

MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY
Scranton, Pennsylvania

DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM

DISTRIBUTED TO ALL STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES

SEPTEMBER, 2008

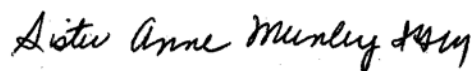
September, 2008

To All Students and Employees of Marywood University:

Attached is your copy of the Marywood University Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program. The program includes important information regarding the health risks associated with drug and alcohol abuse, the penalties for violation, area treatment centers, hotline services, upcoming seminars and a bibliography of suggested reading materials.

As a condition for receiving Federal funding or any other financial assistance under any Federal program, all institutions of higher education must implement a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program. This program and its success are of vital importance to the future of Marywood University. Your support of it will help to maintain a drug-free campus at Marywood.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sister Anne Munley, IHM".

Sister Anne Munley, IHM
President

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is twofold:

1. To communicate the concern Marywood University has for the health and safety of its students and employees; and
2. To comply with the DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE ACT OF 1988, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, and all other pertinent federal, state, and local regulations regarding substance abuse on campus.

COMPLIANCE

In order to comply with the law, the Drug Prevention Program must, at a minimum, include the following:

- (a) The annual distribution in writing to each employee, and to each student who is taking one or more classes for any type of academic credit except for continuing education units, regardless of the length of the student's program of study, of
 1. Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of controlled substances and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities;
 2. A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, State, or Federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of controlled substances and alcohol;
 3. A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
 4. A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students;
 5. A clear statement that the Institution of Higher Education will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, State and Federal law), and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section. For the purpose of this section, a disciplinary sanction may include the completion of an appropriate rehabilitation program.
- (b) A biennial review of the program to -
 1. Determine its effectiveness and implement changes to the program if they are needed; and
 2. Ensure that the disciplinary sanctions described in paragraph (a)(5) of this section are consistently enforced.

SCOPE

This policy shall apply to all students and employees of Marywood University.

DEFINITIONS

Employee means any faculty, staff, or student receiving a salary, wages, other compensation and/or stipend support from Marywood University.

Student means anyone taking one or more classes for any type of academic credit except for continuing education units, regardless of the length of the student's program of study.

POLICY

Marywood University prohibits the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees on its property or as part of any of its activities.

LEGAL SANCTIONS

Marywood University strives to promote the health and safety of its diverse population, protection of University property, prevention of abusive behavior related to drug and alcohol consumption, and the preservation of an environment conducive to scholarship and positive social interaction.

Therefore -

Any student who violates this policy will be subject to disciplinary action according to the process described in the Student Handbook up to and including discharge from the University.

Any employee who violates this policy will be subject to disciplinary action according to the process described in the respective handbook up to and including discharge from the University.

Within thirty (30) days of a conviction on drug charges, appropriate action will be taken up to and including termination of employment or discharge from the University. The University may require satisfactory participation in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, state, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.

IN SUPPORT OF THE POLICY ON DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION, MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY -

- A. Has a drug-free awareness program to inform its students and employees about the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse, and has available counseling, rehabilitation, and assistance programs.
- B. Will provide each student and employee with a copy of this policy and from time to time will publish this policy in appropriate publications.
- C. Will notify each student employee and each University employee that as a condition of employment each must abide by the terms of this policy.
- D. Will require any student or employee convicted of any criminal drug statute violation which has occurred on campus to provide his or her supervisor (in the case of a student, the Vice President for Student Life) with written notification within five days of the conviction.
- E. Will notify the appropriate federal agency within 10 days after receiving notice of criminal drug statute conviction.
- F. Will impose sanctions on, or require the satisfactory participation in a drug abuse assistance rehabilitation program by anyone so convicted.
- G. Will make every good-faith effort to continue to maintain a drug and alcohol free campus through implementation of this policy.

POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>POSSIBLE EFFECTS</u>
Alcohol	Toxic Psychosis, Neurologic and Liver Damage, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
Marijuana	Bronchitis, Conjunctivitis, Possible Birth Defects
Amphetamines	Loss of Appetite, Delusions, Hallucinations, Toxic Psychosis
Non-Prescription Stimulants	Hypertension, Stroke, Heart Problems
Cocaine	Loss of Appetite, Depression, Convulsions, Nasal Passage Injury, Heart Attack, Stroke, Seizure
Cocaine Free Base	Weight Loss, Depression, Hypertension, Hallucinations, Psychosis, Chronic Cough
Barbiturates	Severe Withdrawal Symptoms, Possible Convulsions, Toxic Psychosis
Methaqualone	Coma, Convulsions
Heroin	Addiction, Constipation, Loss of Appetite
Analogs of Synthetic Narcotics	Addiction, MPTP Induced, Parkinsonism
Morphine Codeine Oxycodone Meperidine Methadone	Addiction, Constipation, Loss of Appetite
Inhalants	Impaired Perception, Coordination, Judgment Toxicity from Solvent, Impurities
Nitrous Oxide	Kidney or Liver Damage, Peripheral Neuropathy, Spontaneous Abortion
LSD	May Intensify Existing Psychosis, Panic Reactions
Mescaline	Milder than LSD
MDA, MDE, MDMA, MMDA	Neurotoxic
Psilocybin	Milder than LSD
PCP	Psychotic Behavior, Violent Acts, Psychosis
Tobacco	Loss of Appetite, Addictive, Lung Cancer, Effects on Fetus

PHYSICAL SIGNS OF DRUG ABUSE

<u>Substance *</u>	<u>Physical Signs of Use/ Associated Paraphernalia **</u>	<u>Behavioral Signs of Use **</u>
Anabolic Steroids	Enlargement of muscle masses, weight gain, fluid retention, high blood pressure, atherosclerosis, increased plasma lipids, shrunken testes, liver disease, stroke, heart attack, death. Needles, syringes.	Stimulation, aggressive behavior, increased energy.
Cannabis Marijuana, hashish, hash oil (pot, dope, reefer, sinsemilla)	Bloodshot eyes, persistent cough or respiratory infection, increased appetite. strong odor of burning rope or plant material, rolling papers, pipes, "roach clips", water pipes. Eye drops for clearing up bloodshot eyes.	Impaired concentration and short-term memory, inappropriate or uncontrollable laughter, apathy, sleepiness despite adequate rest.
Stimulants Amphetamines (speed, white cross, black beauties)	Dilated pupils, rapid breathing, decrease in appetite, weight loss, excessive talking, insomnia, hyperactivity.	Inexplicable mood swings (elation to depression), nervousness, auditory hallucinations and paranoid thinking after heavy use.
Cocaine (coke, toot, blow, nose, crack)	Nasal irritation, running or bleeding nose, dilated pupils, rapid respiration, hyperactivity. Razor blades, small mirrors, straws, screens for pulverizing cocaine crystals.	Rapid mood swings (elation to depression and back to elation within one hour), lack of money due to high cost of drug.
Depressants Alcohol Sedative-Hypnotics/ tranquillizers	Slurred speech, lack of coordination, shallow and slow breathing, alcohol-like intoxication.	"Drunken" behavior, possibly including aggressiveness and belligerence, frequent auto accidents or other physical mishaps.
Narcotics Opiates and other prescription pain-killers, heroin, dilaudid, percodan.	Pinpoint pupils, shallow and slow breathing sleepiness, needles, syringes and eye droppers if drug is administered by injection.	Euphoria, dreamy behavior.
Hallucinogens LSD and related substances (acid, blotter, window pane, microdot)	Dilated pupils, small squares of plastic or paper with imprinted designs, tattoos, small colored tablets.	Hallucinations, confusion, disorientation, panic reactions, inappropriate laughing or crying.
Phencyclidine (PCP) (angel dust)	Increased blood pressure, lack of coordination, loss of sensitivity to pain, imprecise eye movements.	Withdrawal, confusion, disorientation, bizarre behavior, aggressiveness, hyperactivity alternating with stupor.
Inhalants Airplane model glue, toluene, gasoline and other petroleum products, deodorants and other aerosols, typewriter fluid.	Nasal irritation, rapid or erratic pulse lack of coordination, headache, rags saturated with substance in question. Plastic bags, possession of containers of solvents for no apparent reason.	Confusion, "drunken" behavior, hallucinations, aggressiveness, hyperactivity.

***Many substances listed are available only in adulterated form through illegal channels. Up to 70% of drugs used by substance abusers are misrepresented in some way. Example: drugs sold as "speed" are represented as amphetamines, but often contain caffeine, phenylpropanolamine (PPA) or ephedrine.**

****Although these symptoms may be indicative of drug use, many of the physical and behavioral signs can be associated with physical or mental illness, adolescence or the aging process. Be careful and thorough in investigating drug abuse. Get professional help.**

FEDERAL PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE

1st Conviction:

Up to 1 year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000 or both.

After one prior drug conviction:

At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000, or both.

After 2 or more prior drug convictions:

At least 90 days in prison, not to exceed three years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000 or both.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine:

Mandatory at least 5 years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined up to \$250,000, or both, if:

- (a) 1st conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams
- (b) 2nd crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams.
- (c) 3rd or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram.

Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than one year imprisonment.

Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.

Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses.

Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.

Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits; e.g. pilot license, public housing tenancy, etc.

SYMPTOMS AND PROGRESSION OF ALCOHOLISM

It is estimated that for every ten people who drink alcohol, one will become alcoholic. Studies also show that for every person suffering from alcoholism, there are at least four other people, including spouses, children, and parents, who are seriously affected by that alcoholism. If you consider that it typically takes an individual suffering from alcoholism seven to ten years to recognize the problem (if it is recognized at all) and to seek help, you can begin to understand the profound influence alcohol abuse has on our society, the family, and the health of our nation. Why does it take so long? Why is alcoholism so difficult to recognize?

Denial is one of the primary symptoms of alcoholism, making the individual and oftentimes the family incapable of recognizing the problem and seeking appropriate treatment. Ignorance is another important factor. Alcoholism is one of the most misunderstood and misdiagnosed diseases. How do we recognize alcoholism, particularly in its early stages? One of the most useful definitions of alcoholism is: If drinking is creating problems, it is one.

Alcoholism is a chronic, progressive disease with predictable, identifiable symptoms which, if not treated, can be fatal. Here is a list of some primary symptoms of alcoholism, placed in the order in which they generally occur. One need not be experiencing all of these symptoms or in the order listed to be suffering from alcoholism.

Increase in Tolerance	being able to out-drink your peers is not something to be proud of, but to be concerned about.
Preoccupation	looking forward to drinking after work or on the weekend. Planning your social activities around alcohol.
Blackouts	occasional memory lapses while drinking or an alcohol-induced state of amnesia.
Sneaking Drinks, Gulping Drinks	
Loss of Control	unplanned drinking episodes or inability to realistically predict what will happen once you take the first drink.
Alibis	having to explain why you drink or make excuses for your drinking.
Change in Drinking Patterns and Attempts to Control promises and Resolutions Repeatedly Fail Family Problems Financial Problems Going on the Wagon	some people quit drinking for a period of time in an attempt to control their drinking or prove to themselves that they are not physically addicted to alcohol, failing to realize that one need not drink every day in order to have a drinking problem.
Increasing Blackouts	
Geographic Escape	changing jobs, moving to a different city or state to get a "new start."
Impaired Thinking, Loss of Job, Decrease in Tolerance, Drinking in the Morning, Physical Deterioration Indefinable Fears	liver, heart, stomach, brain damage
Abandonment	"I don't care."

STATE PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS FOR UNLAWFUL USE OF ALCOHOL

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania prohibits the service or consumption of alcohol to persons under 21 years of age.

All persons while in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are subject to the Pennsylvania Liquor and Penal Codes. They are as follows:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Penalty</u>
Misrepresentation of age to secure any alcohol, liquor, malt, or brewed beverage.	Fine not to exceed \$500 and suspension of operating license
Individual less than twenty-one years of age who purchases, consumes, possesses, or transports any alcohol, liquor, malt, or brewed beverage.	Fine not to exceed \$500 and suspension of operating license
Misrepresenting to liquor dealers or others that another party who is a minor is of age.	Fine not less than \$300
Inducement of minors to buy alcohol, liquor, malt, or brewed beverages.	Fine not less than \$300
Selling or furnishing alcohol, liquor, malt, or brewed beverages To minors.	First violation fine not less than \$1,000, subsequent violation fine not less than \$2,500
Carrying a false I.D. card	First offense is a summary offense and results in restriction of operating privileges; subsequent offense results in restriction of operating privileges and fine of \$300

The law provides for the restriction of operating privileges (loss of driver's license). This penalty is applied in an escalating manner in each subsequent offense as outlined here.

FIRST OFFENSE

Loss of operating privileges for a period of 90 days from the date of suspension.

SECOND OFFENSE

Loss of operating privileges for a period of one year from the date of suspension.

THIRD AND SUBSEQUENT OFFENSE

Loss of operating privileges for a period of two years from the date of suspension.

Nondrivers shall be unable to secure an operator's license for the time periods related to the number of offenses.

DRUG & ALCOHOL COUNSELING, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION PROGRAMS:
AREA RESOURCES

Marywood University Counseling/
Student Development Services (students)
McGowan Center Room 1017
Mon - Fri 8:30 - 4:30
24 Hour On-Call Service
570-348-6245

Marywood University
Human Resources (employees)
LAC 86
Mon - Fri 8:30 - 4:30
570-348-6220

Clear Brook Inc.
1100 East Northampton Street
Wilkes Barre, PA 18702
570-823-1171

Marworth Alcoholism Treatment Center
Waverly, PA 18471
570-563-1112

Drug & Alcohol Treatment Service
9 N. Main
Carbondale, PA 18407
570-282-6630
570-876-2896

Narcotics Anonymous
570-963-0728

Drug & Alcohol Treatment Service
116 N. Washington Avenue
Scranton, PA 18503
570-961-1997

Alcoholics Anonymous
570-654-0488
(Meetings are held Sat. & Sun.
on the Marywood Campus)

Alateen (Children)
1-800-339-9006

Al-Anon (Family Members)
1-800-339-9006

Community Intervention Center
570-342-4298

Drug & Alcohol Hotline
570-961-1234

Lackawanna County Commission
on Drug & Alcohol Abuse
570-963-6820

Marywood University offers an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) with telephone and Face-to-Face Assessment and Counseling services. For more information contact Human Resources, LAC 86, phone 570-348-6220.

The Marywood University Counseling Center provides discrete on-site counseling services only for students. The Counseling Center also has an extensive community referral resource network. Contact the Counseling/Student Development Center at 570-348-6245 for details.

Also, as part of a multifaceted wellness program, the peer educator group on campus, POW!, offers educational programming in the area of alcohol use and abuse. For more information contact the Counseling/Student Development Center at 570-348-6245.

SELECTED READINGS IN THE MARYWOOD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

MARYWOOD
COLLECTION
CALL NUMBERS.*

- 362.292 ABC News. Alcohol and Cocaine. (The Secret Addiction).
A62C New York: American Broadcasting Companies, Inc. 1987.
- Abbott. (Ed.) (2000). Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs: Challenging Myths, Assessing Theories, Individualizing Interventions. Washington D.C. NASW Press.
- VIDEO Ackerman, Robert J. Adult Children of Alcoholics - Choices in Growth. Indianapolis IN:
362.292 Addiction Counselors Continuing Education Services, 1985.
A39W
- 362.292 Ackerman, Robert J. Growing in the Shadow: Children of Alcoholics. Deerfield Beach
G87A Beach, FL: Health Communications Inc., 1986.
- 362.292 Ackerman, Robert J. Perfect Daughters: Adult Daughters of Alcoholics. Deerfield Beach
A25P FL: Health Communications Inc., 1989.
- Akbari, H., Glick, D., Lockwood, J., and Schwartx, M. (1999). Bringing Prevention Into the Classroom: Faculty Write Ups of Prevention Curriculum. Chicago: The Network for Dissemination of Curriculum Infusion.
- AUDIOTAPE Al-Anon Family Group Headquarters, Inc. Living With Sobriety: Another Beginning.
616.861 New York: Al-Anon Family Group Headquarters, 1990.
L59A
- 616.861 Alcohol: A Special Report, October 18, 1988.
A63M Videorecording, 1988.
- VIDEO Asner, Edward. "Everything's Fine": Adult Children of Alcoholics. Boston, MA: Vital
362.292 Video Productions, 1988.
E93A
- Baucom, John Q. Help Your Children Say No To Drugs. Pyranee Books, Zondervan Publishing House, 1987.
- 616.861 Black, Claudia. It Will Never Happen To Me. Denver CO: M.A.C., 1982.
B62I
- 362.29 Cahalan, Don. An Ounce of Prevention (Strategies for Solving Tobacco, Alcohol and Drug Problems). San Francisco: Jasey-Bass Publishers, 1991.
C24D
- Carson-DeWitt, Rosalyn. (Ed.) (2001). Encyclopedia of Drugs, Alcohol, and Addictive Behavior. New York; Macmillan Reference USA.
- VIDEO Catoir, John T., Nicholas A. Pace, and The Christophers. Just One Day At A Time. New
616.86 York: The Christophers, 198__.
J98C
- 362.2913 Child Welfare League of America. Children at the Front: A Different View of the War on
C45C Alcohol and Drugs. Washington, DC: Child Welfare League of America, 1992.
- 362.29 Crowley, James F. Alliance for Change: A Plan For Community Action On Adolescent Drug
C87A Abuse. Minneapolis, MN: Community Intervention, Inc., 1984.
- Curtis, Olivia. (1999). Chemical Dependency: A Family Affair. Pacific Grove, CA: Brooks/Cole Pub. Co.

- Dayton, Tian. (2002). Trauma and Addiction: Ending the Cycle of Pain Through Emotional Literacy. Deerfield Beach, Fla.: Health Communication.
- Dimeff, L.A., Bear, J.S., Kiviahah, D.R., and Marlatt, G.A. (1999) Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students (BASICS): A Harm Reduction Approach. New York; Guilford Press.
- VIDEO
D85W Donahue, Phil, and Kelly Burke. Drinking & Driving: The Toll, The Tears. Washington, 362.292
- Edwards, Griffith. (2002). Alcohol: The World's Favorite Drug. New York; Thomas Dunne Books.
- Elster, Jon. (Ed.) (1999). Addiction: Entries and Exits. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
- Elster, Jon. (1999). Strong Feelings: Emotion, Addiction, and Human Behavior. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.
- VIDEO
362.292
A62C Gerdau, Richard, Bill Blakemore, ABC, and ABC Video Enterprises. Alcohol, & Cocaine: The Secret of Addiction. New York: ABC, 1987.
- 362.292
A63G Grant, Marcus, and Bruce Retson. Alcohol, the Prevention Debate. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1983.
- 362.29
H29T Hawley, Richard A. Think About Drugs and Society (Responding to an Epidemic). New York: Walker and Company, 1988.
- 362.29
H72L Hobe, Phyllis. Lovebound: Recovering From An Alcoholic Family. New York: NAL Books, 1990.
- Horgan, Constance. (2001). Substance Abuse: The Nation's Number One Health Problem: Key Indicators For Policy Update. Princeton, NJ: The Foundation.
- 362.29
J74I Johnson, Vernon E. Intervention, How To Help Someone Who Doesn't Want Help: Step-By-Step Guide for Families and Friends of Chemically Dependent Persons. Minneapolis, MN: Johnson Institute, 1986.
- 362.29
E93J Johnson, Vernon. Everything You Need to Know About Chemical Dependence. (Vernon Johnson's Complete Guide for Families). Minneapolis: Johnson Institute, 1990.
- Julien, Robert M. (2001). A Primer of Drug Action. New York: Worth Publishers.
- 362.292
K57L Kinney, Jean, and Gwen Leaton. Loosening the Grip. St. Louis, MO: C. V. Mosby, 1983.
- 362.292
K89I Krupski, Ann Marie. Inside the Adolescent Alcoholic. Hazelden Foundation, 1982.
- 363.45
D89L Lang, Robert Emmet, ed. The Reference Shelf (Drugs in America). New York: The H.W. Wilson Company, 1993.
- VIDEO
362.292
C42M Martin, Father Joseph C. Chalk Talk on Alcohol - Original. Aberdeen, MD: Kelly Productions, 197_.
- 362.292
M28N Martin, Father Joseph C. No Laughing Matter: Chalk Talks on Alcohol. San Francisco, CA: Harper & Row, 1982.
- 362.292
M22F McCormick, Robert. Facing Alcoholism. San Diego, CA: Oak Tree Publications Inc., 1982.

- 362.292
M38B Merryman, Richard. Broken Promises, Mended Dreams. Boston, MA: Little, Brown & Co., 1984.
- 362.293
M96O Muldoon, Joseph A., and James F. Crowley. One Step Ahead: Early Intervention Strategies for Adolescent Drug Problems. Minneapolis, MN: community Intervention, Inc., 1986.
- 362.292
N39I Newman, Susan. It Won't Happen to Me (True Stories of Teen Alcohol and Drug Abuse). New York: Perigee Books, 1987.
- Perkins, W. M., and N. McMurtrie-Perkins. Raising Drug-Free Kids in a Drug-Filled World. Center City, MN: Hazelden, 1986.
- Pluymen, Bert, (1999). The Thinking Person's Guide to Sobriety. New York: St. Martin's Press.
- 362.29
S25C Schaefer, Dick, and Pamela Espeland. Choices & Consequences: What to do When a Teenager Uses Alcohol/Drugs: A Step-by-Step System That Really Works. Minneapolis, MN: Johnson Institute Books, 1987.
- 362.292
A62S Steinglass, Peter. The Alcoholic Family. New York: Basic Books, Inc. 1987.
- 362.29
D89S Swisher, Karin L. Drug Abuse (Opposing Viewpoints). San Diego, CA: Greenhaven Press, Inc., 1994.
- Tims, Frank M., Leukefeld, Carl G. and Platt, Jerome P. (Eds.) (2001). Relapse and Recovery in Addictions. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- 362.2
W28C Washton, Arnold M. and Bourdy, Donna. Cocaine and Crack (What You Need to Know). Hillside, N.J.: Enslow Publishers, Inc., 1989.
- 362.292
C79W Wholey, Dennis The Courage to Change: Personal Conversations with Dennis Wholey. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1984.
- 649.4
W56P Wilmes, David J., and Cyril A. Reilly. Parenting for Prevention: How to Raise a Child to Say No to Alcohol/Drugs: For Parents, Teachers, and Other Concerned Adults. Minneapolis, MN: Johnson Institute Books, 1988.
- 649.4
Y79D Youcha, Geraldine. Drugs, Alcohol, and Your Children: How to Keep Your Family Substance-Free. New York: Crown Publishers, 1989.

*For titles that are not in Marywood's collection, contact the Marywood University Reference Department for Interlibrary Loan.

FREE PAMPHLETS

The following materials are available at no cost to students and employees at several public pamphlet racks on the Marywood University campus.

"About Addiction" Penn SAHIC - Pa. D.O.H./Office of Drug & Alcohol Programs, Harrisburg, PA.

"About Antianxiety Drugs," ENCORE D.O.H./Office of Drug & Alcohol Programs, Harrisburg, PA.

"About Building a Drug-Free Community," ENCORE D.O.H./Office of Drug & Alcohol Programs, Harrisburg, PA.

"Alcohol and Campus Life" Penn SAHIC - Pa D.O.H./Office of Drug & Alcohol Programs, Harrisburg, PA.

"Choosing Not to Drink" Penn SAHIC - Pa. D.O.H./Office of Drug & Alcohol Programs,
Harrisburg, PA.

"Drugs & You" Penn SAHIC - Pa. D.O.H./Office of Drug & Alcohol, Harrisburg, PA.

National Institute on Drug Abuse, "Cocaine/Crack The Big Lie," U.S. Department of Health
and Human Services, Washington, D.C., 1989.

"How to Say No to Alcohol and Other Drugs," Office for Substance Abuse Prevention,
Washington, D.C.

"What Everyone Should Know About Alcohol and Health," ENCORE D.O.H./Office of Drug &
Alcohol Programs, Harrisburg, PA.

"What You Should Know About Marijuana," ENCORE D.O.H./Office of Drug & Alcohol Programs,
Harrisburg, PA.

Also, pamphlets on various drugs, i.e., Crack, Cocaine, Methadone, Nicotine, PCP, Marijuana,
etc.