ABSTRACT

This information analysis paper reviews the literature on counseling for alcohol, tobacco, and drug abuse, identified by a computer search of the ERIC data base from November 1966 through December 1979. The introduction highlights specific issues and trends in drug abuse prevention. Guidelines for developing drug abuse prevention programs at the elementary, junior high, high school, college and community levels are presented. Staff training programs are described in addition to treatment strategies for tobacco and alcohol abuse. Implications for the helping profession focus on the selection of resources and evaluation models, differences in treatment techniques, and the counselor's role as consultant and advocate. The computer search of educational journals and ERIC documents is also provided with full reference citations.
Counseling for Alcohol/ Tobacco/Drug Abuse

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COUNSELING FOR DRUG/TOBACCO/ALCOHOL ABUSE

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AN INFORMATION ANALYSIS PAPER
Based on a computer search of the ERIC data base
November 1966 through December 1979

ERIC COUNSELING AND PERSONNEL SERVICES CLEARINGHOUSE
1980
In the past, drug abuse was considered to be primarily a legal and moral issue. "Drug abuse" was defined simply as the use of illicit drugs. Since use was considered abuse, the goal of most prevention programs was to curtail novice experimentation and the goal of most treatment programs was to eliminate all illicit drug use. Primary intervention strategies, i.e., strategies designed for those who had never ingested the target drugs, were scarce and value-laden. The most common technique for preventing drug abuse was the "scare tactic." This involved exposing the target group to the usually undocumented horrors which illicit drugs caused to the wasted lives of poor benighted individuals, both physically and legally. The threat tended to be portrayed as sure lifelong addiction or the likelihood of drug users committing irresponsible acts and possibly winding up in prison.

Secondary intervention strategies, for persons who used the targeted illicit drugs, were often misdirected attempts to punish those individuals. The most widely prescribed method of tertiary intervention, or treatment for those who had already become regular "abusers," tended to be, at the very least, expulsion from school or job, and often incarceration. The latter involved locking adults into prisons and youths into juvenile training facilities.
The scare tactic as a prevention measure was found to be largely ineffective in combating drug use/abuse. Indeed, it often backfired in achieving its goal, which was to decrease personal use of illicit drugs, and resulted indirectly in an increase in use among the target population. The fact that scaring people did not deter drug use, plus the issues of credibility and individual responsibility, prompted the exploration and development of new methods.

The anti-authority mood of many young people during the 1960s helped to shape a generation which preferred to make its own decisions. Programs up to this time tended to ignore individual decision-making power and attempted to force the presenter's convictions in this value-laden area upon the target group, without regard for the theory that self-made decisions are more likely adhered to. Credibility became an important issue because (a) accurate factual information was not abundant and (b) the fragmented nature of most local programs planned without professional consultation led to a proliferation of distorted and biased information. It was not uncommon for people who discovered contradictions between the information presented and their own or their peer group's practical experiences to discredit the entire program.

During this period, some treatment programs were offered for those willing to turn themselves over to professionals. Legal enforcement began to focus more on distribution systems although counselors with appropriate training for helping young people with drug problems were scarce. Such treatment programs emphasized the stigma of public ignominy and exerted strong pressure on clients to provide information about sources and other known users.

Although scare tactics persisted and still persist today in many programs, the drug education
trend of the 1970's was to acknowledge individual power of choice. It was assumed that, if presented with the "facts," young people would correctly evaluate the information and then make the best decisions. Because the values of instructors were often rejected, ex-drug addicts became as popular as speakers as local police officers had already become. Programs of the 1970's tended to ignore the many influences which impinge on young people's lives and to assume that their influence would be paramount. While the goal of these methods, again, was to decrease personal use, most failed entirely.

More recently, the trend in drug abuse prevention has been to develop comprehensive programs aimed at a variety of youth groups (ED 173 450, 173 449, 173 448, 143 493, 142 900), and most such programs are found in the schools. With careful planning they are incorporated into the regular curriculum in order to remove the sensationalism and mystique caused by setting aside special times or having "outsiders" come in (EJ 126 960, 083 494, 011 966; ED 168 983, 119 051, 090 476). While the power of the individual to make his/her own decisions is acknowledged, the focus is both topical and dynamic in nature (EJ 196 706, 154 332). Alcohol abuse prevention is often presented as safety education so that the individual takes responsibility for his/her own actions (ED 159 575, 151 645, 072 383).

The topical content in today's drug education programs is combined with various learning activities to form a multi-modality approach. The most comprehensive of these are curriculum plans designed to encompass all grades--from elementary through junior high and senior high schools. Peer counseling is a key component in these programs, which take advantage of the importance of
peers influence, and most are aimed at persons with minor drug abuse problems who might be helped by minimally trained friends and schoolmates (EJ 200 750; ED 170 655, 145 345, 145 343, 128 732). For those with more severe problems, referrals to professional help in the school or in public and private agencies have become more common (EJ 163 212, 141 013, 134 290; ED 158 179, 150 506, 105 290).

**Drug Abuse Prevention Program Development**

Many excellent guides are available for developing drug abuse prevention programs for youth. Wright and Hays have put together a manual which takes participants from the stages of formulating goals to locating resources (ED 145 361). Another guide for developing school curriculum plans, available from the Dayton Public School District (ED 092 821), emphasizes the importance of values. The Ohio State Department of Health has a guide for all public school grade levels (ED 068 314) which includes detailed units about smoking and health. A similar guide from Washington also includes samples and resources as well as a discussion of goals (ED 051 198). Robert M. Simmonds offers suggestions for developing programs which incorporate alternatives to drug abuse and treat the issue from a social perspective (EJ 195 848).

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) published "Doing Drug Education: The Role of the School Teacher" which is designed to help teachers define their own goals and identify the skills they need to develop (ED 119 051). The list of goals on page 10 of this document is a valuable aid for determining the initial parameters of any prevention program. V. E. Burgener reported
on a conference for training educators to administer drug education programs (ED 132 496). In this same vein, Susan K. Maloney put together a guide for youth drug education programs in the U.S. which is intended to help administrators select the goals and techniques most-suited to the community's needs (ED 142 900). The National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse (NIAA) published two guides containing sample articles about drug education as well as information about innovative programs around the country (ED 142 895, 142 894). These are excellent as references for finding other resources. Xenia Wiggins reported on a 1972 conference which dealt with six major drug education issues, which is useful for developing guidelines and choosing appropriate programs (ED 090 476).

Several good resource guides are in the ERIC data base. Leonard S. Baker describes the national anti-smoking campaigns developed by DHEW for use in schools, which can serve both as models and as references to other resource materials (EJ 200 750). One can survey a variety of programs developed in Australia in a concise article which considers recent advances made in that country (EJ 142 339). Bernice Samalonis has assembled a list of free and inexpensive materials (ED 168 983). A fine report about the current status of alcohol and drug education in the U.S. has been prepared by Davies and Stacy (EJ 083 494).

Quite a few model programs which have been tested out in various school settings are valuable resources for drug education programmers. A model health education policy which includes suggested techniques for values clarification as well as factual content was developed by Kenneth L. Packer (EJ 154 332). Both the Sunny Side School District in Arizona and the New York State Education...
Department have published very comprehensive health education programs for all grades in public school. These are representative of the trend toward comprehensive programs which are intended to build upon previously presented material as children grow older and widen the scope of their experiences (ED 048 162, 043 064). The American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation (AAHPER) in Washington D.C. describes and reviews a collection of innovative smoking education programs in a 25-page pamphlet (ED 063 103). A similar booklet of sample smoking experiments and demonstrations was assembled by The Center for Disease Control in Georgia (ED 154 285).

A remarkable package of K-12 health education modules, developed by Kathryn D. Reggio, et al., is designed specifically for teachers who work with disabled students (ED 148 044).

**Drug Abuse Prevention Programs--Elementary School**

Because elementary school students are less likely to be exposed to and use illicit drugs than those in secondary school, primary prevention measures are employed almost exclusively in this setting. Many programs aimed at this younger age group use health education models under the assumption that children who learn to value and care for their bodies are less likely to acquire maladaptive patterns of drug use either as adolescents or adults. Dynamically-oriented programs also teach students various methods by which they can explore their own values, develop the ability to make decisions, and learn to act consistently upon those decisions independent of peer pressure to do otherwise. Examples include the model learning system of Saul Jacobs which reinforces responsible behavior (ED 110 890) and the Big Brother program of Canada in which high
school students befriend high-risk 7-10-year-olds (ED 150 518). This latter program operates under the assumption that an older, stable student provides a positive role model as well as alternative activities for his/her young friend.

Edward Arrigoni describes a program wherein high school students demonstrate experiments about smoking and its effects for elementary-aged children (EJ 077 987). This program seems to be scare-tactic oriented, however, with an emphasis on the horrible effects of tobacco on the body. The British Columbia Department of Education integrates a human science curriculum into the overall curriculum and attempts to disseminate unbiased information about the effects of drugs on the body as well as on society as a whole (ED 167 400).

Quinn, et al., present a "tri-curriculum approach" which attempts to teach children about drugs through health education, social studies, and career exploration (ED 144.866). This approach includes a wealth of sample learning activities designed for this age group, as do the curriculum guides from the New York State Education Department (ED 163 367) for teaching about alcohol and from the Courtland-Madison Board of Cooperative Education (ED 107 664) for teaching about health. The latter has probably the most comprehensive sample of topics and techniques, and has the additional advantages of being designed for both primary and secondary students and being easiest to integrate into school curricula without sensationalizing drugs specifically. Helen M. Murphy offers finely delineated teaching units for grades 4-6 which deal separately with alcohol and tobacco abuse (ED 048 013, 048 012).

For those who would rather develop their own teaching units or other learning exercises about
alcohol or who prefer to tailor programs to the needs of their setting, the New York State Education Department has published a curriculum guide which focuses on goals and techniques and contains a resource list (ED 143 959). In addition, it provides an annotated resource guide for all types of drug abuse prevention materials (ED 165 032). Finn and Platt have developed a valuable two-volume curriculum manual for teaching about alcohol safety (ED 072 384, 072 383). They suggest different goals and describe several detailed classroom activities for reaching selected outcomes. The second manual is categorized by topic areas, each of which is divided alphabetically into teaching methods.

Drug Abuse Prevention Programs--Junior High

When students enter middle school or junior high school, they are considerably more likely to encounter illicit drug use among their peers. Prevention programs for this age group tend to focus more specifically on drugs of abuse than do programs for young children. Educators usually try to avoid sensationalizing illicit drugs and prefer to incorporate learning about them into the overall curriculum. Stephen and DiMella describe a model program which integrates alcohol education into the existing curriculum (EJ 191 877). Oberteuffer and Kaplan have edited a manual with suggestions for how teachers of students this age can implement health education (EJ 003 739).

Although health issues are not emphasized as much for this age group as for younger students, the ERIC data base includes two documents which focus on drug abuse prevention from this perspective. The Fairfax County School District in Virginia has published a comprehensive program of studies in
health education with an interesting variety of topics and techniques (ED 109 069). This
document also includes a discussion of initial objectives and evaluation procedures, as well
as a resource list. The health education curriculum guide edited by Jeanette Dippo contains
material about an even wider variety of topics (ED 107 663).

There are several complete programs with many valuable components which should be invest-
igated by developers of a drug abuse curriculum for the junior high school. These include an
eighth-grade alcohol program (EJ 176 601) and a middle-school smoking program (ED 054 108). The
latter contains evaluation procedures and samples of publicity and implementation materials.
Rose and Duer have published a study about the implementation of their humanistic approach program
in a middle school (EJ 196 706). The Montgomery County Public Schools (Alabama) reported on
their teaching program for seventh-grade students which was designed to supplement the regular
science curriculum (ED 174 758). This program includes units about specific drugs as well as
suggestions to teachers.

A wealth of information about alcohol abuse prevention for this age group can also be found
in ERIC. For example, the data base contains a curriculum guide for developing alcohol education
programs which addresses issues about goals and underlying assumptions (ED 141 648), as well as
another, more detailed, curriculum guide with materials presented from a variety of perspectives
(ED 140 180). Two well-known experts in the field, Finn and Platt, have written a two-volume
curriculum guide dealing with alcohol and safety (ED 141 732, 076 899). By far the most complete
alcohol program package on file was developed by Finn, et al., for Jackson Junior High School
in Cambridge, Massachusetts, with a similar counterpart for high school students. The program, called Dial A-L-C-O-H-O-L, includes information about how the program was developed (ED 147 701); information, methods, and resources (ED 170 655); a teacher's manual and information about a film series (ED 145 342); and a student booklet (ED 146 481).

**Drug Abuse Prevention Programs—High School**

High school drug abuse prevention programs encompass a broader range of goals than do those for younger children. A myriad of secondary intervention and related treatment strategies is interspersed or combined with primary prevention strategies. Values and decision-making are the most common components in multi-modal programs which attempt to prevent irresponsible use among both novice and experienced users.

The Fairfax County School District in Virginia has written health units for grades seven to twelve which cover a number of areas including driver education (ED 109 069). Jeanette Dippo has edited a comprehensive curriculum guide for teaching a variety of health education topics with delineated content and suggested techniques (ED 109 063). The South Dakota State Department of Instruction has published a guide of facts and resources about smoking, with appendix, which can be used for grades five to twelve (ED 054 108). A similar guide for teaching about alcohol, which also includes evaluation strategies, has been prepared by Sanders and Bloomberg (ED 022 663). Finn and Platt have developed a two-volume curriculum manual for high school youth with suggestions for nearly every stage of developing or finding learning materials about alcohol and safety.
One of the difficulties associated with developing high school drug abuse prevention strategies is combining both facts and values in a way that will be relevant to each student.

The National Public Service Research Institute developed an instructional program for secondary schools which uses the "student-centered approach" (ED 147 680). The focus is on student interaction and small group discussion activities. Joseph A. Margolis has described ways of making the information presented relevant to the student as well as to the target community (EJ 114 035). Kunkle-Miller and Blane have suggested ways of applying values clarification and group dynamics principles to alcohol education to meet student needs (EJ 175 335). Finn and Platt have published a teacher's manual (ED 145 345) as well as a student booklet (ED 145 343) to use with the films from the Dial A-L-C-O-H-O-L series in junior and senior high schools.

Drug Abuse Prevention Strategies—Higher Education

Information about university and college programs includes suggestions for developing different prevention strategies as well as materials for teaching courses about drugs. The "University 50 Plus 12" DHEW project encouraged the implementation of alcohol abuse prevention projects on campuses around the country (EJ 176 453). One paper describes how to develop and implement an undergraduate course about smoking and health (ED 148 751); another offers a guide for developing similar courses about alcohol (ED 140 152); still another reports on a mini-course for undergraduates which also deals specifically with alcohol (EJ 141 015). A 652-page health education textbook written by John LePlace would be useful in these or similar courses (ED 127 297).
Joseph A. Margolis has written an article about an experimental lesson designed to make drug education more relevant for the college student (EJ 114 035). An alcohol education program at the University of Massachusetts attempts to help those with or without already-developed drinking patterns and includes sample posters and pamphlets (ED 150 506). A manual has been designed for counselors in the campus setting who must deal with alcohol abuse problems (ED 158 179), and four different applications of drug education models for medical and nursing students are described in the ERIC data collection (ED 110 890).

Drug Abuse Prevention Programs--Community

ERIC contains a variety of information about community-based and other related drug abuse programs. Some try to combine community agencies or groups with groups of school children in innovative and inexpensive ways, which have the added advantage of bringing members of a community closer together. Others focus on the family and attempt to utilize its influences on individual members for education/prevention strategies. Several resources and guides for developing community programs or training personnel are available, a few of which are aimed at specific subgroups. Most of these latter documents deal specifically with alcohol abuse prevention.

The Cambridge and Somerville Alcohol Program for Alcoholism Rehabilitation attempts to achieve both primary and secondary intervention with a school/community approach (EJ 170 695). Tom V. Savage, Jr. has developed a method for working with the community, public schools, and
Resources for family-oriented prevention programs are uncommon. The U.S. Jaycees developed two booklets called "All In The Family: Understanding How We Teach and Influence Children About Alcohol," one a participant's workbook and the other a guide for the administrator of the program (ED 116 063). An activity guide assembled by the National Board of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) addresses value and family issues and offers suggestions for how families can prevent drug abuse (ED 107 551). It also includes a leader's notebook (ED 107 550).

Boy's Clubs of America developed a guide for youth organizations who wish to prevent alcohol abuse. The guide presents sample programs, discusses implementation procedures and administrative concerns (ED 173 450), and includes two sets of evaluation materials (ED 173 449, 173 448).

A manual describing how to conduct community alcohol safety campaigns was put together for interested community members by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (ED 159 575).

ERIC also contains several good documents which deal specifically with training personnel to work in prevention programs. One such book overviews training programs (ED 159 538), addressing premises and assumptions as well as administrative concerns; another reviews a variety of training techniques (ED 151 617). An instructor's guide for teaching adults about alcohol contains an excellent assortment of theory, practical applications, and resources and is available from the New York State Education Department (ED 145 360). A comprehensive edited transcript from a management workshop for alcohol safety has been printed by the Human Resources Research Organization (ED 114 472).
Several sources among the ERIC data would be beneficial in planning programs for specific subgroups. For example, Smith and Lynch have put together a very comprehensive guidebook for developing programs for migrant workers in the community (ED 143 493). A handbook for counseling American Indian students has been compiled by Wayne H. Evans (ED 167 306). Professionals dealing with specific ethnic groups might find the 598-page book about health practices around the world beneficial (ED 126 100). A program for adults with low-level reading skills or nonreading adults has been written into a guide format by the Gateway Technical Institute (ED 159 533). This could also be helpful for adults whose primary language is not English. Two additional papers describe drug abuse prevention measures utilized by the United States Air Force (EJ 177 270, 154 706).

**Treatment Strategies--Tobacco Abuse**

It is difficult to treat tobacco addiction successfully without paying attention to these critical components: motivation, treatment, and maintenance. Motivation is of interest because of the prevalence of tobacco smoking today in spite of scare-tactic warnings about its potential hazards. Many habitual smokers have never attempted to quit because they feel that health warnings do not apply to them personally. Reed and Janis developed the "awareness-of-rationalizations" procedure which they found to be more effective in convincing an experimental group of smokers of its possible health hazards than a control-group--even though both groups were presented with the same information (EJ 108 799).

Motivational programs that attempt to utilize forces within the social environment (which
usually encourages individuals to begin smoking and to maintain this behavior) are typically found in institutions of employment and education. Rosen and Lichtenstein investigated an industrial program which offered salary bonuses to employees as incentives to quit smoking (EJ 167 469). In this program subjects had the added advantage of spending their time in an environment with others who were working toward the same goal and could provide support. The authors felt that group procedures were particularly effective and should be used more.

Leonard S. Baker discusses various school projects developed in connection with a national anti-smoking campaign which used peer counseling and social pressure (EJ 200 750).

A wide variety of treatment techniques has been investigated. Since smoking becomes so deeply ingrained into the lifestyles of most users, successful programs usually include some form of maintenance schedule to prevent resumption of the behavior. It is impossible to determine the success rate of a treatment plan which only traces the progress of subjects to the end of the program. Achieving a 95% success rate is far from admirable if it is followed by a 98% recidivism rate at six months or a year.

Rates of recidivism are cited in a number of comparative studies. Harry A. Lando compared a "broad-spectrum approach" involving behavioral programming with aversive conditioning techniques and found the former to be superior (EJ 167 408). Wagner and Bragg, in an excellent study comparing a number of different behavior modification techniques (EJ 018 315), favored the combination of systematic desensitization and covert sensitization. Horan and Hackett systematically analyzed the components of a comprehensive program and found focused smoking...
techniques most essential (ED 173 700). Brown and Foxx compared "nicotine fading/self-monitoring" with aversive techniques and discuss many of the advantages of using the former (ED 167 878).

Brian G. Danaher has shown that rapid smoking (an aversive technique) combined with self-control is inferior to rapid smoking and discussion (EJ 173 136) in helping smokers change their behavior. However, the study only includes data from a 13-week follow-up. Since either rapid smoking or some form of behavioral programming is usually found to be superior in comparative studies, the Hackett and Horan program which combines both of these, holds promise as a future trend (EJ 154 711). Jenks, et al., considered the effect of the counselor on the outcome of the therapy (EJ 004 348). Allan J. Best used his comparative study to support the argument that programs should be implemented according to the individual characteristics of the subject (EJ 117 279), the assumption being that treatment plans should be adapted to the personality characteristics of the person who wishes to quit smoking.

Treatment Strategies--Alcohol Abuse

The ERIC files contain an abundance of information about tertiary intervention strategies for alcohol abuse. Some focus on increasing responsible use through programs about traffic or job safety. Others attempt to help individuals whose drinking has disrupted their daily functioning. These include broad, community-based programs as well as programs designed specifically for adults, college students, and school-aged children. Still others attempt to help the family of the addict deal with the addict's problem as well as with the effects of...
the drinking behavior on other family members.

Rehabilitation programs are fast becoming a popular alternative to incarceration for those convicted of DWI (driving while under the influence of alcohol) offenses. Walker and Williams, et al., offer a comprehensive manual for training treatment and rehabilitation professionals involved in traffic safety programs (ED 105 299). The manual includes small group exercises, a film outline, treatment modalities, sample letters, fully-executed speeches, discussion guidelines, evaluation instruments, and participant selection criteria. One program encourages cooperation between agencies with common goals (EJ 141 013), while another attempts to encourage responsible drinking behavior through transactional analysis (EJ 161 899).

Lawrence M. Barry provides an excellent introduction to industrial alcoholism programs (EJ 134 290), tracing the historical development of these programs and offering implementation suggestions for professionals. Brian H. McLatchie describes an early identification program which includes a pamphlet designed to trigger discussion between management and employees. The goal is to identify problem drinkers before their problem has escalated into impaired social and occupational functioning (ED 150 524). Another article for social workers deals with early identification regardless of setting (EJ 172 323), and a comprehensive education/secondary intervention guidebook suggests ways of establishing programs for migrant workers (ED 143 493).

Some excellent descriptions of specific techniques for treating adult alcoholism as well as several comparative studies are available in ERIC. One study evaluates integrated behavior change techniques for achieving the goal of moderate drinking (EJ 156 809). George M. Gazda edited the
proceedings of a symposium about the use of group procedures in the treatment and prevention of alcoholism (ED 073 395). William R. Miller offers a comprehensive comparison of various self-help techniques for treating chronic alcoholism (ED 166 612) as well as a comparative outcome study of three specific controlled drinking therapies (EJ 175 370).

Three works contain suggestions for implementing alcohol treatment programs. These describe the development of a rural project (ED 156 941), training efforts in Colorado (ED 151 617), and details about the implementation of a system of care in British Columbia (ED 149 254). In addition, Estes and Heinemann have written a book intended to increase the theoretical knowledge of professionals working with alcohol treatment programs (ED 156 956).

Students have become of increasing interest to professionals, as myths are dissipating about alcoholism being a skid-row affliction. Alan G. Marlatt describes a program geared toward responsible drinking among college students. Kraft, et al., offer a more detailed approach which covers a wide range of both intensive and extensive approaches for dealing with problem drinking on campus (ED 150 506). In addition, two manuals have been developed for increasing the skills of on-campus personnel who must deal with problem drinking among student populations. One is designed specifically for campus health professionals (EJ 163 212), while the other focuses on a wider range of personnel including dormitory advisors (ED 158 179). Finn and Platt offer curriculum manuals targeted specifically at senior high- (ED 141 733) and junior high- (ED 141 732) aged students. In addition, Finn, et al., have developed a "Dial A-L-C-O-H-O-L" program for use in both junior and senior high school settings (ED 170 655, 145 345, 145 343).
Since the influence of "co-alcoholics" (those who help problem drinkers maintain a lifestyle conducive to their problem behavior) can override even the most well-designed and executed programs, treatment approaches are now in use which focus on the family unit. Two "how-to" manuals are available for professionals who work with caseloads of alcoholics and their families (EJ 064 892; ED 147 731). The data base also contains a detailed evaluation of the components of a particular strategy which were most effective in bringing about positive attitude change (ED 126 416). Finally, William R. Weir outlines a voluntary counseling program with suggestions for assessing the needs of students who must deal with alcoholism in the family (ED 020 538).

Implications for the Counseling Profession

Prevention. Counselors who wish to implement prevention or combination prevention/treatment programs must first determine the nature of the problem they wish to arrest. It is ironic that a problem must already exist and be considered threatening to the ideology of the host population before money is made available for preventing it. This makes prevention especially difficult, for existing behavior tends to perpetuate itself among peer groups. Once the counselor has a clear and accurate perception of the specific problem, he/she must formulate a set of goals which must both address the important components of the cause and satisfy the parameters set by those to whom the counselor is accountable. Since the goals of the counselor and those of the funding source are often quite different, this can be a difficult and challenging task.

The ERIC data base contains a wide array of prevention techniques from which to choose.
The counselor, however, should either research the target group or devise some form of pre-test to determine the group's level of sophistication. Armed with this information, the counselor can choose the most appropriate materials and presenter. Materials ought to be up-to-date, attractive, and easy to use and comprehend by the target group. The presenter should be a person who not only can interact effectively with the clients but also is credible in their estimation. This is preferably somebody who already interacts in some capacity with them. The counselor also needs to develop some form of evaluation model so that he/she can determine the impact of the program. It is helpful if the evaluation model is tied in directly with the pre-test and clearly assesses to what degree the well-defined goals have been achieved. Ideally, ongoing feedback from those involved in every aspect of the program will permit the counselor to upgrade various components in mid-stream or each new time they are presented, which means also that the counselor must maintain flexibility. The most successful programs allow for direct planning input from clients.

The school counselor may work more with teachers than with students. It is helpful if teachers understand the nature of the problem, how to identify individuals with serious problems, and how to identify early warning signals. Often, counselors conduct workshops for staff members to discuss these and similar issues. Such programs, hopefully, open important channels of communication, allow for the dissemination of undistorted information, and make referral easier for those with severe problems.

The school counselor needs to provide opportunities for individual clients to engage in...
private discussion. This is best accomplished by peer-oriented prevention programs and programs which train the teachers who have daily contact with students. The counselor in the school setting must also necessarily consider school/community relations as well as staff/administration relations. Since treatment usually gains more attention than prevention because the former deals with a more tangible problem, the school counselor is often an advocate for his/her own ideas about programming as well as for the needs of clients.

Counselors working within the community sometimes must devote the majority of their energy to being an advocate for their particular agency, especially if that agency sells its services to community groups. Many successful programs have been set up by people who work within a particular setting but who are not normally counselors. The counselor can be a useful consultant in these cases. Utilizing in-house personnel has the advantages of being less expensive, integrating the people already involved with the setting, and removing the sensationalized mystique that characterizes many programs which involve outsiders. The counselor can be a useful consultant in media-based prevention campaigns as well as a community advocate for this type of program. He/she can also serve as a useful bridge between small organizations such as scout, religious, or ethnic groups and the mental health profession.

The prevention counselor needs to work within the environment which contributes to the problem. Focusing on any single contributing factor to the exclusion of others is not possible or productive. Counselors have long tried to combine both prevention and treatment in their work. The most successful programs are those which manage to affect individuals at every stage of the
development of drug abuse problems and minimally disrupt the productive aspects of their lives.

Treatment. The treatment counselor often works against a number of constraints. These include the setting, the duration and frequency of client contact, the perceived role of the counselor, and the different people to whom the counselor is accountable. Treating alcohol and tobacco addiction can be quite different from one another. Tobacco abuse clients typically seek treatment themselves. Their problem may have only a small effect on their social group, but the behavior is usually so ingrained and associated with so many daily-encountered situations that maintenance is quite difficult. Those seeking alcohol treatment are more likely to be coerced into treatment by their social group, family, employer, or physician. There has been a drastic increase in recent years in the referral of alcoholics by the justice system (usually drunk drivers) and by employers encountering lowered production due to alcoholic employees.

The goal of a counselor working with a tobacco abuser is to extinguish the behavior. The counselor of an alcohol abuser tends to face a more complex set of goals. Since strong physical addiction is present in chronic alcoholics, sometimes the goal is merely to bring the problem under control. Maintenance is a considerably important component of alcoholism treatment, and thus the involvement of the primary social group of the abuser is more important in treating alcohol than tobacco abuse.

Tobacco abuse treatment tends to be carried out by a host of private clinics and mental health professionals in private practice and is usually paid for by the clients. Alcohol abuse treatment tends to be done by public agencies who utilize referrals or hospital detoxification programs.
which often are paid for by the client's medical insurance. Because alcohol abuse tends to be more disruptive to the lives of the clients than tobacco abuse, treatment for the former is more common, easier to garner funding for, and more heavily involved in the referral system. Among the young, alcohol abuse is likely to be more obvious than abuse of other substances because of its tendency to cause motor impairment and breath odor. Therefore, school administrators tend to be more concerned with alcohol abuse than with illicit drug abuse among their student populations.

Alcohol abuse counselors need to find a suitable setting in which to work, promote good public relations so as to encourage ongoing referrals, and establish a record of success. Tobacco abuse counselors will have a more difficult time establishing a suitable setting unless they are in private practice. They must offer an attractive program which reflects probable success before people will be willing to seek their services. Finding a niche tied in with incentive programs (such as one which offers paid holidays to employees who quit smoking for a certain time period) is most likely to engender a steady stream of clients. The most important components of any long-term program are the success rate, recidivism rate, cost-benefit ratio, and an established means for obtaining client referrals.
Revitalizing the Career Information Service

Reardon, Robert C.; Minor, Carole W. Personnel and Guidance Journal; 54; 3; 169-171 ; Nov 75

Descriptors: *Vocational Counseling/ *Information Dissemination/ *Educational Planning/ *Job Placement/ *Career Planning/ Program Descriptions/ Guidance Services/ Higher Education/ Information Sources/ College Students

The authors describe the Curricular-Career Information Service (CCIS), which is an outreach, self-help, multimedia-based and preprofessional-staffed career guidance service. CCIS consists of five instructional modules which relate to the following student problems: uncertainty about major, relationship of major to jobs, finding a job, and information on occupations. (Author/SE)

Journal articles are available only in the journals cited. The articles are not on microfiche.

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To Help Schools Combat Smoking.

Baker, Leonard S.

American Education, v14 n8 p18-23 Oct 1978

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Language: ENGLISH

Drug programs are changing from legalistic, pharmacological, factual presentations to humanistic, experientially based inquiry formats. The study reported here describes a humanistic/inquiry approach field tested in a middle school and demonstrating the success of curricula providing for decision making, self-concept enhancement, and interpersonal relationship activities facilitated by trained and committed teachers. (UC)


Drug Abuse: A Problem of Socialization.

Simmonds, Robert M.


Language: ENGLISH

If society is to deal effectively with drug abuse among juveniles and young adults, we must understand underlying causal factors and construct viable alternatives which are antithetical to drug attitudes. This article contains a general guideline for developing a school drug education program. (Author)

Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ Drug Abuse/ Drug Education/ Elementary Secondary Education/ Program Descriptions/
EJ190134 CG515197
The Development of Attitudinal Measures toward Alcohol Education in the School and in the Home.
Finn, Peter F.
Language: ENGLISH
A series of alcohol education seminars for parents was conducted to develop, pretest, and test an Alcohol Education Attitudes Questionnaire, which can be used to evaluate the attitudes of parents, teachers, students, and others toward alcohol education in the school and in the home. (Author)
Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ Measurement Instruments/ *Parent Attitudes/ Program Descriptions/ Questionnaires/ *Student Attitudes/ *Teacher Attitudes

EJ115229 PS506777
Behavioral Bibliotherapy: A Review of Self-Help Behavior Therapy Manuals
Glasgow, Russell E.; Rosen, Gerald M.
Psychological Bulletin, 85, 1, 1-23 Jan 78
Describes the organizing concepts and strategies for the development and evaluation of self-help behavioral treatment manuals. Reviews programs that have been published or empirically tested for the treatment of phobias, smoking, obesity, sexual dysfunction, assertiveness, child behavior problems, study skills, and physical fitness, as well as general instructional texts. (JB)
Descriptors: *Bibliotherapy/ *Manuals/ *Self Help/Programs/ *Behavioral Counseling/ *Literature Reviews/ Smoking/ Assertiveness/ Study Skills/ Physical Fitness

EJ112083 AA528301
Community Involvement in Alcohol Education
Savage, Tom V., Jr.
Clearing House, 51, 7, 349-50 Mar 78
Reprint Available (See p. vii): UMI
In Spokane, Washington, an alcohol education program has developed prevention methods for alcohol abuse by getting the community, the schools and higher education to cooperate. Discusses the program's main components—teacher and community education. (RH)
Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Community Involvement/ *Program Descriptions/ *Inservice Teacher Education/ *Social Attitudes/ *Community Education/ Educational Objectives

EJ177270 CG513946
Substance Abuse Education in the U.S. Air Force
Culkin, James D.
Journal of Drug Education, 8; 1, 1-7 78
The USAF Substance Abuse Seminar represents a new phase of preventative drug and alcohol abuse education. The seminar includes: Air Force Drug/Alcohol Abuse Control Policies, local conditions regarding substance abuse; sociopharmacology concerning the status of substances relative to their effects; and personal responsibility in the use of substances. (Author)
Descriptors: *Armed Forces/ *Drug Education/ *Drug Abuse/ *Alcohol Education/ Program Descriptions/ Narcotics

EJ176501 IM503083
Some Methodological Procedures for the Evaluation of Educational Programs for Prevention of Adolescent Alcohol Use and Abuse
Schlegel, Ronald P.
Evaluation Quarterly, 1, 4, 857-72 Nov 77
An eighth grade alcohol education program and its evaluation are described. The design and methodology of this evaluation, and of program evaluation in general, are also discussed. The results are not presented. (CTM)
Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Educational Programs/ *Evaluation Methods/ *Program Evaluation/ *Research Design/ Data Collection/ Grade 8/ Junior High Schools/ Program Descriptions

EJ176453 SP506687
Follow-Up of a Federal Effort to Encourage Campus Alcohol Abuse Prevention Programs
Kraft, David P.
Journal of the American College Health Association, 26, 3, 150-3 Dec 77
The author examines the "University 50 Plus 12 Project," a DH EW program that (1) gathers information on campus drinking practices and attitudes, and existing programs and needs; (2) disseminates information concerning alcohol, its use and abuse; and (3) encourages education and communication on the issue. (MIL)
Descriptors: *College Students/ *Alcoholic Beverages/ *Research Projects/ *Program Descriptions/ Alcohol Education/ Information Seeking/ Information Dissemination/ Alcoholism/ Change Strategies/ Higher Education
Identifiers: *University 50 Plus 12 Project
**Behavioral Treatment of Problem Drinkers: A Comparative Outcome Study of Three Controlled Drinking Therapies**

Miller, William R.

*Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 46, 1, 74-85* Feb 78

- **Descriptors:** Alcoholism/ Group counseling/ Behavior therapy/ Self-control/ Alcohol education/ Adults/ Research projects/ Self-evaluation

**A Small Group Approach to Youth Education About Alcohol**

Kunkle-Miller, Carol; Blane, Howard T.

*Journal of Drug Education, 7, 4, 381-6* 77

- **Descriptors:** Small group/ Alcohol education/ Educational programs/ Group instruction/ Program descriptions/ Secondary education/ Humanistic education/ Health education/ High school students

**Rapid Smoking and Self-control in the Modification of Smoking Behavior**

Ozanne, Brian G.

*Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 45, 6, 1061-74* Dec 77

- **Descriptors:** Behavior change/ Smoking/ Counseling effectiveness/ Behavior patterns/ Self-control/ Research projects/ Counseling programs/ Comparative analysis

**Alcoholism: Early Identification and Intervention in the Social Service Agency**

Ehline, David; Tighe, Peggy O'Den

*Journal of Drug Education, 7, 4, 381-6* 77

- **Descriptors:** Alcoholism/ Intervention/ Alcohol education/ Social services/ Social workers/ Agency roles/ Family problems/ Family counseling/ Referral

**An Employee Incentive Program to Reduce Cigarette Smoking**

Rosen, Gerald M.; Lichtenstein, Edward

*Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 45, 5, 957* Oct 77

- **Descriptors:** Smoking/ Drug therapy/ Rewards/ Self-reward/ Incentive systems/ Employer-employee relationship/ Program descriptions
ED167408 CG513103
Successful Treatment of Smokers with a Broad-Spectrum Behavioral Approach
Lando, Harry A.
Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 45, 3, 361-366 Jun 77
Compared a broad-spectrum treatment against a control limited to one week of aversive conditioning. Results indicated a dramatic treatment effect, with 76 percent of experimental subjects (as compared to 35 percent of controls) remaining abstinent at a six-month follow-up. (Author)
Descriptors: *Behavioral Counseling/ *Behavior Change/ *Smoking/ *Intervention/ *Conditioning/ *Success Factors/ Research Projects/ Comparative Analysis/ Behavior Patterns

ED165645 CG512947
The Role of Persuasive Communications in Drug Dissuasion
Schlegel, Ronald P.
Journal of Drug Education, 7, 3, 279-289 Jul 77
This report presents an experimental study in which changes in marijuana attitudes and smoking intentions were attempted using the formal communication approach. Several "currently useful generalizations" derived from past research and the present study are suggested. (Author)
Descriptors: *Drug Education/ *Persuasive Discourse/ *Communication (Thought Transfer)/ *Communication Problems/ *Student Attitudes/ Smoking/ Research Projects/ Marijuana/ Program Descriptions/ High School Students

ED163212 SP505833
*A Biopsychosocial Look at Drinking and Alcoholism
Ewing, John A.
Journal of the American College Health Association, 25, 3, 204-8 Feb 77
The college health professional has a significant role to play with regard to alcohol use and the college student, including an understanding of biomedical, psychological, and social factors, and should provide health education, individual counseling, and treatment for those students who risk becoming alcoholics. (JD)
Descriptors: *College Students/ *Alcoholism/ *Alcohol Education/ *Counseling Goals/ *School Health Services/ Drug Abuse/ Behavioral Counseling/ Health Needs

ED166809 CG512146
Integrated Behavior Change Techniques for Problem Drinkers in the Community
Vogler, Roger E.; And Others
Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 45, 2, 267-278 Apr 77
Problem drinkers in the community were subjects in a study that evaluated the therapeutic potential of learning techniques in changing abusive drinking patterns and achieving moderation. The authors conclude that moderation is a more attainable and feasible goal for problem drinkers than for chronic alcoholics. (Author)

ED154711 CG511946
Behavioral Control of Cigarette Smoking: A Comprehensive Program
Hackett, Gail; Horan, John
Journal of Drug Education, 7, 1, 71-77 Jan 77
Cigarette smoking has been a behavioral enigma. Single treatment techniques, when successful, are usually plagued by high recidivism rates and "practical" insignificance. Two recent developments, rapid smoking and comprehensive behavioral programming, hold promise for the eventual behavioral control of smoking. This study describes one such program and presents preliminary findings. (Author)
Descriptors: *Behavior Change/ *Drug Abuse/ *Smoking/ *Change Strategies/ Program Descriptions/ College Student/ Program Evaluation/ Research Projects

ED161899 CG512557
Transactional Analysis in an Alcohol Safety Program
Clayton, Susan H.; Dunbar, Roger L. M.
Social Work, 22, 3, 209-213 May 77
An experimental program for rehabilitating people convicted of driving while intoxicated was studied to determine now personally responsible behavior could be encouraged. The authors attribute the program's success to the egalitarian atmosphere in which staff members dealt with clients. (Author)
Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Rehabilitation/ Counseling/ *Counseling Programs/ *Behavior Change/ *Helping Relationship/ Research Projects/ Program Descriptions/ Interaction Process Analysis
Identifiers: *Transactional Analysis
EJ154706 CG511941
Alcohol Awareness Education in the U.S. Air Force
Colson, James D.
Journal of Drug Education, 7, 1, 33-35 77
This paper deals with an unique and innovative seminar in
alcohol awareness education, which has been recently developed
and implemented Air Force wide. The Alcohol Awareness Seminar
is an eight-hour program encompassing 10 interrelated areas.
The Responsible Drinking Concept is discussed with the
justification and implementation of the seminar. (Author)
Descriptors: *Drug Education/ *Drug Abuse/ *Alcohol
Education/ *Self Evaluation/ *Military Personnel/ *Skill
Development/ Program Descriptions/ Behavior Patterns/ Armed
Forces

EJ154332 SP505239
A Model Drug Policy for a School System
Packer, Kenneth L.
Health Education, 7, 3, 34-5 May-Jun 76
To help prevent drug and alcohol abuse the schools should
develop a comprehensive health education program that deals
with human feelings, human experience, and factual knowledge.
(JD)
Descriptors: *Confidentiality/ *School Policy/ *Counselor-
Role/ *Guidance Objectives/ *Drug Education/ *Alcohol
Education/ Behavioral Counseling/ Student Behavior/ Student
Teacher Relationship

EJ142339 A5233182
Innovation and Research in Australian Education
Kotis, G. H.; McGaw, B.
This article provides brief accounts of significant current
innovation and research in Australia. (Editor/RK)
Descriptors: *Educational Innovation/ *Educational Research/
*Program Descriptions/ *Multiple Choice Tests/ *Drug
Education/ *Alcohol Education/ *Drug Education/ Student Teacher Relationship/
Teacher Attitudes/ Educational Change
Identifiers: *Australia

EJ141015 CG510417
Alcoholism Education in the Undergraduate Curriculum
Thierman, Toby; And Others
Journal of Drug Education, 6, 2, 153-164 76
The authors constructed a curriculum for a Mini-Mester-
course in alcoholism at an area college. It is concluded that
there is a need for such curriculum and that the public and
private sector can cooperate in its establishment and
execution. (Author)
Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Health Education/
*Curriculum Development/ *Drug Abuse/ *College Curriculum/
Higher Education/ Alcoholism/ Drinking/ Drug Education/
Program Descriptions

EJ141013 CG510415
A DWI Educational Program
Eddy, John
Journal of Drug Education, 6, 2, 137-139 76
This article provides a description and some results of an
educational program called "Driving While Intoxicated Du-Page"
that the author was involved in as one of the consultants for
several years. The results of the DWI Project demonstrates a
County-Municipal-State cooperation for a common public safety
goal. (Author)
Descriptors: *Program Descriptions/ *Educational Programs/
*Safety/ *Alcohol Education/ *Drinking/ Safety Education/
Accident Prevention/ Driver Education
Identifiers: *Driving While Intoxicated Project (DWI)

EJ134290 CG509917
Industrial Alcoholism Programs: The Problem, The Program,
The Professional
Barry, Lawrence M.
Family Coordinator, 25, 1, 65-72 Jan 76
Alcoholism, as a national health problem, is receiving increasingly more attention from private industry as well as
from federal and local government. The author addresses
himself to the problem of alcoholism in industry and reviews
the historical development of industrial alcoholism programs.
He concludes with suggestions for the community professional.
(Author)
Descriptors: *Alcoholism/ *Industrial Personnel/ *Employees/
*Community Programs/ *Rehabilitation/ Alcohol Education/
Professional Personnel/ Motivation/ State Of The Art Reviews/
Program Descriptions

EJ13246 CE504507
The Rise In Teen-Age Drinking
Colb, Patricia
Forecast for Home Economics, 21, 7, 24-5, 41-2 Mar 76
Descriptors: *Teenagers/ *Alcoholism/ *Alcohol Education/
*Teaching Methods/ Drinking/ Resource Guides
Comparison of Hypnosis Plus Counseling, Counseling Alone, and Hypnosis Alone in a Community Service Smoking Withdrawal Program
Pederson, Linda L.; And Others
Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 43, 6, 920 Dec 75
Three approaches—hypnosis, counseling, and hypnosis plus counseling were used to help smokers stop smoking. Only the third approach produced a fairly high success rate. (SE)
Descriptors: *Smoking/ *Group Counseling/ *Hypnosis/ *Behavior Change/ *Change Strategies/ Research Projects/ Group Discussion/ Followup Studies/ Counseling Effectiveness

Analysis of Alcohol Education Curriculum Guides
Milgram, Gail Gleason
Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, 20, 3, 13-16 Spr 75
Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Curriculum Guides/ *Drug Education/ *Health Education/ *Teaching Guides/ Drinking/ Alcoholism/ Course Descriptions/ Drug Abuse

Tailoring Smoking Withdrawal Procedures to Personality and Motivational Differences
Best, J. Allan
Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 43, 1, 1-7 Feb 75
Concentrated cigarette smoke served as an aversive agent in the treatment of 89 habitual cigarette smokers. A factorial design assessed the incremental efficacy of three procedures as a function of client characteristics. Findings are interpreted as support for the principle of tailoring therapeutic procedures to individual differences. (Author)
Descriptors: *Behavior Change/ *Smoking/ *Conditioning/ *Counseling Effectiveness/ Negative Reinforcement/ Counseling Theories/ Research Projects

An Experimental Lesson in Drug Education
Mangus, Joseph A.
Journal of Drug Education, 4, 3, 327-330 F 74
This article focuses upon a method of making drug education more relevant for today's high school and college student through the use of an experimental lesson on drug taking. (Author)
Descriptors: *Drug Education/ *Health Education/ *Experimental Psychology/ Alcohol Education/ Secondary Education/ Higher Education/ Student Attitudes/ Program Descriptions/ Drug Education/ Program Design
E007997 SE500333
Teenagers to Younger Kids: Don't Smoke
Arrigoni, Edward
American Biology Teacher, 35, 4, 219-222 Apr 73
An innovative program is in operation involving high school
students to educate elementary school students against
smoking. Practical demonstrations, exhibition of infected
tracheae and lungs, posters etc., are viewed by elementary
school students. The children also perform experiments. (PS)
Descriptors: Elementary School Science/ Health Activities/
+Health Education/ Instructional Materials/ Instructional
Programs/ +Program Descriptions/ +Science Activities/ +Science
Education/ Secondary School Students/ *Smoking

E004992 CG504938
Casework with the Family of the Alcoholic.
Mueller, John F.
Social Work, 17, 5, 79-84 Sep 72
Guidelines for casework with the family of the alcoholic
indicate the importance of understanding that alcoholism is a
treatable disease, of letting the alcoholic suffer the
consequences of his drinking, and of demonstrating how
self-help groups can be a valuable resource to the alcoholic
and his family. (Author)
Descriptors: Alcohol Education/ *Alcoholism/ +Caseworker
Approach/ +Caseworkers/ +Family Counseling/ Health/ +Self Help
Programs/ Social Work

E004730 SE504423
Counseling Youth Whose Parents are Alcoholic: A Means to an
End as well as an End in Itself
Weir, W. R.
Journal of Alcohol Education, 16, 1, 3-19 F 70
Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ +Attitudes/ +Changing
Attitudes/ +Counseling Programs/ +Family Problems/ Parent
Child Relationship/ Secondary School Students/ +Student
Adjustment

E0019315 CG501350
Comparing Behavior Modification Approaches to Habit
Decrement: Smoking
Wagner, M. K.; Bragg, R. A.
J Consult Clin Psychol, 34, 2, 258-263 70 Apr
Five methods for control of smoking were tested on 54 Ss
using systematic desensitization (SD), covert sensitization (CS),
a combination of SD and CS (SD-CS), relaxation, and
counseling. The SD-CS treatment was superior at all points
during the treatment, though not significantly superior to all
other treatments at all time points. Reprints from M.K.
Wagner, University of South Carolina, Department of
Psychology, Columbia, South Carolina 29208. (Author)
Descriptors: *Behavior Change/ +Counseling/ +Habit Formation/
+Individual Characteristics/ +Methods/ +Smoking/ Training
Techniques

E0011966 CG500958
Blueprint for Colorado Schools in Alcohol, Drug and Tobacco
Education
Thompson, John C.
J Sch Health, 39, 10, 711-712 69 Dec
Discusses need to bring laws on alcohol use up to date,
findings and recommendations of an advisory committee on
school health. (CJ)
Descriptors: Alcohol Education/ *Drug Abuse/ Drug
Legislation/ +Health Education/ +Health Guides/ Health
Personnel/ +Legislation/ Teacher Education

E0004348 CG500416
Effect of the Counselor's Approach to Changing Smoking
Behavior.
Jenks, Robert; and others
J Counseling Psychol, 16, 3, 215-216 May 69
Descriptors: Behavior Change/ *Counseling/ +Counseling
Effectiveness/ +Counseling Goals/ Counseling Programs/
Counselor Performance/ Health Programs/ +Individual Counseling
/ +Smoking

E0003739 CG500361
Health Instruction. Suggestions for Teachers. Outline of
Content for Junior High School
Obersteifer, Delbert, Ed.; Kaplan, Robert, Ed.
J Sch Health, 39, 5a, 48-70 69 May
Descriptors: Alcohol Education/ Curriculum Guides/ Drug
Abuse/ +Environmental Influences/ +Health Education/ +Health
Guides/ +Health Needs/ +Junior High Schools/ Personal Growth/
Physical Development
Following a discussion of the need for the service, the document presents a proposal for the establishment of a career resource center in order to properly utilize and disseminate career information to students in Grades 6-9 in selected Pennsylvania schools. The career resource center will be involved with the following activities: (1) collection, synthesis, and placement of career information resources available from commercial and other sources; and (2) establishment of an organized system for the dissemination of career information to students. The individual responsible for the organization, administration, and implementation of these services will be the career resource specialist who is a paraprofessional employed and trained by the local district. The career resource specialist will work cooperatively with the professional guidance staff in the school. Other staff members include the counselor and supporting staff (community volunteers and students). The paraprofessional will also be responsible for collecting data for the evaluation of project objectives. Necessary information for the planning of the career resource center includes suggestions for the budget and costs and amount of particular equipment and materials. A bibliography is included. (Author/EC)
Partial Component Analysis of a Comprehensive Smoking Program.

Hackett, Gary J.; Hackett, Gary J.

Apr 79 15p; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association (San Francisco, California, April 8-12, 1979)

Available from: Division of Counseling and Educational Psychology, 325 Carpenter Building, University Park, PA 16802.

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Language: English

Geographic Source: U.S./New York

This report presents the results of a three-year project to evaluate the effectiveness of a comprehensive smoking prevention program implemented in seven Boys' Clubs. The program included peer leadership, peer counseling, arts and crafts, cultural exploration, media strategy, values clarification, and community service. Specific objectives and activities for developing and implementing the program are outlined. Suggestions for starting intervention programs, developing program staff, getting teenagers involved, and working with the program models are presented. Suggestions are also made concerning program objectives and planning, evaluation concepts and techniques, program funding, and publicity. In addition, facts and myths about alcohol and alcohol abuse are discussed.

Alcohol Abuse Prevention: A Comprehensive Guide for Youth Organizations

Boys' Clubs of America, New York, N.Y.

78 160p; For a related document, see UD 019 164-165; Not available in hard copy due to institution's restriction

Sponsoring Agency: National Inst. on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (DHHS/PHS), Rockville, Md.

Grant No.: HHS-A-112-2296

Available from: Boys' Clubs of America, 771 First Avenue, New York, New York 10017 ($10.00 + $1.00 postage and handling).

EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.

Language: English

Geographic Source: U.S./New York

This guide, the culmination of a three-year project, was developed by the Boys' Clubs of America to provide guidance for youth organizations in developing alcohol abuse prevention programs. The guide includes information on program development, implementation, and evaluation. Specific strategies and activities are presented, along with case studies and success stories from various Boys' Clubs around the country. The guide also includes resource lists and contact information for additional resources. This guide is intended to help youth organizations develop effective alcohol abuse prevention programs for their members.

This report evaluates the alcohol abuse prevention program's effectiveness in producing social change among Boys' Club participants. Concentrating on the program's second year, this paper presents summative evaluations for nine Boys' Club pilot sites. Each summative concentrates on the site's ability to implement model programs developed during the first year of the project and examines the impact the intervention efforts had on participants in the program. Specific activities undertaken at each site to develop and/or implement the program are described. Sample data from surveys and interviews conducted by evaluators to assess the project's impact on participants are presented. Patterns among the project's participants and a control group are compared. The project's success in modifying the behavior and attitudes of participating youngsters are outlined and recommendations concerning the continuation and improvement of the program are listed. (EB)

Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Alcoholism/ *Counseling/ *Instructional Programs/ *Outreach Programs/ *Prevention/ *Program Effectiveness/ *Program Evaluation/ *Youth Programs

Identifiers: *Project TEAM


Language: English

Geographic Source: District of Columbia

This guide is designed to assist those helping professionals who work with adults in the area of alcohol education. Although originally developed for use with junior and senior high school students, the materials presented contain pertinent information about alcohol use, deal with significant issues related to alcohol abuse, and provide examples of behavior associated with drinking. Although the films which accompany this guide are not included, synopses of the films are provided together with sufficient information to make this guide a useful educational tool by itself. The content of the guide is organized in the following manner: (1) learning activities with foci on previews, highlights, and follow-up procedures; (2) information about alcohol and its education; and (3) resources for obtaining further information about alcohol and alcohol education. (Author/HLI)

Descriptors: *Adult Education/ *Alcohol Education/ *Behavior Patterns/ *Drinking/ *Drug Abuse/ Group Counseling/ Instructional Films/ Instructional Media/ Secondary Education/ *Social Attitudes


Document Not Available from ERDS.

Language: English

Geographic Source: Canada/ Ontario

In addition to an overview of smoking and health, this resource guide provides (1) lesson guidelines focusing specifically on physical, social and economic, and psychological factors involved with smoking; (2) examples of simple experiments and demonstrations; (3) a guide to films, filmsstrips, slides, and printed materials on smoking and health; (4) a glossary of terms used in discussion of smoking and health; and (5) a list of organizations to contact for additional material. A bibliography is also included. (DS)

Descriptors: *Demonstrations (Educational)/ *Filmographies/ Foreign Countries/ *Health Education/ *Leaders Guides/ *Public Health/ *Schools/ *Smoking

Identifiers: *Canada
ED167278 CG13274
The Use of Nicotine Fading and Self-Monitoring to Reduce Cigarette Smoking: A Non-Aversive Procedure.
Brown, Richard A.; Fox, R. M.
7p. 5p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.93 PC-$3.50. Plus Postage.
Language: English
Geographic Source: U.S.
Several treatment approaches to cigarette smoking were investigated, including a nicotine fading procedure in which subjects changed their cigarette brand each week to one containing progressively less nicotine and tar; a self-monitoring procedure in which subjects plotted their daily intake of nicotine and tar; a combined nicotine fading/self-monitoring procedure; and a slightly modified American Cancer Society Stop Smoking Program. Subjects (N=10) were assigned to one of the four treatment programs. Results at the six-month follow-up showed that the nicotine fading/self-monitoring treatment was superior to all the other treatments on all dependent measures: abstinence rate (50%), daily nicotine intake (69% reduction from baseline), daily tar intake (71% reduction from baseline). While the combined treatment produced success rates in the range of those obtained by the aversive rapid smoking procedure (the most successful procedure to date), the nonaversive combined program did not share some of the inherent limitations of the aversive procedure. Results suggest that the nicotine fading/self-monitoring approach may be a more reasonable treatment for persons with heart disease, emphysema, and asthma, and may hold promise for the more general cigarette smoking population as well. (Author)
Descriptors: Adolescents/ Adults/ Behavior Change/ Comparative Analysis/ Counseling Effectiveness/ Drug Addiction/ Drug Therapy/ Health Programs/ Self Control/ Self Help Programs/ Smoking/ Special Health Problems

ED167400 SE026784
Human Life Science, Years 1-7.
7P. 74p.; Contains occasional light and broken type
EDRS Price MF-$0.93 HC-$3.50. Plus Postage.
Language: English
Geographic Source: Canada/ British Columbia
Describes a Human Life Science program for the elementary school emphasizing physical, mental, emotional, and social growth. The program consists of two units: (1) the Human Body, and (2) Drugs, Including Drug Information, Alcohol, and Tobacco. The guide outlines basic concepts to be developed sets of objectives, background information, teaching suggestions, and resource materials. Suggestions for integration of this program into the existing curriculum are included. (NA)

ED167308 RC011179
American Indian Student Counselor Handbook.
Evans, Wayne H.
Sep 77 160p.; Not available in hard copy due to publisher's preference.
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 PC-$2.50 Plus Postage. HC Not Available from EDRS.
Language: English
Geographic Source: U.S./ South Dakota
The handbook, a first in the attempt to collect information about counseling Indian students, represents the results of 1976-77 counselor training workshops in South Dakota. The handbook contains articles, reprints, ideas, and suggestions from many counselors and non-counselors. It is intended not as expertise but as a resource primarily for counselors of Indian students at all educational levels. The information is presented in six major sections: "Counseling the Indian Student" presents a counselor's Code of Ethics; "Notes potential cultural differences and conflicts; and discusses the role, responsibilities, and relationships of a counselor. Two sections detail counselors' activities, roles, and responsibilities at the elementary and secondary level, and include reprints on elementary school counseling and on financial aid. In "Counseling the Indian College Student" there is discussion of college application and admission, financial aid, housing, course selection, and other topics. The "Miscellaneous" section contains brief excerpts on general resources, counseling skills, drug/alcohol, counseling, evaluation, and other topics. (SB)
Descriptors: Alcohol Education/ American Indian Culture/ American Indians/ Audiovisual Aids/ College Students/ Counseling/ Counselor Acceptance/ Counselor Attitudes/ Counselor Role/ Cross Cultural Training/ Elementary School Counseling/ Elementary Secondary Education/ Postsecondary Education/ Student Adjustment/ Student Characteristics/Tribe
Identifiers: American Indian Education/ Oglala Sioux (Tribe)
ED16612 CO013223
Effectiveness of Nonprescription Therapies for Problem Drinkers.
Miller, William R.
August 1978
Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association (Toronto, Ontario, Canada, August, 1978)
Sponsoring Agency: National Inst. on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (DHHS/PHS). Rockville, Md.
Available from: Department of Psychology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131
EDRS Price MF-$0.63 HC-$4.07 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Geographic Source: U.S./ New Mexico
Self-help approaches to the treatment of problem drinking were investigated in five studies, including methods oriented toward controlled drinking as well as those designed to produce abstinence. Study 1 explored the utility of a self-help manual as an agent in improving maintenance following treatment by a paraprofessional. Clients who read the manual showed significantly better maintenance than did those not using the manual. Study 2 compared the effectiveness of the manual alone with that of a paraprofessional-administered program. Both groups showed substantial improvement, with no significant difference between groups; however, differences that did occur favored the bibliotherapy group. Study 3 was a demonstration of the feasibility of a group educational format in controlled drinking therapy. Study 4 compared bibliotherapy with one group and two individual treatment approaches. All groups showed significant improvement, again without between-group differences. Bibliotherapy clients in this study, however, showed the least favorable outcomes. Study 5 compared an expanded form of bibliotherapy with a straightforward behavioral approach and two multivalued approaches (one paraprofessional and one self-help) to the treatment of problem drinking. All groups showed significant gains, with bibliotherapy clients showing the least absolute improvement. Clinical issues in the use of self-help therapies are discussed. (Author)
Descriptors: Alcoholism/ Education/ Adult Alcoholism/ Alcohol Abuse/ Group Counseling Effectiveness/ Drinking Drugs/ Drug Abuse/ Group Counseling/ Paraprofessional Personnel/ Program Effectiveness/ Psychotherapy/ Self Help Programs

ED163367 CO013081
New York State Education Dept., Albany. Bureau of Drug Education.
July 1978
EDRS Price MF-$0.63 HC-$4.07 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Geographic Source: U.S./ New York
This alcohol curriculum guide was designed to assist school personnel to more effectively combat the alcohol problem through education as a primary prevention vehicle. "Practice experiences" comprise the most important components of the elementary health education curriculum for decision making. There are units with separate sections at each grade level which identify the topics and the objectives, and list the suggested learning experiences. These sections serve as guidelines to school districts in developing their own programs designed to meet their own special interests and needs. At the K-3 level topics include health habits, body care, chemical and nutritional values of food. At grade levels 4-6, topics focus on the nature of alcohol, factors influencing its use, alcohol effects, responsibility and treatment. Also included are topic outlines for the two levels. (BN)
Descriptors: Alcohol Education/ Alcoholism/ Curriculum Guide/ Drug Education/ Elementary Education/ Elementary School Students/ Health Education/ Learning Experience/ Prevention/ School Community Relationship/ Student Centered Curriculum
Identifiers: New York

ED169320 CO011090
New York State Education Dept., Albany. Bureau of Drug Education.
July 1980
EDRS Price MF-$0.63 HC-$4.07 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Geographic Source: U.S./ New York
Government: State
This booklet is intended to provide teachers with a
selective list of instructional aids and resources for use in drug education programs. It provides some guidance in choosing from the items listed, those to use at the local level. Items listed are: printed materials for children; audiovisuals for children; printed materials for teachers and parents; audiovisuals for teachers and parents; basic sources of information; and regional offices for community agencies. (BN)
The writer's experiences in the national office have formed the framework and perspective for developing an alcohol safety education program. Emphasis is placed upon the development of a communications plan, including defining objectives, identifying target audiences, and enlisting community support. The manual can be used to manage community alcohol safety education campaigns.

Descriptors: Alcohol Education/ Alcohol Abuse/ Accident Prevention/ Community Service Programs/ Community Support/ Drinking/ Program Descriptions/ Program Guides/ Safety Education/ Traffic Accidents/ Traffic Safety

Restructuring the Group Dynamics: Program for Low Level or Non-Readers.

This guide was prepared as an instructional tool for use with adults who are low level or nonreaders or Spanish speaking/reading and who are on probation because of traffic violation. The course is intended to provide basic information on alcohol and its relationship to driving and social living. The first part of the guide contains the curriculum outline developed to reflect the current thinking of Group Dynamics instructors, Division of Motor Vehicle Traffic Safety, and state consultants. The second part contains the student handout materials developed in English and Spanish at an adult basic education level of third or fourth grade for ease and understanding by students with low level reading skills. Student information materials are also available in audio cassette form for use by students with limited or no reading ability. Materials were field tested and refined for maximum effectiveness, although instructors using this curriculum guide are advised to update it periodically as new materials and ideas become available. (Author/RF)

Descriptors: Adult Basic Education/ Adult Education/ Adult Education Programs/ Alcohol Education/ Alcoholism/ Curriculum Guides/ Drinking/ Driver Education/ Illiterate Adults/ Resource Materials/ Spanish Speaking/ Traffic Safety
ED151779 CG012747
Alcohol Education for College Student Personnel.
North, Gary B., Ed.
National Association of Student Personnel Administrators, Detroit, Mich.
77, 26p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$2.06 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Geographic Source: U.S./Michigan
Student personnel professionals have long recognized and worked with the unique nature of student alcohol abuse problems on the college campus. Some abuses often observed are excessive consumption, use of alcohol as a means of socialization, strong peer pressure on others to drink, loud boisterous behavior, occasional slursions and damage, and, on some occasions, harassment, intimidation, and physical conflict with other people. Most youthful drinkers quickly develop moderate, controlled drinking behavior patterns and do not encounter serious problems with alcohol abuse. But the minority who cannot maintain self-control or who become dependent on alcohol create severe problems for themselves and for others who must deal with them in group social activities and residence group living situations. These people, and the constant influx of new students to our campuses each year, generate a never-ending challenge for student personnel professionals and students. We now recognize that the number of regular drinkers among the college-age population is increasing and that many students do develop serious, long-range alcohol abuse problems. This publication will provide a model; offer applicable easily utilized strategies for staff and students; and identify readily available low cost resources. (Author)
Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Alcoholism/ *College Programs/ College Students/ Health Education/ Higher Education/ Program Descriptions/ Resource Materials/ Student Behavior/ Student College Relationship/ *Student Personnel Services/ Student Problems/ Student Welfare

ED156944 CG012530
North Hastings Alcohol Clinic: A Rural Developmental Project Based on Local Coordination and A.R.F. Consultation.
Morgan, Don
77, 26p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$2.06 Plus Postage.
This study reports on a rural developmental project based on local coordination and Addiction Research Foundation (A.R.F.) community consultation. The purpose of the project is to develop addiction services and general community awareness in a small, northern, rural setting in Hastings County, Canada. The methods used are community consultation on a monthly visitation basis by the A.R.F. consultant. The Clinic and educational efforts have been the result of a coordinated effort between three local agencies and the A.R.F. consultant. The project has been in effect 12 months and is beginning to have some influence on the village and surrounding area. Most importantly, the consultation model is a training model which is ongoing and leaves the community with local professionals skilled in dealing with persons who are addicted to alcohol. The project will continue for a 12-month period and will emphasize professional training for those involved in staffing the Clinic. (Author)
Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Alcoholism/ *Consultation Programs/ *Drug Abuse/ Foreign Countries/ *Health Services/ Human Services/ Program Descriptions/ *Rural Clinics/ Rural Population/ Staff Improvement
Identifiers: *Canada (Hastings County)

ED156955G CG012550
Alcoholism: Development, Consequences, and Intervention.
Etces, Nada J.; Heimann, M. Edn
77, 332p.
Available from: C. V. Mosby Company, 11130 Westline Industrial Drive, St. Louis, Missouri, 63141; Price $9.95
Document Not Available from EDRS
This book is intended to contribute to the theoretical knowledge of alcoholism workers so that the needs of people with alcohol related problems may be met with greater understanding. Contributors to the book represent a variety of disciplines and address a broad spectrum of topics. Part One deals with developmental perspectives of alcoholism, including criteria for its diagnosis. Part Two focuses on the consequences of excessive alcohol on various body systems. Part Three deals with alcohol problems in special groups such as teenagers, women and American Indians. Part Four provides an array of interventions used in various stages of the illness and for family members. (Author)
Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Alcoholism/ *Counseling Programs/ *Drug Abuse/ *Etiology/ *Family Problems/ *Intervention/ Socially Deviant Behavior/ Textbooks
ED154293 CG012563
Sponsoring Agency: California State Office of Alcoholism, Sacramento.
Available from: Publication Sales, California State Dept. of Education, P.O. Box 271, Sacramento, CA 95802; price $1.00.
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$1.00.

Alcohol abuse has become the number one drug problem in the United States. In 1973 the California State Board of Education adopted guidelines for drug education programs in schools, and those guidelines can also be used with alcohol education programs. This document provides criteria by which individual schools, school districts, and communities can assess their alcohol education programs, and measure them against the California guidelines. (Author/FC)


ED154285 CG012472
Smoking and Health Experiments, Demonstrations, and Exhibits. Center for Disease Control (DHEW/PHS), Atlanta, Ga. 77 25p.
Report No.: DHEW-CDC-77-8313
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$1.67 Plus Postage.

This booklet of experiments was compiled from various teachers' guides in response to the many requests from students for help in preparing smoking demonstration and exhibits. The booklet is divided into three sections. Part 1 illustrates a number of experiments, most of which require some laboratory equipment. Part 2 includes a number of demonstrations which can be performed by one or two persons. Part 3 contains suggestions for exhibits. Teachers and students will find this a helpful resource for demonstrating the effects of smoking. (UL)

Descriptors: *Demonstration Projects/ Demonstrations (Educational)/ *Drug Education/ *Exhibits/ Guides/ *Health Education/ Laboratory Experiments/ Science Experiments/ *Smoking/ Tobacco

ED155097 Cu012343

76 7pp.: Publication is based on work done by the Christian Family Movement. Sponsoring Agency: National Inst. on Drug Abuse (DHEW/PHS), Rockville, Md.
Contract No.: 271-75-4032
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$1.03 Plus Postage.

This manual, with accompanying facilitator's guide, presents a program for drug education designed for use by groups of families led by volunteer facilitators. The program offers an approach toward building better communication and understanding among family members. The program consists of six group sessions based on learning experiences emphasizing communication skills. For each session the participant's manual includes readings, exercises, assignments, discussion questions and suggestions for role playing. Appendix provides necessary background information: a brief history of drugs and drug use, a brief pharmacology of selected drugs, and a glossary of medical/scientific terms. The facilitator's guide includes instructions for each session, specific suggestions for group discussion techniques and a number of role-playing situations. Audiovisual materials are available, and the appendix includes a list of NIMH lending libraries. (DGW)


ED155199 Cu012283
A Family Program for the Prevention of Chemical Dependence with Group Facilitator Guidelines.

83 8pp.: Publication is based on work done by the Christian Family Movement.
Sponsoring Agency: National Inst. on Drug Abuse (DHEW/PHS), Rockville, Md.
Contract No.: 271-75-4032
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$1.03 Plus Postage.

This manual, with accompanying facilitator's guide, presents a program for drug education designed for use by groups of families led by volunteer facilitators. The program offers an approach toward building better communication and understanding among family members. The program consists of six group sessions based on learning experiences emphasizing communication skills. For each session the participant's manual includes readings, exercises, assignments, discussion questions and suggestions for role playing. Appendix provides necessary background information: a brief history of drugs and drug use, a brief pharmacology of selected drugs, and a glossary of medical/scientific terms. The facilitator's guide includes instructions for each session, specific suggestions for group discussion techniques and a number of role-playing situations. Audiovisual materials are available, and the appendix includes a list of NIMH lending libraries. (DGW)

ED150520  CG012191
Early Identification: The Key to Successful Occupational Alcohol Programs.
McLatchie, Brian H.
77  8p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$1.67 Plus Postage.
This paper describes the Early Identification Programme, which was designed to increase the efficiency of identifying problem drinkers in the work place. The program revolves around a booklet called "Yes I Drink—Should I Be Concerned?" Each individual uses it to evaluate his own alcohol involvement. After that, groups of employees meet with their supervisor and union representatives to review the booklet and discuss company policy in regard to alcohol problems. More information is available from the author of this paper upon request. (Author/EDS)
Descriptors: Alcohol Education/Alcoholism/Drinking/Employee Relationship/Health Education/Industrial Relations/Program Descriptions/Social Problems Identifiers: Canada

ED150518  CG012185
Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba: Student Match Program. Program Review 1976/77.
77  8p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$1.67 Plus Postage.
This paper presents a Canadian program aimed specifically at 7-10 year old children who are not yet heavily or directly involved in the use of solvents or alcohol, who represent a high-risk group. It uses a valuable community resource—high school students—and operates on a minimal budget. The intention is to provide a stable, ongoing relationship between the child and a high school student, and through this relationship provide alternatives to potential alcohol and drug abuse. (PFS)
Descriptors: Alcohol Education/Children/Drug Abuse/Drug Education/Health Education/High School Students/Interpersonal Relationship/Program Descriptions/Socially Deviant Behavior
Identifiers: Canada (Winnipeg)
of Care: Detoxication, Out-Patient. These which form the basis for the program used for the guidelines is extensively described. This format is composed of six key questions, the answers to which form the basis for the three main components of a System of Care: Detoxification, Out-Patient, and Residential Services. These questions are: (1) What is the rationale for this program? (2) What are the program objectives and goals? (3) Who is the client? (4) What happens to the client in treatment? (5) What is the staff organization and how does it function? and (6) What is the referral pathway and the follow-up procedure? These questions may also be used as guides for staff development and for program assessment. These questions may also be used as guides for staff development and for program assessment.

ED150046 CG012200
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$2.06 Plus Postage.
This description documents the process of the implementation of a System of Care in British Columbia, 1973-1977. Several mechanisms of implementation are described, including the Monitoring System, Fiscal Accountability, Program Liaison, Program Guidelines, Program Description Manual, Classification System, Funding Agreement, and Regionalization. The emphasis is on the process of consultation with line staff. Generation of descriptions of components of the System of Care from the programs already in existence are discussed. The format for thinking about how programs used for the Guidelines is extensively described. This format is composed of six key questions, the answers to which form the basis for the three main components of a System of Care: Detoxification, Out-Patient, and Residential Services. These questions are: (1) What is the rationale for this program? (2) What are the program objectives and goals? (3) Who is the client? (4) What happens to the client in treatment? (5) What is the staff organization and how does it function? and (6) What is the referral pathway and the follow-up procedure? These questions may also be used as guides for staff development and for program assessment. (Author/MF)

ED148751 SP011959
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$1.07 Plus Postage.
This document is an abstract of a speech delivered before the American School Health Association, and is an extended outline of a two-credit-hour undergraduate pilot course for teacher trainers in "Smoking and Health." The pilot course was developed to help future teachers deal more effectively with the problems of smoking education. Included in the course were presentations regarding substances in tobacco smoking and their immediate effects, tobacco as it relates to cancer, cardiovascular disease, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and certain other diseases, tobacco and illness, tobacco and disability, dissenting opinions, who smokes and why, giving up smoking, government responsibility, efforts to reduce smoking, and nonsmokers' rights. Specifically, the project sought to: (1) identify materials on smoking and health; (2) determine the extent of university support for such a program; (3) establish a basis for granting academic credit in the course; (4) evaluate student needs in the area; and (5) examine the replicability of the project. Indicating the successful attainment of these goals were such factors as continued offering of the course for academic credit, support by the university, attitudes of student participants, interest expressed by other institutions, and the development of a textbook on smoking and health. (MSB)

ED149254 CG012200
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$2.06 Plus Postage.
This description documents the process of the implementation of a System of Care in British Columbia, 1973-1977. Several mechanisms of implementation are described, including the Monitoring System, Fiscal Accountability, Program Liaison, Program Guidelines, Program Description Manual, Classification System, Funding Agreement, and Regionalization. The emphasis is on the process of consultation with line staff. Generation of descriptions of components of the System of Care from the programs already in existence are discussed. The format for thinking about how programs used for the Guidelines is extensively described. This format is composed of six key questions, the answers to which form the basis for the three main components of a System of Care: Detoxification, Out-Patient, and Residential Services. These questions are: (1) What is the rationale for this program? (2) What are the program objectives and goals? (3) Who is the client? (4) What happens to the client in treatment? (5) What is the staff organization and how does it function? and (6) What is the referral pathway and the follow-up procedure? These questions may also be used as guides for staff development and for program assessment. (Author/MF)
ED188044 EC103085
 Sociological Health Problems: Individualized Incentive Program Modules for Physically Disabled Students for Grades Kindergarten through Twelve. Teacher's Edition. Reggio, Kathryn D.; And Others Human Resources Center, Albertson, N.Y. 74p.; For related information, see EC 103 068 - EC 103 088 and EC 101 565
Sponsoring Agency: Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

ED147701 ED147701
Curriculum Guides/ Drug Education: Elementary Secondary Education/ Health Activities/ *Physically Handicapped/ Smoking

ED17731 CC012009

Sponsoring Agency: Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

ED147701 G012046

ED17731 CC012009

Sponsoring Agency: Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

ED147701 G012046

ED17731 CC012009

Sponsoring Agency: Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
This instructional program, developed by the National Public Services Research Institute, is designed for implementation in the pilot program to simulate the kinds of interactions youth experience when making decisions to drink or not to drink. The teacher manual provides background and administrative information on the program as well as guidance on requirements, strategies, and procedures for conducting instructional activities. The guide is presented through a set of administrative guidelines and instructional guidelines. It is to be used with a Student Manual. (Author) Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Class Activities/ *Drinking/ *Driver Education/ *Safety Education/ Secondary Education/ Teaching Guides/ Traffic Safety

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Alternatives---One Approach to Drug Education. Dohner, V. Alton 73 67p. EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$3.50 Plus Postage. This publication attempts to produce greater understanding of the complex problems of drug abuse and drug dependence. The major emphasis for prevention is through helping children develop to a healthy maturity. Section One discusses various approaches to drug education (scare and fear, matter-of-fact, styles of use and motives, society and continuum use, and alternatives to drug abuse). Section Two discusses motives for using mood-altering drugs (curiosity, imitation, peer pressure, well-being, instant achievement, relaxation, recreation, psychological support, rebellion, insight, etc.) Section Three discusses alternatives to drug abuse (meaningful relaxation, work and vocational skills, personal awareness, social-political involvement, etc.) The final section briefly discusses a program of family living courses as they should be presented to various grade levels in school. Appendix includes a list of various drugs and stimulants, and a short glossary of relevant terms. (PFS) Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment)/ Alcohol Education / *Drug Abuse/ *Drug Addiction/ *Drug Education/ Elementary Secondary Education/ *Family Life Education/ Guides/ *Health Education/ Individual Development/ Social Problems/ Stress Variables

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Kids and Alcohol: Facts and Ideas about Drinking and Not Drinking. Finn, Peter; And Others 90 149p; For related documents see CG 011 892, CG 011 890. Sponsoring Agency: Office of Education (OHEW). Washington, D.C. Div. of Educational Technology. EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$1.67 Plus Postage. This student booklet is to be used in conjunction with the Teacher Manual and films of the Jackson Junior High series. It presents facts and illustrations on the use of alcohol, and is intended to aid young people in deciding whether or not to drink. The booklet is divided into the following parts: (1) Introduction; (2) Alcohol's Effects; (3) Kids and Drinking; (4) Drinking Problems; (5) Alcohol Crossword Puzzle; (6) For More Information About Alcohol; and (7) Glossary. (Author) Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Children/ *Decision Making/ *Drinking/ *Drug Education/ *Health Education/ *Junior High Schools/ Recreational Activities/ Socially Deviant Behavior/ Youth.

768p.; Contains some light print
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$1.67 Plus Postage.

This guide aims to encourage and support involvement of adults from all walks of life in an understanding and participation in alcohol education. It is one of a series of three units of curriculum and teacher's guides, the others designed for grades K-6 and 7-12. The guide is divided into six chapters: (1) Why should adults know about alcohol? (2) What should adults know about alcohol? (3) How should adult education about alcohol be taught? (4) Some suggested examples of adult education alcohol programs, (5) Alcohol content information for the instructor, and (6) Teaching resources (an annotated list of printed and audio-visual materials). The guide also includes the names and addresses of sources which provide free or inexpensive materials on alcohol. (PFS) Film.

Descriptors: Adults/Alcohol Education/Alcoholism/Community Programs/Drinking/Guides/Health Education/Instructional Materials/Resource Materials

A Teacher Manual for use with DIAL A-L-C-O-H-O-L: A Film Series for Grades Nine Through Twelve on Alcohol Education.
Finn, Peter; Lawson, Jane
768p.; For related documents see CG 011 808, CG 011 809, CG 011 810.
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$1.67 Plus Postage.

This guide is to be used in conjunction with the Teacher Manual and films of the DIAL A-L-C-O-H-O-L series. It presents facts and illustrations on the use of alcohol, and is intended to aid young people in making decisions about alcohol. The guide provides the following parts: (1) Introduction; (2) Enjoyment of Drinking; (3) Alcohol's Effects on the Mind and Body; (4) Drinking and Driving; (5) Problem Drinking and Alcoholism; and (6) Glossary. (Author/ELL)

Descriptors: Adolescents/Alcohol Education/Decision Making/Drinking/Drug Education/Elementary Secondary Education/Guides/Health Education/Recreational Activities/Socially Deviant Behavior/Youth
ED145342 CG011889
A Teacher Manual for Use with Jackson Junior High: A Film Series for Grades Five through Eight on Alcohol Education. Finn, Terri; And Others
Abt Associates, Inc. Cambridge, Mass. 75 44p.: For related documents, see CG 011 UBB, CG 011 890, CG 011 892. Spirit masters have been approved at end of document.
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$2.06 Plus Postage.
This Teacher Manual is designed to help the teacher use the four films with maximum effect. While students will learn a great deal just by viewing them, it is essential to involve students in preparatory and follow-up activities using the facts and issues presented in the films. The Teacher Manual provides the following materials to help use the films effectively: (1) learning activities which preview important points the films make, highlight easily missed points, and reinforce and expand on points which the films make; (2) information about alcohol and alcohol education; (3) resources for obtaining additional information about alcohol and alcohol education; and (4) spirit masters for student handouts to accompany selected activities. (Author)

ED144986 SD0010271
A Tri-Curriculum Approach to Learning: Health Education--Social Studies--Career Education. Levels One to Four/Grades One to Six. Quinn, Jeanette; And Others
75 344p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$18.07 Plus Postage.
The document presents an interdisciplinary unit of study for elementary students which combines social studies, health, and career concepts. The learning experiences are planned so that children will form the desired concepts on their own. Three five-week “learning centers” focus on the human body: food and nutrition; and alcohol, tobacco, and drugs. An introductory section contains charts which show the continuity of each center and the interrelatedness of the subject matter in social studies, health, and careers. For example, the five weeks spent studying the human body, students learn about the digestive system, role play the responsibilities of being a doctor, and compare the development of frogs and butterflies to simple human anatomy. Activities for this section include drawing, creative writing, filling in the blanks in short stories, looking at transparencies, making jigsaw puzzles of body parts, answering riddles, and explaining the activities in pictures of milkmen, dentists, and physical therapists. A bibliography lists all books, teacher's guides, cassette tapes, filmstrips, records, transparencies, and study prints which are needed to complete each of the three learning centers. (AV)

ED143959 CG011746
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$4.67 Plus Postage.
This guide is one of a series of three units which include guides for K-6, K-12 and adult education. This one which focuses on K-6 discusses the following topics: (1) why alcohol education is important; (2) what should be taught about alcohol; and (3) how alcohol education should be taught. The guide also includes supplementary content information for the teacher as well as a resource list for potential use by the teacher. (CK)
An In-Camp Learning Program focuses on the specific needs of the out-of-school youth and adult migrant farmworker. Although drinking behavior is but one element of education, the program addresses other areas such as health and social services. In 1976, New York's In-Camp Learning Program served 400 migrant farmworkers in 15 camps in the counties of Livingston, Northern, and Wyoming. Those workers included mainly Southern black migrants, as well as Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and whites. The program's major goal was to help farmworkers master those tools of communication, thinking, and self-direction that will help them make those decisions critical to their daily and future lives. This guidebook presents general guidelines for developing an In-Camp Learning Program; outlines, the 1976 In-Camp Learning Program's basic educational needs, objectives, learning experiences, and evaluative procedures; summarizes the activities conducted at the various camps; discusses five teaching strategies used by the in-camp teachers and tutors, giving a sample lesson plan for each, and briefly describes various supportive services and programs. Appendices include a listing of the labor camps in New York, guidelines for personal conduct in working in the camps, listing of audiovisual equipment for in-camp use, a basic math inventory, program policies and procedures; a listing of the college assistance migrant programs and the High School Equivalency Programs in the U.S., and copies of various forms used in the program. (NQ)

Descriptors: Ability Identification/ Agricultural Laborers/ Alcohol Education/ Ancillary Services/ Arithmetic/ Black/ Educational Programs/ Educational Strategies/ Ethnic Groups/ Guidelines/ Health Services/ Labor Camps/ Lesson Plans/ Migrant Adult Education/ Mobile Educational Services/ N. E. O. Assessment/ Out of School Youth/ Program Evaluation/ Residential Programs/ Social Services/ Teaching Techniques

Identifiers: New York
ED142895 CG011628
Subject Area Bibliography on Education and Training About Alcohol. National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information
Subject Area: Education and Training About Alcohol. National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information
PUB Date: 1976
Report No.: ADM-76-272
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$1.67 Plus Postage.
The Grouped Interest Guides are produced by the Acquisition and Reference Services of the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information. Information received from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism is organized into designated areas. This guide lists publications in the general subject area of Education and Training About Alcohol. This Grouped Interest Guide (GIG) is a cumulative issue which brings together all materials from the four previous GIG series, as well as new entries. Bibliographic entries are annotated. Topics include Elementary Education Programs, Secondary Education Programs, Paraprofessional Training Programs, Professional Training Programs, Prevention, and General Readings. (Author/BP)
Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Alcoholism/ Annotated Bibliographies/ Drug Education/ *Educational Programs/ Elementary Secondary Education/ *Health Education/ Professional Training/ Resource Guides/ *Social Problems

ED142894 CG011627
Selected Publications on Education and Training About Alcohol. National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information
The national Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information (DHEW/PHS), Rockville, Md. Dec. 1976. 13p.; For related documents, see CG 011 528
Report No.: DHEW-ADM-76-272
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$1.67 Plus Postage.
The Grouped Interest Guides are produced by the Acquisition and Reference Services of the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information. Information received from the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism is organized into designated areas. This Guide lists publications in the general subject area of Education and Training About Alcohol. This Grouped Interest Guide (GIG) is a cumulative issue which brings together all materials from the four previous GIG series, as well as new entries. Bibliographic entries are annotated. Topics include Elementary Education Programs, Secondary Education Programs, Paraprofessional Training Programs, Professional Training Programs, Prevention, and General Readings. (Author/BP)
Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Alcoholism/ Annotated Bibliographies/ Drug Education/ *Educational Programs/ Elementary Secondary Education/ *Health Education/ Professional Training/ Resource Guides/ *Social Problems

ED141733 CG011580
Finn, Peter; Platt, Judith
EDRS Price MF-$1.00 HC-$28.11 Plus Postage.
This curriculum manual on Alcohol and Alcohol Safety is designed as a teacher's guide for senior high level students. The topics covered are: (1) safety; (2) attitudes toward alcohol and reasons people drink; (3) physical and behavioral effects; (4) alcohol industry; (5) interpersonal situations; (6) laws and customs; and (7) problem drinking and alcoholism. Each topic is divided into a number of activities. Each activity is a self-contained learning experience which requires varying numbers of class periods, and focuses on one or more objectives. The particular skills developed by the activity, as well as methods for evaluating it, are provided. Activities are also organized by teaching methods: audiovisual, debates, discussion, drama, independent study, lectures, reading, science, and writing. (BP)
Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Alcoholism/ *Drinking/ Instructional Materials/ *Interpersonal Competence/ Laws/ Lesson Plans/ Secondary Education/ Senior High Schools/ *Social Attitudes/ *Social Behavior/ Teaching Guides


Sup. 77 143p.; For Volume I, see ED 076 999


Report No.: G01-HS-UQO-710

Contract No.: HSM-42-71-77


EDRS Price MF-$1.00 HC-$25.11 Plus Postage.

This curriculum manual on Alcohol and Alcohol Safety is designed as a teacher’s guide for junior high level students. The topics it covers are: (1) safety; (2) attitudes toward alcohol and reasons people drink; (3) physical and behavioral effects; (4) interpersonal situations; (5) laws and customs; and (6) problem drinking and alcoholism. Each topic includes a number of activities which are self-contained learning experiences requiring varying numbers of class periods and focusing on one or more objectives. The particular skills developed by each activity, as well as methods for evaluating it, are provided. Activities are also organized by teaching methods: art, audio-visual, debates, discussion, drama, independent study, lectures, reading, science, and writing.

Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Alcoholism/ *Drinking/ *Instructional Materials/ Interpersonal Competence/ *Junior High Schools/ Laws/ Lesson Plans/ *Social Attitudes/ *Social Behavior/ Teaching Guides

ED146180 CG011461

Alcohol Education: Curriculum Guide for Grades 7-12.

New York State Education Dept., Albany. Bureau of Drug Education.

7p. 144p.; For related document, see CG 011 462

EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$7.35 Plus Postage.

This curriculum guide is designed as an interdisciplinary resource on alcohol education for teachers of Grades 7-12. Developmental traits are discussed, and objectives and teaching activities are presented. The following topics are covered: (1) the nature of alcohol; (2) factors influencing the use of alcoholic beverages; (3) alcohol effects on people; (4) the social responsibility for the control of the use of beverages; and (5) the social responsibility for the treatment of individuals. A division is made between Grades 7-9 and 10-12, with each set of three grades considered separately.

(Author/JLL)

Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Alcoholism/ *Drinking/ *Health Education/ *Secondary Education/ Socially Deviant Behavior/ Teaching Guides

ED140929 CG011429


Hewitt, Keith

National Inst. on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (DHEW/PHS), Rockville, Md.

7p. 143p.; Pages 103A and 116 of the original document are copyrighted and therefore not available.

Report No.: DHEW-ADM-36-36


EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$7.35 Plus Postage.

This Whole College Catalog tries to encourage free thinking and experimentation regarding alcohol abuse prevention. The aim was to make it as comprehensive, interesting, understandable, provocative, and useful as possible. Each section is a separate unit that can be used independently to meet distinct needs. Part One presents a general overview of such topics as campus attitudes and behaviors concerning alcohol, needs assessment, planning, implementation and evaluation, resources and referral. Part Two offers both specific and nonspecific strategies, and a section on descriptions of programs and projects operating on various campuses around the country.

(Author/JLL)

Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Alcoholism/ *College Students/ *Drinking/ *Drug Abuse/ *Prevention/ Program Descriptions/ Program Guides
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. Five hundred eighty-seven participants attended from 49 states and Puerto Rico. The materials and concepts were introduced to 14,293 teachers and 1,945 administrators by the 133 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 10 NHTSA regions showed much interest and action except when it was delimited or postponed by unavailability or slow delivery of the curriculum materials from the Government Printing Office. (Author)

Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ Curricular/ *Educational Innovation/ *Experimental Curriculum/ Program Descriptions/ Safety Education/ Secondary Education/ *Student Centered Curriculum/ Teacher Education/ Traffic Safety/ Workshops
A major goal of the project was to secure improved treatment resources for alcoholics and their families within family service agencies. The project sought changes in the following areas: (1) attitude change, (2) information transfer, (3) increase in effectiveness, and (4) more open administrative policy. After two training periods, a similar amount of positive attitude change was generated in each of the training groups. The pattern of change on a number of measures seemed directly related to the practice of the two groups of trainees. Results also indicate that positive attitude change occurred among staff members who did not participate in the program. However, this change was reflected in their practice measures only in a few instances. Individual, group and agency characteristics may be useful in explaining certain differences in direction and magnitude of change; however, the major outcome—an intervention was introduced and a desired change occurred after this intervention—continues to stand. There are indications that over time the change on some significant variables begins to taper off and the trainees' awareness of the gains they made in training increases. It is suggested that additional input is required to maintain change and sustain momentum created by the project. (Author)

Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ Alcoholism/ *Behavior Change/ *Changing Attitudes/ *Clinics/ *Community Agencies (Public)/ Counseling Effectiveness/ Counselor Attitudes/ Counselor Training/ *Family Counseling/ Information Dissemination/ Project Training Methods
This book examines human health "behavior as a lifelong process of adaptation and response to internally and externally demanding environments." Beginning with conception, this book follows the family life cycle from "need to bed" and beyond. From considerations of conception it moves to birth, growth and development, disease, lifestyle, environment, chronic disease, and death, and finishes on a positive note with a chapter on the future of quality of life. The opening chapter, entitled "Welcome to Earth: The Seed Is Sown," is followed by one that examines the complex interaction of heredity and environment. Chapters on smoking, drinking, drug taking, dating, and making love. They are examined as complex interactions between youth and various groups demanding their allegiance. This is followed by chapters dealing with marriage, family, and population. Following the life style cycle approach, the next few chapters deal with consumerism, nutrition, weight control, noncommunicable disease, environment, and health care delivery systems.

Finally, the subjects of dealing with aging, death, and coping with death are examined. Internationally in scope, this text provides information on Canadian as well as American health practices. A glossary of terms relating to the book is included. (SK)

Descriptors: Adjustment (to Environment)/ Adolescence/ Birth Rate/ Contraception/ Death/ Disease Control/ Disease Rate/ Drinking/ Drug Education/ Environment/ Family (Sociological Unit)/ Health Education/ Health Guides/ Health Needs/ Life Style/ Marriage/ Mental Health/ Population Growth/ Sex Education/ Smoking/ Textbooks

The guide proposes an elementary through high school program encompassing many aspects of traffic safety. Chapter 1 presents definitions, instructional goals, behavioral objectives, and K-6 traffic safety concepts coupled with student performance indicators. Various elements of program administration are covered in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 includes concept and student performance indicator charts for a traffic safety curriculum designed to inculcate desirable driver behavior in students. The five program sections are the driving task, the readiness task, highway emergencies, transportation systems, and improvement tasks. Use of instructional media and programs for the handicapped are described in the next two chapters. Chapter 4 outlines motorcycle safety education and contains a chart of concepts and student performance indicators for motorcycle operation. Similar charts are included for Chapters 7 and 8 which deal with alcohol and drug abuse and air pollution. Appendices are: a list of events in the history of vehicular traffic, a chart of action words and phrases for use in driver training (grupped by concept with description or activity and teaching tips), California Laws and Regulations affecting traffic safety education, and forms for use in driver education. A 124-item reference list of books and audiovisual materials concludes the guide. (Author/MS)

Descriptors: Alcohol Education/ Behavioral Objectives/ Curriculum Guides/ Driver Education/ Drug Abuse/ Drug Education/ Elementary Secondary Education/ Handicapped Students/ Instructional Media/ Program Administration/ Program Descriptions/ Safety Education/ State Curriculum Guides/ Teaching Techniques/ Traffic Safety Identifiers: California/ Motorcycle Safety
ED123334 CE005117

Human Resources Research Organization, Alexandria, Va.
Aug 71 303p.; Figure 4.2 may not reproduce in microfiche due to small size of type; For the Instructor's Guide, see CE 005 117; For the Leader's Management Workshop Proceedings, see ED 114 472.


Contract No.: DOT-HS-003-4-003

EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$5.16 Plus Postage.

The handbook is part of a series that provides project directors with a comprehensive guideline for the management of Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAP). It also serves as a reference on the background knowledge, procedures, and general information needed for organizing, planning, project control, evaluation, and implementation. Chapter 1 outlines the nature of the alcohol problem as it relates to highway safety and reviews the alcohol countermeasures program concept. Chapter 2 describes the organization and administration functions and related areas with which the ASAP director will be concerned. Chapter 3 discusses the six countermeasure activity areas (treatment, education, judicial, legislative and regulatory, licensing and regulation, and public information and education) with emphasis upon each functioning within its own milieu, providing the director with sufficient knowledge of each countermeasure activity area to enable him to understand problems and considerations leading to the integration and coordination of project countermeasures into ASAP. Chapters 4 and 5 analyze the planning and project control of ASAP management. The evaluation function and its importance to the ASAP are discussed in Chapter 6. Chapter 7 describes some of the considerations and concerns of the project director for the continuation of a successful project activities. The lengthy appendix includes a resource list.

(Adviser/EC)


Identifiers: *Alcohol Safety Action Projects

ED123333 CE005118

Human Resources Research Organization, Alexandria, Va.
32p.; For the Project Director's Handbook, see CE 005 117; For the Leader's Management Workshop Proceedings, see ED 114 472.


EDRS Price MF-$0.93 HC-$5.06 Plus Postage.

The instructor's guide is part of a series designed to help project directors in the management of Alcohol Safety Action Projects (ASAP) through management workshops. Workshops will discuss certain phases of the ASAP including National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) organizational and supportive efforts, countermeasures, administration, and evaluation projects. A Checklist for conducting the workshop is provided in the form of suggestions for activities before, during, and after the workshop. Five units for workshop training suggest teaching units concerned with the following areas: NHTSA countermeasures programs, countermeasures, administrative support, evaluation, and workshop summary. Each unit provides outlined information on the type of presentation, time allotted, training aids needed, references, objective, and suggested instructor aids. A summary of responses from 25 participants in a previous ASAP workshop is included. (EC)


Identifiers: *Alcohol Safety Action Projects
Guidebook: InCamp Education for Migrant Farmworkers.
Lynch, Robert; Smith, Mona
Mar 76 113p.
Available from: Geneva Migrant Center, State University-College, Geneva, New York 14454. 443.00 post.

An In-Camp Learning Program focuses on the specific needs of the out-of-school youth and adult migrant farmworker. Although its primary intent is that of education, other areas such as health and social services are addressed. In 1975, New York's In-Camp Learning Program focused on the assessed and expressed educational needs of approximately 400 migrant farmworkers in 15 camps in the counties of Livingston, Steuben, and Wyoming.

Its major goal was to help these workers master those tools of communication, thinking, and self-direction that will help them make those decisions critical to his daily and future life. A teaching team consisting of a male and female instructor, a tutor, and a migrant aide served each camp. The program director assisted the professional and tutorial staffs to develop relevant educational materials, supervised the teaching teams in the camps, and met on an individual or team basis to discuss any needs. The staff was educated as to other programs and agencies to which migrants with special needs could be referred. This guidebook presents the general guidelines for developing an In-Camp Learning Program; outlines the 1975 In-Camp Learning Program's basic educational needs, objectives, learning experiences, and evaluative procedures; summarizes the activities conducted by the teaching teams in the various camps; and briefly describes various supportive services and programs.

Descriptors: Agricultural Laborers/ Alcohol Education/ Ancillary Services/ Educational Alternatives/ Educational Programs/ Guidelines/ Labor Camps/ Migrant Adult Education/ Migrant Education/ Mobile Educational Services/ Out of School Youth/ Program Descriptions/ Program Development/ Residential Programs/ Social Services

Identifiers: New York

Training Responsible Drinking with College Students.
Marlatt, G. Alan
Sep 75 14p. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association (83rd, Chicago, Illinois, August 30-September 2, 1975); Parts of text may be of marginal legibility due to quality of original document

EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$1.67 Plus Postage

This paper provides a description of a program designed to teach responsible drinking practices in a college student population. The aim of this program is to prevent problem drinking or alcoholism in students who report concern about their drinking behavior, and volunteer to participate in a treatment-prevention program aimed at controlling their drinking patterns and rates. It is not recommended for those individuals who might be diagnosed as alcoholic, but only for those who show developing signs of a drinking problem, and who reject the requirement of total abstinence as a treatment goal. Research is presented which provides background support for the prevention program, based on a behavioral model of drinking behavior. A number of specific treatment techniques are described as components of the program, including aversion therapy, assertive training, blood-alcohol level discrimination training, and relaxation training. This paper provides only an overview and description of the program, and no follow-up data are presented. (Author)

Descriptors: Alcohol Education/ Behavior Change/ College Students/ Drinking/ Methods/ Prevention/ Program Descriptions/ Self Control/ Speeches

Identifiers: New York

ED119093 CG010402
ED119051 CG0010357
Doing Drug Education: The Role of the School Teacher. Southern Regional Education Board, Atlanta, Ga. 75. 32p.
Sponsoring Agency: National Inst. on Drug Abuse (DHEW/PHS), Rockville, Md.
Report No.: DHEW-ADM-75-232
Available from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock No. 017-024-00400-0, $0.80)
EDRS Price MF-$0.70 HC-$6.97 Plus Postage
Enhancing Drug Education in the South was a project conducted by the Southern Regional Education Board in 1971-74. The project held regional conferences that brought together people in the SREB region with State-level responsibility for planning alcohol and drug education programs in an effort to find solutions to common problems such as coordination and program evaluation. SHEB convened a task force of eight people with expertise in teaching and in preparing teachers for drug education. The task force first met early in April 1972 to determine what kinds of skills students need to live successfully in a drug-oriented society, and what classroom activities would be most effective in meeting these needs. With this as a basis, the second session, held at the end of April, concentrated on determining the competencies—knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes—needed by a teacher who would carry out the activities. This report reflects the deliberations of the two workshops that focused on teaching for the role of drug educator in schools. The objective of these two sessions was not to design a curriculum or training program, but rather to determine what competencies a teacher needs to serve as an effective drug educator. Furthermore, the task force defined "drug educator" as a role that any teacher might assume, whether his primary assignment be English, social studies, science, or health. (Author/HMV)
Descriptors: Alcohol Education/ Drug Education/ Elementary Secondary Education/ Program Descriptions/ Regional Programs/ Southern States/ Teacher Education/ Teacher Role
Identifiers: Enhancing Drug Education in the South Project

ED118063 CG0010232
Sponsoring Agency: National Inst. on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (DHEW/PHS), Rockville, Md.
Report No.: DHEW-ADM-75-233
Available from: Books Division, U.S. Jaycees, "Box 7," Tulsa, Oklahoma 74120 (Participant's Workbook, sales catalog number 747-8, $1.00 each; Chairman's Guide, sales catalog number 753-8, $0.50 each; quantity discounts available)
EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$3.32 Plus Postage
These two booklets comprise a new program by the Jaycees called Operation THRUSHOLD. Patterned after the U.S. Jaycees Family Life Development Program, these booklets focus primarily on prevention. They employ a group discussion format to elicit responses from people on how we influence and teach children. The responsible use and nonuse of alcohol is given special emphasis. All in the Family can be read alone, can be used by parent and child, or employed as a participant's workbook in a relaxed, informal group discussion setting. (Author/HMV)
Descriptors: Alcohol Education/ Alcoholism/ Drinking/ Drug Abuse Guides/ Health Education/ Parent Education/ Program Descriptions
Identifiers: Operation THRUSHOLD

ED114756 CG0010220
Drugs and Drug Abuse: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Controlled Dangerous Substances (A Supplement to the Course of Study for Science, Grade 7). Bulletin No. 278; and Bibliography and Teacher Packet, Bulletin No. 278-A. Montgomery County Public Schools, Rockville, Md. 75 127p.
Report No.: Bull-278-Bull-278-A
EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$6.97 Plus Postage
The primary bulletin outlines a teaching program for seventh-grade students on drugs and drug abuse, and is designed to supplement the school science curriculum. The program is directed towards providing factual information about various drugs and appropriate techniques that the teacher needs. It also provides appropriate learning experiences for the student. Stress is placed on the physical nature of the drugs and their physiological effects on the human body. It is hoped that this approach will ensure that students will become aware of the effects of drug abuse on the individual, his family, his community and society as a whole. Suggestions are offered as to potential community resources that could be utilized as consultants and guest speakers. The guide is organized into two sections for each drug: a teacher information section and a teaching unit. The supplementary bulletin contains a bibliography of drug literature. Tests for students, tables of drug characteristics, slang and technical terms, drug abuse symptoms, and Maryland laws on drug abuse. (NG)
ED114472 CE005118

- Proceedings of Management Workshop for Alcohol Safety Action Program Leaders
- Jun 71 21p.; Edited transcript from a Workshop (Warrenton, Virginia, June 13-18, 1971); Portions of the illustrative material may not reproduce well in microform;
- For the Report of the Project, see CE 005 515; For the Instructor's Guide see CE 005 116; and for the Project Director's Handbook, see CE 005 117
- EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$0.78 Plus Postage

The workshop for Alcohol Safety Action Program administrators was held to help prepare project directors in the management of their projects and to identify their responsibilities and job tasks. It was also attended by National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) representatives to help in the direction of the ASAP program. The full texts are included of the following papers and panel reports: NHTSA Countermeasures Program, National Program, Research and Development, Chemical Testing, Identification of Problem Drinkers, Prototype Community Demonstration Programs on Reducing the Drinking Driver, Public Education Programs, NHTSA Legislative Program, Liaison—Public and Private Organizations, State and Community Programs, Action and Evaluation, The ASAP Detailed Plan, Evaluation Aspects of Detailed Plan, Law Enforcement Support for ASAP Programs, Judicial Support of ASAP, The Adjudication System, The Current Status of the Treatment of Alcoholism, Introduction to Seminar on Rehabilitation, Panel on Rehabilitation, The National Institute of Mental Health Program, Driver Licensing Countermeasures, Public Education Seminar, Contract Administration and Financial Management, Roadside Surveys, Evaluation Experiences and Relationships in the ASAP, ASAP Leaders/Experience Panel, Project Descriptions of New ASAPs, and Workshop Summary, (EC)

Descriptors: Accident Prevention/ Administrator Education/ *Alcohol Education/ *Alcoholism/ *Conference Reports/ Law Enforcement/ Program Descriptions/ Program Planning/ Safety/ *Traffic Safety/ Workshops

Identifiers: *Alcohol Safety Action Project

ED010944 CE004268

- DUI: Driving While Intoxicated, Law Enforcement Training Project; Evaluation Aids: Packet and Media Log
- Curtin, James E.; Drewes Kuehn, Charles L.
- Michigan State Univ., East Lansing; Highway Traffic Safety Center
- Aug 74 17p.; For related documents, see CE 003 240, CE 003 517, CE 003 144; document index is misnumbered
- EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$0.24 PLUS POSTAGE

The evaluation packet was prepared for use in the Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Law Enforcement Training Course. A brief introduction explains the nature and use of the packet. Student evaluation materials consist of 150 test items, an assortment of student response cards for various course topics, and materials and procedures for conducting a controlled drinking exercise. The course evaluation form lists 30 statements about the course which respondents use to record their agreement or disagreement. The instructional aids log identifies and describes the 54 filmstrips, 11 video tapes, and 61 transparencies used in the course. (HRI)

Descriptors: Alcohol Education/ Course Evaluation/ *Drinking/ Evaluation Methods/ Job Training/ Law Enforcement/ Police/ Program Guides/ Resource Guides/ Student Evaluation/ Testing/ *Tests

Identifiers: *Police Training

ED110900 CE001007

- Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention Model Learning Systems: Preliminary Designs, Final Report
- Jacobs, Saul H.; Sutherland Learning Associates, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 16 May 74 76p.
- Sponsoring Agency: National Inst. on Alcoholism (DHEW/PHS), Rockville, Md.
- Report No.: PB-239-296

5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 (Order No.
PB-239-296, HC-$0.50, MF-$2.25)

Document Not Available from EDN

The final report on a project designed to develop a mod- learning system for alcohol abuse and alcoholism prevention contains format details of four specific programs. Each program is designed to obtain maximum success in reinforcing responsible behavior, to change irresponsible behavior, and to insure effective implementation in a variety of institutional settings. The four target populations specified are: (1) students in medical schools, (2) students in registered nurse training institutions, (3) Federal Civil Service Employees, and (4) elementary school students. A detailed description of each of the programs includes a breakdown of program components and component modules, plus a list of objectives and success criteria for module outcome. A comprehensive plan for field testing the learning system is also presented.

(Authors)

Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Alcoholism/ *Behavior Change/ Elementary Secondary Education/ Models/ *Prevention/ Program Descriptions/ *Systems Approach
Program of Studies, Health Education 7-12.
Fairfax County Schools, Va.
3 Sep 74 188p.; For related documents, see SP 009 312-314
EDRS Price MF-$0.76. HC-$5.91 PLUS POSTAGE

GRADES OR AGES: Grades 7-12. SUBJECT MATTER: Health Education-including a) personality development, b) disease prevention and control; c) tobacco; d) alcohol; e) drugs; f) personal health education; g) family life and sexuality; h) environmental, public, and world health; i) consumer health; and j) safety, first aid, and survival education. ORGANIZATION AND PHYSICAL APPEARANCE: Each chapter is broken down into an overview, a list of objectives, a list of major concepts, a content outline, a list of learning and evaluative activities, and a list of resources. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES: lists for both objectives and activities are included for each chapter. INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: References are listed for each chapter. STUDENT ASSESSMENT: No provision indicated. OPTIONS: None listed. (PB)

Descriptors: Alcohol Education/ Curriculum Guides/ Drug Education/ Family Life Education/ Health Education/ Nutrition Instruction/ Personality Development/ Safety Education/ Secondary Education/ Sex Education/ Smoking

Steps Towards Healthy Growth. Health Education Curriculum Guide; Grades 7-12.
Dippo, Jeanette, Ed.
Cortland-Madison Board of Cooperative Educational Services, Homer, N.Y.; Madison County Board of Cooperative Educational Services, Bouchville, N.Y.
Jan 75 149p.; First Edition; For related document, see SP 009 290
EDRS Price MF-$0.76. HC-$6.97 PLUS POSTAGE

Grades or Ages: Grades 7-12. Subject Matter: Health Education includes chapters covering the following: a) health status; b) nutrition; c) sensory perception; d) family life and sexuality; e) disease prevention and control; f) smoking and health; g) alcohol education; h) drug education; i) personality development; j) human sexuality; k) family life education; l) heredity and environment; m) environmental and public health; n) consumer health; and o) safety, first aid, and survival education. Organization: Each chapter is broken down into an overview, a list of objectives, a list of major concepts, a content outline, a list of learning and evaluative activities, and a list of resources. Instructional materials are listed for each chapter as references. No provision for student assessment is indicated. No options are listed. (PB)

Descriptors: Alcohol Education/ Curriculum Guides/ Dental Health/ Drug Education/ Elementary Education/ Family Life Education/ Health Education/ Intermediate Grades/ Nutrition Instruction/ Sex Education/ Smoking
meets specific needs. The guide concludes with a short section on alcoholism, giving common sayings or myths and the actual facts for each one. (ND)

Descriptors: Alcoholism/ *Activity Units/ Alcohol Education/ Family/ (Sociological Unit)/ Family Attitudes/ Family Life/ *Family Life Education/ Family Problems/ *Family Relationships/ Valuing/ Personal Values/ Resource Guides/ Self Concept/ Self Esteem/ *Values

Identifiers: *Youth Values Project

ED107550 S0009309
Valuing Youth, Leader's Notebook, Glashagel, Jerry; And Others
National Board of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, N.Y.; YMCA of Akron, Ohio.
Jan 75. 96p.: Cards used in the "Camping Section" have been reproduced in page form; For related document, see SO 008 310
Sponsoring Agency: National Inst. on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (DHEW/PHS), Rockville, Md.
EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$4.43 PLUS POSTAGE

This leader's notebook is an attempt to present value education tools for persons working with elementary and/or children in various YMCA settings. These tools are value education strategies designed to stimulate discussion by the children and to help create a learning environment. The strategies are presented in two ways. First, a series of basic strategies we call explaining strategies, choosing strategies, and linking strategies are organized around several fundamental value issues: cooperation, respect, self-awareness, achievement, and celebration. The second set of strategies, for specific value issues and value-laden settings, are organized around several special YMCA settings: an overnight, the Christmas holidays, camping, coaching, and the international scene. Finally the subject of alcohol use and abuse is dealt with through a series of strategies. This notebook also contains an explanation of value education theory and information on leadership training tools.

[Author/ND]

Descriptors: Achievement/ Alcohol Education/ Educational Environment/ *Educational Strategies/ Elementary Education/ *Leadership/ *Learning Activities/ *Outdoor Education/ Personal Values/ Resource Guides/ Self Concept/ Self Esteem/ *Values

Identifiers: *Youth Values Project
Alcohol Highway-Traffic Safety Workshop for Alcohol Rehabilitation and Treatment Personnel.

Walker, William; And Others


ED103299 CED004311

Alcohol Highway-Traffic Safety Workshop for Alcohol Rehabilitation and Treatment Personnel.

Walker, William; And Others


Activities include:

Project: Instructor's Manual. ED103720 CED003517

Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Law Enforcement Training

Project: Instructor's Manual. ED103720 CED003517

Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Law Enforcement Training Program has been developed to provide the alcohol enforcement officer training with working knowledge and skills which will enable him to effectively carry out his alcohol enforcement tasks. The instructor's manual has been prepared to serve as a text to assist the instructor in successfully teaching the DWI course. It contains the subject matter content for the course in syllabus form and includes references, equipment needed, materials for lessons, use of various media, and evaluation aids, and is cross-indexed with the student manual. Content is presented in its subject areas (orientation, alcohol and highway safety, preparing for alcohol enforcement task, detection of drinking driver--pre-arrest investigation, detection of drinking driver--arrest, pre-arrest investigation--accident, handling the drinking driver suspect, psychophysical testing (laboratory), chemical testing, experience in degenerative effects of alcohol, legal authority in alcohol enforcement, case presentation, testimony, course review, and student and course evaluation). Each subject area comprises three parts: (1) a cover page, (2) a lesson-plan for each unit subject, stating the unit objective; terminal objectives; references, materials; equipment; assignments; study questions; and specific learning activities. (Author/BP)

Descriptors: Alcohol Education/Alcoholism/ Course Content/Drinking/ Educational Objectives/Law Enforcement/ Learning Activities/ Lesson Plans/ Police/ Police Action/ Resource Materials/ Socially Deviant Behavior/ Teaching Guides/ Teaching Techniques/ Traffic Safety/ Training/ Units of Study (Subject Fields)

Identifiers: *Police Training
DUI Driving While Intoxicated Law Enforcement Training
Project: Student Course Guide
Carnahan, James E.; And Others
May 74 349p.; For Training Course Guide, see CE 003 240;
For Instructor's Manual, see CE 003 517; Course materials also include
packets of Instructional Aids and Evaluation Materials
Report No.: DOT-HS-334-3-645
EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$17.13 PLUS POSTAGE
The student manual has been prepared to serve as a workbook to assist the student officer in successfully completing the
Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Law Enforcement Training Course. It is organized under 16 subject headings:
orientation, alcohol and highway safety, preparation for
ED005469 CG009187
Alcohol and Health: New Knowledge.
Muller, Mark, Ed.
National Inst. of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), Rockville, Md.; Ohio State Board of Education, Columbus, Ohio.
Jun 74 242p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$12.05 PLUS POSTAGE
This second report to the Congress of the United States on Alcohol and Health concentrates on highlighting certain advances in knowledge gained about uses and misuses of alcohol in the last few years. It does not attempt to address all aspects of knowledge, and deliberately bypasses those areas in which new information may be developing but has not yet reached a sufficiently reportable level. This report offers: (1) an authoritative guide to understanding what scientists and scholars are currently studying and reporting, (2) a picture of current realities, and (3) a basis for thinking about problems related to alcohol and their possible solutions. This publication is not an authoritative guide for solving moral issues which belong in the realm of personal decision. Emphasis is given to the important and expanding role of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and its progress toward "programs for people." The legislative mandate for the states to produce a working, viable plan for the provision of alcoholism services has now been implemented in every state of the union, and this mandate is viewed as the most significant progress made in recent years to provide effective, quality treatment to every alcoholic person who needs it. (Author/PC)
Descriptors: Alcohol Education/ Alcoholism/ Conference Reports/ Federal Government/ Guidelines/ Information Dissemination/ Program Descriptions/ Scientific Research

ED009478 CG008890
Public Schools and Drug Education: Report of a Conference.
Wiggins, Xenia
Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga.
May 72 43p.
Sponsoring Agency: National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.
EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$1.95 PLUS POSTAGE
Descriptors: Alcohol Education/ Conference Reports/ Drug Abuse/ Drug Education/ Health Education/ Narcotics/ Program Descriptions/ School Responsibility/ Student Needs

ED012421 99 CG008928
Developing Curriculum for Education of Youth in Meeting Modern Problems.
Dayton Public Schools, Ohio.
Sep 73 26p.
EDRMS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$13.32 PLUS POSTAGE
The objectives of this program are to develop, field test, and evaluate a K-12 curriculum containing lesson objectives of the following types: (1) increased student knowledge of problems related to the use and misuse from the use and misuse of drug substances including alcohol and nicotine; (2) increased student understanding of human behavior; and (3) increased positive growth in student developmental attitudes in areas related to the use, misuse, and abuse of drug substances including alcohol and nicotine. During the project period, 15 elementary and secondary teachers from Ohio school systems were trained, and worked with curriculum and content specialists in the development of the curriculum. Subjects were 1,932 students drawn from all grade levels in five Ohio school districts. Student populations within each school system included urban, inner city, suburban, and rural. Treatment and control groups were established. Results indicate the project activities effectively improved participant behaviors and attitudes toward drugs. (Author)
Descriptors: Alcohol Education/ Behavior Change/ Curriculum Development/ Drug Education/ Educational Programs/ Health Education/ Program Descriptions/ School Systems/ Socially Deviant Behavior/ Teacher Role

ED005821 90 CG008288
Developing Curriculum for Education of Youth in Meeting Modern Problems.
Dayton Public Schools, Ohio.
Sep 73 26p.
Health Occupations: Grade B/ Cluster II

Cahoun, Olivia H.

District of Columbia Public Schools, Washington, D.C. Dept. of Career Development; Metropolitan Educational Council for Staff Development, Washington, D.C.


EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$1.58 PLUS POSTAGE

This curriculum guide for grade B, the document is devoted to the occupational cluster “Health Occupations.” It is divided into four units: the hospital, preventive medicine, drug use and abuse, and alcohol and tobacco. Each unit is introduced by a statement of the topic, the unit’s purpose, main ideas, facts, and a list of career opportunities (positions) available in that area. Next, the areas of language arts, mathematics, science, social studies, home economics, industrial arts, music, and physical education (when applicable) are subdivided into purpose, objectives, activities, materials, and notes with a statement relating these categories to the unit topic. The document is one of ten curriculum guides at the seventh and eighth grade levels presenting a career education emphasis. The teacher’s manual for the series is available as CE 001 041. The other guides are: consumer and homemaking (CE 001 042); communications and media (CE 001 043); fine arts and humanities (CE 001 044); construction and environment (CE 001 045); agri-business, natural resources, marine science (CE 001 046); public service occupations (CE 001 047); manufacturing, marketing, and distribution (CE 001 048); transportation (CE 001 050); and hospitality, recreation, and personal service occupations (CE 001 051). (AG)

Descriptors: Accident Prevention/Alcoholism/...
Preliminary Bibliography of Free and Inexpensive Materials on Alcoholism.

Sumalonia, Bernice

City Univ. of New York, N.Y. Hunter Coll.

Dec 72 90

EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$1.58 PLUS POSTAGE

This selected unannotated bibliography of material on alcoholism is divided into sections on bibliographies, books, courses of study and guidelines to classroom practices, gimmicks, packets of material, and pamphlets and leaflets. Also included are the sources of posters and addresses of resources. The materials listed are current and inexpensive with no single item exceeding $2.00. (Related document is SP 006 447.) (JA)

Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Bibliographies/ Books/ Curriculum Guides/ *Health Education

Proceedings of a Symposium on the Use of Group Procedures in the Prevention and Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Addiction

Guzda, George M., Ed.

Georgia Univ., Athens. Georgia Center for Continuing Education.

72 145p.

EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$5.70 PLUS POSTAGE

The theme of the fifth annual Symposium on Group Procedures was "The Use of Group Procedures in the Prevention and Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Addiction." Symposium participants included professionals in counseling; clinical, school, and educational psychology, psychiatry, and social work. In addition, invitations were sent to members of government, law enforcement, and the judiciary. The symposium consisted of the following sessions: a group therapy session; psychodrama intervention with drug addicts; behavior modification with alcoholics; a values-oriented approach to drug abuse prevention education; a game of confrontation with a view to changing the life style of the hard core addict; and the use of fantasy and Gestalt therapy with drug addicts.

(WS/Author)


Finn, Peter; Platt, Judith

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (DOT), Washington, D.C.; National Inst. on Alcohol Abuse and

Alcoholism (DHHS/PHS), Rockville, Md.


Report No.: DOT-HS-000-708


EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$5.70 PLUS POSTAGE

This curriculum manual for the elementary school level is the first in a series on alcohol and alcohol safety and is designed as a teacher's activities guide. Each activity provided is a self-contained learning experience which require varying numbers of class period and focuses on one or more objectives. Activities are numbered consecutively and are organized by alcohol topic areas: safety (general and interpersonal); attitudes toward alcohol and reasons people drink; effects; industry; and interpersonal (general, parents, and peers). Within each topic the activities are divided alphabetically by teaching method. These methods are art; audio visual; discussion; drama; including games and role plays; independent study, including interviews, polls, research, and teaching; lecture; reading; science; and writing. Each class period is clearly and concisely outlined for the teacher; core activity, objective, preliminary considerations, activities, variations and supplementary activities, and evaluation methods are provided and make the manual readily adaptable to the classroom. (See CG 007 774 and CG 007 775). (SES)

Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Alcoholism/ *Curriculum Guides/ Elementary Grades/ *Elementary School Curriculum/ Elementary School Teachers/ Elementary School Students/ Elementary School Teachers/ Health Education/ Learning Activities/ Manuals/ *Teaching Guides/ Teaching Methods

129
Alcohol and Alcohol Safety: A Curriculum Manual for Senior High Level. Volume I of II.

Finn, Peter; Platt, Judith


Report No.: DOT-HS-300-707

EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$17.13 PLUS POSTAGE

This manual is the third in a series of Alcohol and Alcohol Safety Curriculum Manuals for use by teachers and curriculum developers. Geared to the senior high school level, the objective of the manual is to promote responsible present and future decisions about alcohol use. Emphasis is placed on driver and pedestrian safety in consonance with the concern and out-of-school activities to be expected of this age group. The author suggests that the manual can be utilized in at least three different ways. First, individual high school teachers can develop their own tailor-made curriculum outlines by applying the curriculum development process to the curriculum index and the activities presented in the manual. Second, schools, state departments of education, health agencies or private education companies may use the manual to conduct community workshops. Third, the manual could be adapted to treat specific alcohol topics in depth. To cover varied student concerns, teaching styles, grade levels, and time constraints, the manual presents over 200 detailed classroom activities designed to achieve a variety of objectives covering all major areas of alcohol and alcohol safety. (See CG 007 775 and CG 007 776.)

ED068314 SE014714

Ohio State Dept. of Health, Columbus.

Sponsoring Agency: Public Health Service (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$4.43 PLUS POSTAGE

Enabling Teachers to Present a Detailed Unit on Smoking is an Objective of this Curriculum Guide. It organizes information, which, if made a relevant part of the student's experience, attempts to help him effectively resist the pressures to begin smoking. Seventeen units, arranged in sequential order, cover cardiovascular and respiratory systems, statistical data, lung cancer, physiological changes, social influences, aesthetic features, economics, advertising, and moral issues. Repetition and overlapping of content is intended to reinforce commitments resulting from previous instruction. Behavioral objectives, related concepts, content material, experiences or suggested learning activities, and resources and materials are arranged in column form for each unit. Opposite this information, appropriate grade level use is indicated; elementary, designating grades 1 and/or 6; junior high, specifically for grades 7 but including grades 6 and 5; and senior, primarily for grades 10 but also grades 11 and 12. Minimum time recommended for implementation of the units is five periods for elementary grades and three periods for upper grades. Appended material includes a checklist of facts related to cigarette smoking and health; vocabulary or terms; suggestions for smoking education in grades 1-4; scientific and social experiments; and suggestions for integrating smoking education with other subjects. (BL)


ED003103 SE013448

What Educators Can Do About Cigarette Smoking.
American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, Washington, D.C.
71 25p.

Sponsoring Agency: Health Services and Mental Health Administration (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.

Report No.: PH-106-67

Available from: NEA Publications Sales, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC Not Available from EDRS. PLUS POSTAGE

Examples of interesting experiences which have occurred in smoking education programs throughout the country are presented in condensed form to encourage active participation by educators in such programs. These experiences, together with guidelines for creating similar programs, are drawn from a four-year Leadership Development Project on smoking and health education funded by the National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health and conducted by the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation (AAHPER). The purpose of the project was to develop leadership opportunities at every level of education for individuals responsible for school health programs, to stimulate a higher degree of interdisciplinary and interagency cooperation in the implementation of programs in smoking and health education, and to initiate new programs and improve existing programs in smoking education in schools. Related activities or approaches are enumerated and grouped by: chapters; Making a Personal Commitment; Where AAHPER Stands on Smoking and Health; Teacher Training; Organizing a State or Local Conference; Programs Involving Youth in Decision-Making; Getting Commitments From Others; Innovative Programs and New Ideas; Using Local Media to Add Impact; and Where to Turn for Additional Resources. (BL)

Descriptors: *Activities / *Guides / Health Education / Leadership / *Program Development / *Smoking / Teacher Education / *Teacher Participation

ED058959 50002129

The Age of Majority: Guidelines for Local Districts.
Jul 71 20p.

EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$1.59 PLUS POSTAGE

By state law, the age of majority was lowered to 18 as of 1972. This pamphlet consists of general guidelines for curricula and school programs in response to questions regarding the implications of the new legislation. For example, school districts are requested to re-examine their civics courses in light of new voting age. It is also recommended that they incorporate within their curriculum structure a means by which students may acquire information about and an understanding of contracts as they apply to personal and real property and insurance; consumerism and economic theory; labor legislation and unions; criminal and civil law proceedings; mental commitment and medical treatment; and, alcohol and tobacco use. (DUB)


Identifiers: *Michigan
ED054108 SP007280
Guide on Smoking.
South Dakota State Dept. of Public Instruction, Pierre.
77p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$4.43 PLUS POSTAGE
GRADES OR AGES: Grades 5-12. SUBJECT MATTER: Smoking.
ORNIZATION AND PHYSICAL APPEARANCE: The guide has three
major parts--1) an outline of basic facts; 2) resource guide on
smoking and its relationship to health and disease, with
sample lesson plans and vocabulary; and 3) appendix, including
questionnaires, selected key facts on smoking, a sample
letter to parents, the Thompson smoking and tobacco knowledge
test, and a bibliography and list of resource materials. The
guide is mimeographed and staple-bound with a soft cover.
OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES: Objectives for teachers and
students are provided for grades 5 and 6, grades 7, 8, and 9,
and grades 10, 11 and 12. Suggested activities are given for
the same three sections, together with sample lesson plans.
INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: A brief bibliography is included
together with a list of educational materials for teachers,
students, general public, and students. STUDENT ASSESSMENT:
Suggestion for evaluation of grades 5 and 6 are included
which use the questionnaires. (MBH)
Descriptors: *Curriculum Guides/ *Elementary School
Curriculum/ * Grade 5/ Grade 6/ Grade 7/ Grade 8/ Grade 9/ Grade 10/ Grade 11/ Grade 12/ *Health Education/ *Secondary
Education/ *Smoking

ED051198 SP007263
Smoking and Health Guide for Elementary and Secondary
Schools.
Washington Office of the State Superintendent of Public
Instruction, Olympia.
69. 89p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$4.43 PLUS POSTAGE
GRADES OR AGES: Grades 4-12. SUBJECT MATTER: Smoking.
ORNIZATION AND PHYSICAL APPEARANCE: The guide is divided
into three sections, one each for intermediate grades, junior
high school, and senior high school. Each section is further
divided into units organized around "conceptual statements."
Units are laid out in four columns across two pages. Column
headings are "objectives," "outline of content," "sample
learning experiences," and "resources." The guide is
mimeographed and spiral-bound with a paper cover. OBJECTIVES
AND ACTIVITIES: Objectives listed for each unit are both
behavioral and attitudinal. Correlated with each list of
objectives is a wide variety of specific suggestions for
activities. In addition, an appendix contains descriptions of
five laboratory experiments which illustrate the properties
and effects of cigarette ingredients. INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:
Each unit contains a list of both print and audiovisual
materials to be used in conjunction with activities in the
unit. The appendix includes a 14-page list of books,
periodicals, pamphlets, posters, films, filmstrips, slides,
ED0401072 SE010979
Teaching Unit on Alcohol, Grades 1-12.
Murphy, Helen M.
Horseheads Central School District 1, N.Y.
70 14p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$1.58 PLUS POSTAGE
Alcohol—its use and abuse—is presented in this resource unit for grades four, five, and six. One of three units on alcohol, smoking, and drugs, this guide for teachers outlines information about the history of alcohol; types of alcohol and alcoholic beverages; physiological, psychological, and socio-economic effects of alcohol on people; and activities which will allow students to make intelligent decisions concerning the use of alcohol in everyday situations. A list of teaching aids and resources is also included. (UL)

Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ Alcoholism/ Health Education/ Instruction/ Resource Units/ Teaching Guides/ Units of Study (Subject Fields)

ED0401072 AC010032
Design for Heart Disease Prevention Programs.
New York State Education Dept., Albany, Bureau of Continuing Education Curriculum Services.
70 77p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$4.43 PLUS POSTAGE
In this teaching and curriculum guide for community health education, a design is suggested for a course that could help prevent premature deaths due to heart disease. The course communicates facts regarding the causes of cardiovascular diseases, and outlines opportunities for attaining the degree of physical conditioning essential to prevention. A model 30-week heart disease prevention course is charted. General aspects of the problem are discussed, followed by a section (optional) on how to test for risk factors. Other sections present concepts, facts, suggested approaches, and anticipated questions on such topics as the physiology of the heart and the effects of nutrition, smoking, and stress. Chapter references, mortality statistics, and a directory of New York State agencies interested in heart disease prevention, also appear. (LY)

Descriptors: *Adult Education/ Agencies/ Cardiovascular Diseases/ Health Education/ Nutrition/ Physical Fitness/ Preventive Medicine/ Smoking/ Statistical Data/ Stress Variables/ Tests/ Training Techniques
Identifiers: New York State
Bureau of Indian Affairs (Dept. of Interior), Washington, D.C.
Sep 65 45p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$1.95 PLUS POSTAGE

The growing problem of teenage drinking and alcoholism in the United States, especially among Indian segments of society, increases the necessity for adequate education concerning alcoholism. This document is prepared for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) schools to acquaint Indian students with social concepts of alcohol outside their cultural experience. It also attempts to acquaint students and teachers with the consequences of excessive alcoholic consumption. Although designed primarily as a curriculum guide for teachers and administrators, the document can be used as a text for students. It contains suggested activities for carrying out discussions concerning the responsibility of education and individual students in dealing with the problems of alcoholism. (DK)


EDO41323 CG005857

Teaching About Alcohol in Connecticut Schools - A Guide for Teachers and Administrators

Sander, William J.; Bloomberg, Wilfred


Report No.: Bull-No-99
EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$1.95 PLUS POSTAGE

Guidelines for secondary teachers involved in teaching about the use of alcohol are presented. Sections include (1) aims and objectives, (2) content, (3) facts about alcoholism, (4) suggested student activities and teaching procedures, and (5) methods of student evaluation. Selected teacher, student, and supplementary references are listed. Annotated lists of motion picture films and periodical literature related to alcohol education are also included. (AG)


EDO43064 CG005854


EDRS Price MF-$0.76 HC-$14.59 PLUS POSTAGE

These publications contain three of the topics for Strand II: Sociological Health Problems, which have been prepared as part of the kindergarten through twelve health syllabus revision project. The material included is intended for use in grades four through twelve. The topics covered are alcohol education, drugs and narcotics, and smoking. The booklets are set up in the following format: (1) reference or topic; (2) major understandings and fundamental concepts; (3) suggested teaching aids and learning activities; and (4) supplementary information for teachers. A bibliography including books, periodicals, films, and filmstrips, and pamphlets are given for each topic at each grade level. (KJ/Author)

Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Curriculum Guides/ *Drug Abuse/ *Elementary School Curriculum/ *Health Activities/ *Health Education/ *Health Programs/ *Junior High Schools/ Secondary Education/ Smoking/ Tobacco

EDO42520 RG00223

Alcohol and American Indian Students.

Boyce, George A.
NEEDS OF STUDENTS WITH AN ALCOHOL PROBLEM IN THEIR FAMILY.

WEIR, WILLIAM R.
American Personnel and Guidance Association, Washington, D.C.

A VOLUNTARY COUNSELING PROGRAM FOR STUDENTS IN FAMILIES WITH AN ALCOHOL PROBLEM WAS INSTITUTED AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL ALCOHOL EDUCATION PROGRAM IN THE SCHOOL. TO DETERMINE THE NEEDS OF THE PROGRAM, A STUDY WAS DONE COMPARING 317 STUDENTS WITH 65 STUDENTS DISPLAYING AN ALCOHOLIC PROBLEM IN THEIR FAMILY. THE STUDY CONCLUDED THAT BIOGRAPHICAL DATA SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN DEVELOPING A PROGRAM OF ALCOHOL EDUCATION. ALTHOUGH RESPONSES TO PERSONALITY INVENTORIES, SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL SCALES, AND ATTITUdINAL SCALES DISPLAYED SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN RELATION TO STUDENT INVOLVEMENT IN A FAMILY ALCOHOL PROBLEM, THE RETENTION OF ALCOHOL INFORMATION WAS NOT RELATED SIGNIFICANTLY TO INVOLVEMENT WITH THE PROBLEM. COUNSELING SESSIONS ALLOWED STUDENTS TO FREELY EXPRESS THEIR NEEDS AND FEELINGS BY USE OF EITHER A DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACH OR PROBLEM CENTERED APPROACH. THE COUNSELORS PRESENTED GENUINENESS, UNPOSSESSIVE WARMTH, AND EMPATHY. BOTH THE OBJECTIVE DATA AND A SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION INDICATED THAT THE COUNSELING PROGRAM WAS A VERY IMPORTANT PHASE OF THE OVER-ALL ALCOHOL EDUCATION PROGRAM. THIS PAPER WAS PRESENTED AT THE AMERICAN PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE (DETROIT, APRIL 1968). (CG)

Descriptors: *Alcohol Education/ *Alcoholism/ *Counseling Programs/ Family Relationship/ Student Problems
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*networkwide educational information system

*network of 16 Clearinghouses, each with a different educational focus

*system updated monthly with the latest educational information

*Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services

*Clearinghouse responsible for selecting and processing materials in the areas of the helping services and the preparation of professional and nonprofessional counseling personnel

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**CAPS**

*local and state workshops to familiarize participants with ERIC tools and materials

*CAPS Capsule, an annual newsletter, to acquaint you with new activities and publications of the Clearinghouse

*the Learning Resources Center, housing the complete ERIC collection, professional books, journals, newsletters and magazines related to CAPS's scope

*national workshops on selected topics of high current educational interest

*computer capability to help you with your search needs. CAPS can search over 40 databases, including ERIC, Psychological Abstracts, and NTIS. Minimum charge--$15; average single-data-base search cost--$20. Mail and phone inquiries welcome.

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*counselor training, development and evaluation

*student characteristics and environments

*family relationships

*career planning

*drug education/abuse

*counseling needs of special populations such as women, youth, dropouts, aged, incarcerated, widowed and divorced

FRIC/CAPS, 2108 School of Education, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. (313) 764-9492
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