-012 831

Traffic Injury Res. Foundation of Canada
TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS: MEDICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY 1955-67

HS-005 261

WHITHER TRAFFIC INJURY RESEARCH ON THE CANADIAN SCENE? A GOOD QUESTION

HS-700 477

SURVEY OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN CANADA 1972

HS-014 753

Transportation Res. Board, National Res. Council, Washington, D.C.
DRIVER PERFORMANCE. TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH RECORD 520

HS-016 650

Tulane Univ.
ENFORCED CLINIC TREATMENT OF PAROLED CRIMINAL ALCOHOLICS, A PILOT EVALUATION

HS-002 081

Ulleval Hosp. (Norway)
PEDESTRIAN DEATHS IN OSLO TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-003 878

Universidad Nacional del Litoral (Argentina)
THE EPILEPTIC IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-003 569

University of California at Los Angeles
A MARIJUANA DOSE RESPONSE STUDY OF PERFORMANCE IN A DRIVING SIMULATOR

HS-016 994

University of Chicago, Graduate School of Business, 5836 Greenwood Ave., Chicago
THE EFFECTS OF AUTOMOBILE SAFETY REGULATION

HS-016 511

University of Denver
HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS: HOW DO WE KNOW THEY WORK? NORTH CAROLINA SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHWAY SAFETY, RALEIGH, SPRING, 1974. VOL. 10

HS-016 648

THE SCANDINAVIAN MYTH: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DRINKING-AND-DRIVING LEGISLATION IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY

HS-016 747

University of Michigan, Hwy. Safety Res. Inst., Ann Arbor, Mich.
OPERATIONAL EVALUATION OF COURT PROCEDURES FOR IDENTIFYING PROBLEM-DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-016 247

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING SKILLS. FINAL REPORT

HS-016 893

ANALYSIS OF HIGH RISK GROUPS FOR ALCOHOL COUNTERMEASURES. FINAL REPORT ON PHASE 1

HS-801 434

A COMPUTER ARCHIVE OF ASAP ROADSIDE BREATHTESTING SURVEYS, 1970-1974. INTERIM REPORT

HS-801 502

University of Michigan, Inst. for Social Res.
EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN DRINKING, HOSTILITY, AND ALIENATION ON DRIVING OF YOUNG MEN

HS-017 005

University of Michigan, Mental Health Res. Inst., Ann Arbor, Mich.
CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH RISK DRIVERS, ALCOHOLIC AND OTHERWISE

HS-016 929

University of Ottawa, Dept. of Pharmacology, Canada
RESEARCH ON DRUGS AND DRIVING

HS-016 944

University of Saskatchewan, Transportation Res. Centre, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada
HIGHLIGHTS OF A TWO YEAR SNOWMOBILE ACCIDENT STUDY IN SASKATCHEWAN

HS-016 244

University of South Carolina, Traffic and Transportation Center, Columbia, S. C.
AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF SIGN BRIGHTNESS ON THE SIGN READING BEHAVIOR OF ALCOHOL IMPAIRED DRIVERS

HS-016 248

May 15, 1976

University of Southern California

COMMUNITY DEMONSTRATION PLAN TO ASSIST
AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 2.
FINAL REPORT

HS-800 635

COMPARATIVE PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF AC-
CIDENTAL AND SUICIDAL DEATH

HS-003 956

DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT.
ANNUAL REPORT

HS-800 407

DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT.
FINAL REPORT. VOL. 1

HS-800 699

DRINKING DRIVER AND TRAFFIC SAFETY PROJECT.
FINAL REPORT, VOL. 2. PROBABILITIES FOR
DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-800 700

GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENT-
ING COMMUNITY PROGRAMS TO ASSIST AND RE-
EDUCATE DRINKING DRIVERS. VOL. 1. FINAL RE-
PORT

HS-800 634

RESULTS OF THE SANTA MONICA PROTOTYPE PRO-
GRAM TO ASSIST AND RE-EDUCATE DRINKING
DRIVERS. VOL. 3. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 636

**University of Southern California, Los Angeles. Social
Science Res. Inst.**

DRINKING DRIVERS AND THEIR TRAFFIC
RECORDS. FINAL REPORT

HS-801 227

University of Vermont, Dept. of Community Medicine

PHILOSOPHY, CRITERIA, AND METHODS OF
DRIVER LICENSING

HS-016 656

University of Vermont, Proj. ABETS, Burlington, Vt.

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-
RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULA-
TION DURING SIMULATED PASSING

HS-016 993

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS OF ALCOHOL IN-
FLUENCES UPON ATTENTION AS A CRUCIAL FAC-
TOR IN HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-016 995

University College, London, England

RESEARCH INTO DRIVER BEHAVIOUR [BEHAVIOR]

HS-016 991

Verkehrspsychologisches Inst. (Austria)

AUSWIRKUNGEN DER ALKOHOLAUFFALLIGKEIT
AUF DIE KRAFTFAHRSPEZIFISCHEN
LEISTUNGSQUALITATEN (EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL
PRONENESS)

HS-012 488

DRIVING SIMULATORS FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES

HS-005 454

Vermont Dept. of Mental Health.

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN CONDUCT-
ING AND EVALUATING ROADSIDE RESEARCH SUR-
VEYS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 471

Vermont Univ.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: BEHAVIORAL
AND MEDICAL ASPECTS. FINAL REPORT

HS-800 599

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY: BEHAVIORAL
AND MEDICAL ASPECTS. SUMMARY REPORT

HS-800 600

CARBON MONOXIDE, SMOKING, AND FATAL
HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-011 306

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND SUBTASK REQUIRE-
MENT UPON CLOSED-COURSE DRIVING BEHAVIOR

HS-012 366

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON DRIVING IN AN
INSTRUMENTED CAR. ANNUAL REPORT

HS-800 625

MEDICAL IMPAIRMENT AND-HIGHWAY CRASHES

HS-004 237

PSYCHOLOGICAL-BIOGRAPHICAL CORRELATES OF
PROBLEM DRIVERS AND DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-012 418

ALCOHOLISM AND PROBLEM DRINKING

HS-014 218

APPLICATION OF BASELINE DATA FOR PUBLIC
EDUCATION ABOUT ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY
SAFETY

HS-014 856

COLLECTION OF BASELINE DATA ON EFFECT OF
ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

HS-015 586

EPILEPSY

HS-014 215

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL ON DRIVING BEHAVIOR
IN AN INSTRUMENTED CAR

HS-013 482

INFLUENCES OF ALCOHOL UPON CONTROL-
RESPONSE TIMES AND BRAKE PRESSURE MODULA-
TION DURING SIMULATED PASSING

HS-014 841

MEDICAL IMPAIRMENT TO DRIVING

HS-014 210

**Vermont Univ., Burlington. Dept. of Community
Medicine**

RESEARCH PRIORITIES INTO FACTORS CAUSING
TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS. (SUMMARY OF CON-
FERENCE)

HS-015 612

Vermont Univ., Coll. of Medicine

THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN FATAL COLLISIONS IN-
VOLVING TRUCKS

HS-008 607

Vermont Univ.,

THE SPECTRUM OF DRINKING DRIVERS

HS-012 599

- Victoria Office of the Police Surgeon (Australia)**
BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS IN DRUNK DRIVERS,
DRUNK AND DISORDERLY SUBJECTS AND
MODERATE SOCIAL DRINKERS
HS-003 859
THE POLICE SURGEON LOOKS AT ALCOHOL
HS-003 861
- Victoria Office of the Police Surgeon, Melbourne**
ALCOHOL AND THE YOUNG DRIVER
HS-013 357
- Victoria Police Force (Australia)**
BREATHALYZER TRAINING MANUAL
HS-005 899
- Victoria Road Safety and Traf. Authority**
RANDOM TESTS AND HOSPITAL TESTS FOR BLOOD
ALCOHOL LEVELS
HS-013 389
- Virginia Hwy. and Transportation Res. Council**
TRENDS IN BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION
LEVELS OF NIGHT DRIVERS
HS-016 654
- Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State**
PEDESTRIAN SAFETY
HS-009 330
- Virginia Univ. Dept. of Medicine**
SEVEN MEDICAL PROPOSALS FOR THE PREVEN-
TION OF MASS TRAUMA ON THE HIGHWAYS
HS-700 483
- Washington Dept. of Motor Vehicles**
DRIVING RECORDS OF PERSONS HOSPITALIZED
FOR SUICIDE GESTURES
HS-004 970
DRIVING RECORDS OF PERSONS WITH SELECTED
CHRONIC DISEASES
HS-004 972
- THE CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC AS A MOTOR VEHICLE
OPERATOR**
HS-003 019
- THE EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA AND ALCOHOL ON
SIMULATED DRIVING PERFORMANCE**
HS-005 443
- Washington State**
SUMMARY OF PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
1968
HS-010 378
- Washington Univ.**
PSYCHOLOGY OF DRIVERS IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
HS-003 834
- Wills Eye Hosp. and Res. Inst., Philadelphia, PA.**
CURRENT SIGNIFICANCE OF VISUAL PROBLEMS IN
PENNSYLVANIA DRIVERS
HS-014 547
- Wisconsin Dept. of Health and Social Services**
BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING PROGRAM FOR MOTOR
VEHICLE DEATHS REPORTED IN WISCONSIN 1968
HS-007 846
BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING FOR MOTOR VEHICLE
DEATHS, WISCONSIN, 1969
HS-008 879
BLOOD ALCOHOL TESTING FOR MOTOR VEHICLE
DEATHS. WISCONSIN. 1970
HS-008 965
- Yale-New Haven Hosp. Conn.**
EMT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION: A CLINICAL
TRIAL
HS-014 535
- Young (Arthur) and Co., Washington, D.C.**
FACTORS INFLUENCING ALCOHOL SAFETY AC-
TION PROJECT POLICE OFFICER'S DWI ARRESTS.
FINAL REPORT
HS-801 151

Contract Number Index

AC-20 Indiana Univ. Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology HS-001 262	DOT-HS-034-1-050 Indiana Univ. HS-800 614
DL-69-001(002) GTE-Sylvania, Inc., Mountain View HS-013 514	DOT-HS-034-1-207 Indiana Univ. HS-800 683
DOT-HS-A-00938 Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing HS-801 671	DOT-HS-034-2-409 Indiana Univ., Bloomington HS-800 903
DOT-HS-003-1-003 Human Resources Res. Organization HS-800 544 National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration HS-800 604	DOT-HS-036-1-042 International Assoc. of Chiefs of Police HS-800 595 International Assoc. of Chiefs of Police HS-800 596
DOT-HS-009-2-322 System Devel. Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. HS-801 160	DOT-HS-044-01-060 Lincoln Alcohol Safety Action Proj., Nebr. HS-801 077
DOT-HS-010-1-010 University of Southern California HS-800 634 University of Southern California HS-800 635 University of Southern California HS-800 636	DOT-HS-045-1-061 South Dakota Univ., Vermillion HS-801 076 DOT-HS-052-1-068 Arizona State Univ., Tempe HS-801 079
DOT-HS-010-2-452 University of Southern California, Los Angeles. Social Science Res. Inst. HS-801 227	DOT-HS-053-1-109 Cornell Aeronautical Lab., Inc. HS-800 716
DOT-HS-022-1-023 Research Triangle Inst. HS-800 648	DOT-HS-074-1-096 Grey Advertising, Inc., Res. Dept., 777 3rd Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017 HS-801 400 Grey Advertising, Inc., Res. Dept., 777 3rd Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017 HS-801 401
DOT-HS-024-1-115 Southwest Res. Inst., San Antonio, Tex. HS-801 180 Southwest Research Inst. HS-800 650	DOT-HS-077-1-100 Midwest Res. Inst., Kansas City, Mo. HS-801 075
DOT-HS-031-1-187 Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst. HS-801 099	DOT-HS-099-2-474 Dunlap and Associates, Inc., Darien, Conn. HS-800 899
DOT-HS-031-2-303 Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst. HS-801 091 University of Michigan, Hwy. Safety Res. Inst., Ann Arbor, Mich. HS-016 247	DOT-HS-099-3-747 Dunlap and Associates, Inc., Darien, Con.. HS-801 344
DOT-HS-031-3-722 Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst. HS-801 241 University of Michigan, Hwy. Safety Res. Inst., Huron Pkwy. and Baxter Rd., Ann HS-801 502	DOT-HS-100-2-503 Technical Education Res. Centers, Inc., Champaign, Ill. HS-801 149
DOT-HS-031-3-754 Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst. HS-801 213	DOT-HS-101-1-144 American Driver and Traf. Safety Education Assoc. HS-800 656 DOT-HS-115-1-169 Center for Vocational and Technical Education HS-800 845 DOT-HS-119-1-173 Midwest Res. Inst. HS-800 753

DOT-HS-119-1-627 Midwest Inst., Kansas City, Mo.	HS-801 016	Michigan State Univ., East Lansing. Hwy. Traf. Safety Center	HS-801 321
DOT-HS-123-3-774 Young (Arthur) and Co., Washington, D.C.	HS-801 151	DOT-HS-359-3-733 Systems Technology, Inc., Hawthorne, Calif.	HS-801 234
DOT-HS-126-2-352 Denver Univ., Colo. Coll. of Law	HS-801 021	DOT-HS-364-3-757 University of Vermont, Project ABETS, Burlington, Vt.	HS-016 995
DOT-HS-126-2-353 Denver Univ., Colo. Coll. of Law	HS-801 000	DOT-HS-371-3-786 National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill.	HS-801 184
DOT-HS-168-2-286 National Hwy. Traffic Safety Administration, Washington, D. C.	HS-801 537	National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill.	HS-801 220
National Hwy. Traffic Safety Administration, Washington, D. C.	HS-801 538	National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill.	HS-801 231
DOT-HS-240-2-431 Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.	HS-801 114	National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill. Com. on Alcohol and Drugs	HS-201 266
Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.	HS-801 115	National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill. Com. on Alcohol and Drugs	HS-801 242
Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.	HS-801 116	National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill. Com. on Alcohol and Drugs	HS-801 246
Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.	HS-801 117	DOT-HS-4-00928 National Com. on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances	HS-801 381
Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.	HS-801 118	DOT-HS-4-00938 Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 636
DOT-HS-253-3-744 Orange County Medical Center Research and Education Foundation Calif.	HS-801 288	Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 670
DOT-HS-264-2-479 National Council on Alcoholism, New York	HS-801 110	Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 672
DOT-HS-265-2-489 Psychological Res. Foundation of Vermont, Inc., Burlington	HS-801 096	Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 673
DOT-HS-310-3-595 Boston Univ., Mass. Traf. Accident Res. Proj.	HS-801 267	Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., Suite 252, Washington, D	HS-801 674
DOT-HS-334-3-645 Michigan State Univ., East Lansing. Highway Traffic Safety Center	HS-801 289	Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 675
Michigan State Univ., East Lansing. Hwy. Traf. Safety Center	HS-801 221	Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 676
Michigan State Univ., East Lansing. Hwy. Traf. Safety Center	HS-801 222	Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 677
Michigan State Univ., East Lansing. Highway Traf. Safety Center	HS-801 345	Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 678
		Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 679

May 15, 1976

Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 680	DOT-HS-4-00959 Dunlap and Associates, Inc., One Parkland Drive, Darien, Conn. 06820	HS-801 652
Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 681	DOT-HS-4-00965 National Safety Council, 425 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611	HS-801 658
Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 682	National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611	HS-801 656
Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 683	DOT-HS-4-00982 Anacapa Sciences, Inc., 2034 De La Vina, P. O. Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, Calif.	HS-801 418
Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 684	DOT-HS-4-00989 Technical Res. Associates, Inc. 10604 Warwick Ave., Fair- fax, Va. 22030	HS-801 433
Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 686	DOT-HS-4-00990 University of Michigan, Hwy. Safety Res. Inst., Huron Pkwy and Baxter Rd., Ann A	HS-801 434
Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 687	DOT-HS-4-00991 Anacapa Sciences Inc., 2034 De La Vina St., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93102	HS-801 435
Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 688	DOT-HS-4-00992 Ketron Inc., 530 E. Swedesford Rd., Wayne, Pa. 19087	HS-801 436
Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 689	DOT-HS4-00938 Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 685
Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 690	DOT-TSC-213-1 Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, Mass.	HS-800 926
Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 691	DOT-TSC-251-4 Dunlap and Associates, Darien, Conn.	HS-800 927
Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 692	DOT-TSC-251-6 Dunlap and Associates, Inc., Darien, Conn.	HS-800 967
Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 693	FH-11-6555 Michigan Univ. Highway Safety Research Inst.	HS-800 409
Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 694	Michigan Univ. Hwy. Safety Res.	HS-010 527
Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 695	FH-11-6603 Baylor Univ., Coll. of Medicine,	HS-800 084
Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 696	FH-11-6609 University of Vermont, Project ABETS, Burlington, Vt.	HS-016 995
Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 697	Vermont Univ.	HS-011 306
Planning and Human Systems, Inc., 3301 New Mexico Ave., N. W. Suite 252, Washing	HS-801 698		
DOT-HS-4-00946 Dunlap and Associates, Inc., 1 Parkland Dr., Darien, Conn. 06820	HS-801 413		

Vermont Univ.	HS-012 418	New Mexico Univ., Albuquerque. New Mexico Accident	HS-800 410
Vermont Univ.	HS-800 600	FH-11-7219 Southwest Res. Inst.	HS-800 597
FH-11-6698 Rand Corp.	HS-800 033	FH-11-7219, Southwest Res. Inst.	HS-800 320
Rand Corp.	HS-800 037	FH-11-7220 Center for the Environment and Man, Inc.	HS-800 275
FH-11-6769 National Hwy. Safety Bureau	HS-820 013	FH-11-7224 Miami Univ., Fla.	HS-800 617
FH-11-6795 Boston Univ.	HS-800 262	FH-11-7270 Indiana Univ.	HS-800 500
FH-11-6797 Georgia Inst. of Tech.	HS-800 225	Indiana Univ.	HS-800 501
FH-11-6869 National Com. on Uniform Traf. Laws and	HS-009 508	Indiana Univ.	HS-800 502
FH-11-6878 National Hwy. Safety Bureau	HS-820 090	Indiana Univ.	HS-800 503
FH-11-6899 University of Vermont, Project ABETS, Burlington, Vt.	HS-016 995	FH-11-7302 Stanford Res. Inst.	HS-800 359
Vermont Univ.	HS-800 599	FH-11-7399 Maryland Medical-Legal Foundation, Inc.	HS-800 782
FH-11-6900 Michigan Univ.	HS-800 496	FH-11-7402 Boston Univ., Mass.	HS-800 921
FH-11-6936 Michigan Univ. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.	HS-800 228	FH-11-7422 Rochester Univ.	HS-800 620
FH-11-6967 National Hwy. Safety	HS-810 181	FH-11-7469 University of Vermont, Proj. ABETS, Burlington, Vt.	HS-016 993
FH-11-7091 National Assoc. of Counties Res. Foundation	HS-800 318	University of Vermont, Project ABETS, Burlington, Vt.	HS-016 995
National Assoc. of Counties Res. Foundation	HS-800 483	Vermont Univ.	HS-800 625
National Assoc. of Counties Research Foundation,	HS-800 412	Vermont Univ., Burlington	HS-014 841
FH-11-7099 University of Southern California	HS-800 407	FH-11-7507 Ohio State Univ.	HS-800 557
University of Southern California	HS-800 700	FH-11-7535 Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.	HS-801 048
FH-11-7099 University of Southern California	HS-800 699	Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.	HS-801 049
FH-11-7216 New Mexico Univ.	HS-800 713	Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.	HS-801 050
		Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.	HS-801 051

Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.	HS-801 063	Mich. 48105	HS-016 893
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.	HS-801 064	HS-184-2-289 North Conway Inst.	HS-800 741
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.	HS-801 065	HSM-42-71-77 Abt Associates, Inc.	HS-800 705
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.	HS-801 066	Abt Associates, Inc.	HS-800 706
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.	HS-801 090	Abt Associates, Inc.	HS-800 707
Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.	HS-801 140	Abt Associates, Inc.	HS-800 708
FH-11-7538 Research Triangle Inst., Durham, N. C.	HS-801 071	Abt Associates, Inc.	HS-800 709
FH-11-7540 Dunlap and Associates, Inc.	HS-800 538	Abt Associates, Inc.	HS-800 710
FH-11-7541 Dunlap and Associates, Inc.	HS-800 463	Abt Associates, Inc.	HS-800 726
FH-11-7543 Vermont Dept. of Mental Health.	HS-800 471	MH-09181 Cooperative Commission on the Study of Alcoholism Cooperative Commission on the	HS-003 635
FH-11-7547 Dunlap and Associates, Inc., Darien, Conn. (HQ)	HS-801 078	MH22063-01 Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor	HS-014 844
FH-11-7580 Indiana Univ.	HS-800 607	NIH-MH 21160 University of Michigan, Inst. for Social Res.	HS-017 005
Indiana Univ.	HS-800 608	NIH-MH 21276 University of Michigan, Inst. for Social Res.	HS-017 005
Indiana Univ.	HS-800 609	NIH-RR-3 Oregon Res. Inst., Eugene	HS-801 069
Indiana Univ.	HS-800 610	Oregon Res. Inst., Eugene	HS-801 070
Indiana Univ.	HS-800 611	NIH-1S01-FR-5447-05 Michigan Univ.	HS-003 721
Indiana Univ.	HS-800 612	Ref: DOT-HS-191-3-759 National Hwy. Traf. Safety Administration, Washington, D. C.; South Dakota Univ., Vermillion	HS-801 244
FH-11-7615 Michigan Univ. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.	HS-800 631	Ref: FH-11-7219 Southwest Res. Inst., San Antonio, Tex.	HS-801 180
Michigan Univ. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.	HS-800 633	Ref: FH-11-7535 Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Hwy. Safety Res. Inst.	HS-014 181
HEW-AA00246-05 University of Vermont, Project ABETS, Burlington, Vt.	HS-016 995	Ref: NHTSA-034-1207 Indiana Univ., Bloomington	HS-800 900
HEW-MH-17583 University of Vermont, Project ABETS, Burlington, Vt.	HS-016 995		
HEW-MH-20666/AA-00295 University of Michigan, Hwy. Safety Res. Inst., Ann Arbor,			

Report Number Index

AD-705 782		ICRL-RR-70-8	
	HS-014 149		HS-013 775
BUTAR-FR-2		LIKENNETURVA-15	
	HS-801 267		HS-015 784
C-20330-F		LTR-ST.738	
	HS-016 059		HS-016 287
Communication-304		Memo 52	
	HS-016 929		HS-002 237
CCMS-21		MV-278.7(9/74)	
	HS-801 135		HS-016 924
CCMS-28		NR/3	
	HS-801 134		HS-016 869
CDMS-21		NR/6	
	HS-801 135		HS-016 871
CDSM-28		OR-034-74	
	HS-801 134		HS-015 459
CTS-1-70(A)		Paper-11	
	HS-016 472		HS-015 989
CTS-1b-74		Paper-948	
	HS-015 823		HS-014 335
Dept-Pub-42		PB-220 772	
	HS-014 684		HS-801 065
DHEW(HSM)-72-10003		PB-220 789	
	HS-013 775		HS-801 063
DOT-HS-034-2-409-73-1		PB-220 790	
	HS-800 903		HS-801 064
DOT-TSC-NHTSA-73-9		PB-220 791	
	HS-800 967		HS-801 066
DOT-TSC-NHTSA-74-4		PB-221 194	
	HS-801 333		HS-801 090
DOT-TSC-NHTSA-74-5		PB-226 587	
	HS-801 332		HS-013 840
DOT-TSC-NHTSA-74-6		PB-226 589	
	HS-801 355		HS-013 839
ED-74-10		PB-226 603	
	HS-801 413		HS-013 868
ED-74-12		PB-226 859	
	HS-801 344		HS-800 989
ED-75-7		PB-226 931	
	HS-801 652		HS-820 284
FR-1		PB-231534	
	HS-800 921		HS-801 091
GMRD-10300BR606		PB-240774	
	HS-801 417		HS-016 893
HUF-TM-2		PH-108-64-168	
	HS-014 555		HS-003 837
Issue-1		PH-86-68-22	
	HS-014 753		HS-003 070

			HSL sb-06
PHS AC-20	HS-002 875	UM-HSRI-AL-72-4	HS-801 063
PHS-Pub-1640	HS-014 278	UM-HSRI-AL-72-5	HS-801 064
PS-3-b	HS-016 991	UM-HSRI-AL-72-6	HS-801 090
Report No. RRTP 79	HS-001 646	UM-HSRI-AL-73-13	HS-801 066
Report No. 38	HS-001 984	UM-HSRI-AL-73-14	HS-801 048
RR-36	HS-000 350	UM-HSRI-AL-73-15	HS-801 049
Serial	HS-008 881	UM-HSRI-AL-73-16	HS-801 050
	HS-800 337		HS-801 051
SAE-740935	HS-016 339	UM-HSRI-AL-73-17	HS-801 140
SM-1	HS-017 021	UM-HSRI-AL-73-18	HS-801 091
SM-3-a	HS-017 005	UM-HSRI-AL-74-1-2	HS-801 213
SM-4-e	HS-017 000	UM-HSRI-AL-74-4	HS-801 241
SM-5	HS-016 994	UM-HSRI-AL-74-7	HS-016 052
SM-6-f	HS-016 992	UM-HSRI-AL-74-8	HS-801 434
SM5b	HS-016 995	UM-HSRI-AL-75-1	HS-801 502
SM5e	HS-016 993	UM-HSRI-HF-75-1	HS-016 893
SWRI-11-3075-Vol-1	HS-801 180	UM-HSRI-SA-73-10	HS-014 553
Traf-Res-Circ-4	HS-015 935	021	HS-005 443
Traffic-RR-10	HS-016 977	1	HS-801 227
TIRF-1	HS-014 753	1/71	HS-013 753
TM(L)-4670/013/00	HS-801 160	1/73	HS-013 839
TR-1039-1	HS-801 234	68-3	HS-005 998
TRR-520	HS-016 650	73-1	HS-013 820
UM-HSRI-AL-72-2	HS-801 065	73-4	HS-013 937
UM-HSRI-AL-72-3		730091	HS-014 844