

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Turner, Carlton E.: Files
Folder Title: ACTION (4)
Box: 5

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

Above I mentioned "regional coordinator". They are very important in the future for our office. Enclosed is a job description for these people. We have presently placed one and two more are about to be hired.

For effective, meaningful and on-going substance abuse ministry, much planning, discussion, collaboration, networking, inter-agency and inter-community cooperation must be enlisted and continued. The newness of our far reaching multi-faceted program requires time to achieve its goals. We are now moving to coordinate those people who have been trained and their projects which were spin-offs from the training programs establishing regional coordinators.

We are again looking to ACTION to help continue the Training Programs and to set up these regional offices which will monitor and direct our Substance Abuse Ministers as volunteers to make a difference within their own communities; with the parents, youths, community leaders, law enforcement, business, school, health care people and facilities.

To begin with, each location will, as I mentioned above, have an on-the-scene coordinator. This coordinator is to:

- a) research the needs and resources of the region and to organize all those who are trained substance abuse ministers and search out others within the area
- b) to coordinate efforts and serve as resource person to assist SAM'ers in developing a comprehensive program, to include an education, prevention, intervention program and referral components where needed.
- c) to choose and procure suitable material for these programs with the assistance of local SAM'ers; texts, supplementary material, audio visual, etc.

- d) to collaborate with parochial and public schools with programs already existing and to initiate them where they are not in place.
- e) to mobilize School Based and Community Based efforts in regard to education, prevention, intervention, enforcement, for example, in regard to the sale of alcohol to minors and the sale of drug paraphernalia.

Training of Personnel

- a) to recruit personnel and assist the Director of the Training Program in the program when it is within their region
- b) to plan and execute in-service programs within their region with the assistance of the Director of the Training Program
- c) to assist substance abuse ministers to train their local volunteers

Building Community among SAM'ers

1 - As a Facilitator:

- a) to develop a sense of community among the SAM'ers in the region through on-going formation and training, periodic meetings of all SAM'ers to give all a sense of a scene bigger than their own; in-put
- b) to facilitate personal and spiritual growth among SAM'ers, their support staff and youth and families whom they minister to

2 - As A Resource Person:

- a) to serve as a resource person to the parish, school and local community in the development of goals and objectives in the ministry to youth and families

C. As Administrator

1 - Management:

- a) to serve as a unifying factor within the organizational structure in developing a coordinated thrust toward total implementation of our

Archdiocean Plan.

- b) to form a board made up of key people within the area for support, direction and contacts
- c) to prepare a budget for the needs of the regional office and when approved to administer the budget

2 - Recruitment:

- a) to recruit personnel for your immediate staff
- b) to recruit personnel as future SAM'ers

3 - Supervision:

- a) to direct the work of the Office of Regional Coordinators of Substance Abuse Ministry in your region.
- b) to assist SAM'ers in the performance of their tasks

4 - Organizational Development and Evaluation

- a) to develop goals and objectives for Substance Abuse Ministry within your region
- b) to conduct appropriate evaluation procedures in order to determine whether or not the objectives of the program in your region are being achieved
- c) to evaluate the performance of SAM'ers at least annually

5 - Communication:

- to keep open communication with the Director of SAM and the main office
- to keep open communication with the local SAM'ers and their institution
- to keep open communication with local agencies within same and related fields
- to represent, when necessary, the office of SAM to local organizations with parishes and schools, etc...
- local newsletter

Personal growth:

- the coordinator will have the opportunity to continue his/her own personal

growth and develop as related to this field and needs.

As you can see, this person plays a vital role in continuing not only the training in the area, but getting local chamber of commerce involved with person power, ideas and contributing funding from the private sector for on-going projects and events along with encouraging more volunteerism from locals.

One of the major items these regional coordinators can do is ultimately help change peoples attitude which takes time, and get them to look at their values. The regional office can also be a "drop-in-center" if someone wants to talk about the problem of drugs/alcohol and is looking for referral.

Volunteer Hours:

In regard to Volunteer Hours, it is mentioned above that it is a very difficult task to get volunteers to keep track of their time. However with a great deal of effort and perseverance we sent data sheets and interviewed SAM'ers on the telephone and came up with the following hours. We're sure if we had time, plus greater cooperation in record keeping, it could have been much higher.

We can presently show that at least -

13,200	Volunteer hours spent in Sullivan County
14,890	Rockland
20,110	Manhattan
20,058	Bronx
12,850	Staten Island
7,700	Orange
4,375	N. West/Putnam
5,945	Westchester
6,400	Dutchess
2,700	Advisory Board
2,500	Private Sector

All in all 110,228 volunteer hours have spent to date with two more training programs left to do, in services in process and other events scheduled.

TOTAL Volunteer hours - - - - 110,228

As it is stated above, these hours increase because it is all part of a process.

ACTION REPORT THIRD QUARTER - APRIL TO JUNE 1982

To date, we have completed all our training programs. The evaluation has been very positive by all those who have participated. The following is a list of dates and locations of the training program during this period:

Ulster County - John A. Coleman High School, Kingston, N.Y.
May 4, 11, 18 and 25

East Bronx - St. Raymond's, Bronx, New York
May 6, 13, 20 and 27

This brings us up to over 400 participants in the training program since September. In regard to the training program we have accomplished our goals. In fact with the establishment of three regional offices, we have gone beyond our original plan, however, I feel this is insuring the success of our project.

During this period we also offered our inservice programs as a follow-up to the training program. Those who attended the program found it very worthwhile. As we explained in a prior report, we surveyed the participants of the training program as they completed training and received from them suggested topics, times and dates. The Substance Abuse Ministers were encouraged to bring their colleagues, team members and associates too.

The following is a list of topics, dates and locations of our inservice programs:

**WORKSHOP # 1
ORANGE/ROCKLAND COUNTY**

DATE: Sat. April 24, 1982
TIME: 1 to 4 P.M.
LOCATION: St. Patrick's School
Highland Mills, N. Y.
TOPIC: Counseling Techniques
Community Efforts in Dealing
With Abuse
General Sharing Among Ministers

**WORKSHOP # 2
STATEN ISLAND**

DATE: Sunday, April 25, 1982
TIME: 1 to 4 P. M.
LOCATION: St. Sylvester's
854 Targee St., Concord
TOPIC: Alternatives for Substance
Abuse - Counseling Techniques
General Sharing Among Ministers

**WORKSHOP # 3
MANHATTAN**

DATE: Saturday, May 1, 1982
TIME: 1 to 4 P. M.
LOCATION: St. Joseph's Church
404 E. 87 St.
TOPICS: School Approaches to
Identification/Intervention
Alternatives to Substance Abuse

**WORKSHOP # 4
SOUTH BRONX**

DATE: Sunday, May 2, 1982
TIME: 1 to 4 P. M.
LOCATION: Cardinal Hayes High School
650 Grand Concourse
TOPICS: Alternatives to Substance
Abuse
Drug Info & Paraphernalia

**WORKSHOP # 5
DUTCHESS/PUTNAM/NO. WEST'R**

DATE: Saturday, May 8, 1982
TIME: 1 to 4 P. M.
LOCATION: St. James the Apostle Church
16 Gleneida Ave.
Carmel, N. Y.
TOPICS: Talks by Former Abusers
Alternatives to Drug Abuse

**WORKSHOP #6
LOWER WEST'R/N.W. BX/N.E. BX.**

DATE: Saturday, May 15, 1982
TIME: 1 to 4 P.M.
LOCATION: St. Barnabas School
413 East 241 Street
TOPICS: Counseling Techniques
Alternatives to Substance Abuse

Workshops for East Bronx/Ulster County to be held Fall '82

The number of volunteers actively participating in the program during this quarter are increasing as you are able to see as this report progresses.

In Sullivan County we continue to build. We have continued to expand from using our parish-based operations to community and school. Working with the family and networking with the educational and community system is vital if we want to succeed in our effort.

Parenting Programs were held, six sessions, in three areas of the county - Monticello, Jeffersonville and Narrowsburg. Those who attended were very enthusiastic about the program and have urged us to have similar programs in the fall.

A County Program for Parents Concerned about Drugs was held by our office. It consisted of a discussion led by members of both staff and residents of Daytop facility in Parksville. The response to the meeting was very good and plans were made for an Awareness Night to be held in June which involved both youth and parents.

We called together a meeting held in the Monticello Neighborhood Youth Facility. The group consisted of town supervisors, educators, law enforcement personnel, clergy, youth, business people and parents. One of the top priorities that emerged was the need for more parent awareness, education and involvement. Another meeting was planned to outline specific courses of action.

In another part of the county an assemblyman is trying to launch a campaign, through us, for youth. We hope that this will serve as a model to other parts of the county. The District Superintendent of Sullivan County has been very helpful and supportive of our work and has come out publicly

stating his position and support of our effort. In fact he said "the schools and educators of Sullivan County are prepared to carry their share of the load, other agencies and organizations, I am certain, are equally committed".

In the Northwest Bronx, which was described in our last report, we are moving along well. We hope to use this as a model for the school districts. We have continued to have special inservice meetings involving educators, parent-groups in both public and private schools, youth, four community boards, the Chamber of Commerce, Northwest Bronx Coalition, law enforcement, clergy and health care agencies. We have explained our campaign - - - - - "Only Natural Highs for our Kids". This has been presented not only through the use of media, but decals for store windows, to show merchants support of the campaign, bumper stickers with logo and theme. We also have a certificate for businesses who support our effort. A marathon is planned for this fall with youth running the perimeter of the school district. This will begin a whole series of events throughout the year accenting how we can get "natural highs". Hotlines, blockwatchers, and programs to develop better communication at home and the formation of parent groups are also part of the campaign.

During our training session with them we got the group in one session to identify the problem as they see it within their immediate community (note, we are talking four community boards). They were to write this out and discuss it in small groups and present it all back in the large group. Through this process participants were to list strategies that they felt would be effective in combatting the problem along with giving names and addresses of locations that sell alcohol to minors and drug paraphernalia.

This list was to be checked out by the police department. They also submitted locations where drug deals were being made. At the following meetings the police department gave a progress report and future plans.

At another meeting we had a young person from the community, who was heavily into drugs and now clean and dry for almost a year, tell his story and how he sees things from his perspective. He was followed by his mother who shared her story with the group. We also used media to educate the group along with other guest speakers. One evening we had a security specialist of a top international insurance firm give a presentation on observation, so our blockwatchers would be more effective and be able to make effective and detailed reports to the police or to our hotline. These are but a few of the things going on at these programs. The decals, etc., should be into the stores during the summer and we will be meeting with smaller groups during this month of July to insure greater support in our effort.

The Bronx Chamber of Commerce has been extremely cooperative. A letter was sent by the President of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce to Bronx businessmen. Hopefully it will be successful in generating funds for this campaign from the private sector along with moral support. The stationery, which will have a joint letterhead, will be donated along with certificates for the stores by one bank. The decals, buttons and bumper stickers we hope to get from business people of the Bronx too.

In Rockland County, our coordinator has been meeting with the directors of agencies for substance abuse control throughout the county. He has begun working with the core group of youth that have been meeting, and has started to pull together some key leaders within the parishes and schools to address the problem. He had met with the directors of the Youth Council Bureau

and the director of the Clarkstown Parks and Recreation Department and has contacted the Volunteer Departments of federal, state and county agencies. This is an excellent approach to prevention. He has also met with secondary educators who are using our regional office as a referral agency during the summer months. We are also planning an Awareness Program through the month of November to raise consciousness about alcohol and other drugs. The coordinator has also prepared parent information sheets and is distributing them throughout the county, along with a pamphlet which lists job opportunities, things to do for the family and general activities for the summer months.

Parents have been contacted by local SAM'ers in three communities in Rockland County and have been successful in gaining the support of law enforcement officials and civic leaders in an effort to stop the sale of alcohol to minors as well as the selling of illegal drugs by certain vendors in their respective areas. Contact has been made with the Ramapo School District Administrator, who has the largest school district in Rockland County, and school officials have also cooperated in giving their support and testimony in this effort.

A youth component has been developed in the County, not exactly as originally planned but it is moving along (more on this later). Several meetings were chaired by a youth of Rockland County who has done an excellent job in a position that demands not only leadership but patience and perseverance.

In some other communities for example, St. John's parish in the Bronx, the SAM'ers there have organized summer activities for neighborhood youth during July and August. They have plans for support groups for parents of the youth attending their school and for members of the community. They are also

working with the Neighborhood Alliance for Law Enforcement with the local precinct. They have been successful cleaning up small pockets, but report they have a lot more to do. In St. Barnabas Parish of the Bronx they formed a committee called "C.A.R.E.". Membership includes clergy, certified social workers experienced in substance abuse, an adult leader in Alateen along with other adults, young adults and youth. Some of the activities they are working on, An information night on substance abuse, and was very successful. They made use of resource people to make the presentations. They are also assisting in the parish summer program for teens and Junior High School students, because of the "partying" concept. SAM'ers will hit the streets for the summer talking to teens and others about this ministry and finally they are investigating a program for fifth graders in the fall. In the Northeast Bronx, one particular group has done an excellent job educating the parent association and parish council, touching hundreds of families. The pastor of the parish wrote to me praising their effort and commenting on the positive feed-back from the parents. In Putnam County, the SAM'ers have started a parent peer support group. They have talked at parent groups, formed several committees to effect education, prevention, local laws, especially in regard to the sale of alcohol and drug paraphernalia to minors. They are in the process of trying to organize the youth of the area.

Orange County:

SAM'ers here have networked with other existing self-help groups and have incorporated substance abuse awareness and ministry work. This group does referrals and supportive counseling with youngsters and parents. They have also networked with a Toughlove group in the neighboring town of Newburgh. Daytop staff and residents have been brought in to speak with

fifth and sixth graders in the elementary school. Appropriate drug/alcohol information is disseminated in class and forms the basis for group discussion. SAM'ers speak at parent and other concerned adult meetings in evening sessions. A group of SAM'ers have networked with local businesses to negotiate use of a store-front facility as a drop-in center for teens. Arrangements are also underway for a county-wide CYO convention at which former young substance abusers from Daytop will speak.

Ulster County:

Drug/alcohol education has been incorporated into several high school classes, followed by "rap-group" sessions after school hours. An on-going school-sponsored parent awareness program is in the planning stage for fall '82. Several SAM businessmen from the area are sponsoring area workshop for parents/school personnel in the fall with representatives from local law enforcement and therapeutic communities.

Staten Island:

An awareness meeting was held with a panel discussion of local leaders, among whom were representatives from school-based counseling programs and a police department community relations officer. Plans are moving along for the setting up a hot-line to be manned by local SAM'ers, in conjunction with the services of a nearby hospital. Drug/alcohol education has been incorporated into local elementary and high schools, as well as in a child-care agency on the Island.

Dutchess County:

Local SAM'ers continue their school and community-based activities. A growing group of Alateen young people is developing, with the support of a husband/wife team active in community/church affairs. Local nurse (SAM'ers) serve as resource persons and make referrals when appropriate.

In regard to the number of volunteer hours that have been generated to date in my opinion is really a tribute to these dedicated youth and adults who are trying to reach out and do something in their local areas. The following break down will give you a sense of appreciation:

19,800	Volunteer hours spent in	Sullivan County
22,335	" " "	Rockland
30,165	" " "	Manhattan
34,507	" " "	the Bronx
19,275	" " "	Staten Island
11,550	" " "	Orange County
6,563	" " "	N.Westchester/Putnam
8,918	" " "	Westchester
9,600	" " "	Dutchess
5,120	" " "	Ulster
2,700	" " "	Advisory Board
3,500	" " "	Private Sector

All in all, 174,033 volunteer hours have been spent to date. As has been stated earlier these hours increase because it is all part of a process.

As I mentioned above our established goals in regard to the training programs have been met. However, we were not able to get the entire group to return for the inservice workshops, though it was representative. We feel the reason was that the weekend is not the best time to have the inservice. Saturdays and Sundays are family days or "work around the house" time - even though it was their choice. We also feel it should be run in the evening with a 2½ hour program similar to the training program. These will be integrated during the same time the training programs will be running, obviously not in the same location.

The other area that I have not been able to really move to the extent I wanted to move in was the youth dimension. We still think the basic principal is sound. However, with the problem that exists in this area, i.e. alcohol and other drugs, there is a tremendous amount of peer pressure,

especially for teenagers. I can get them involved for a short period of time but it is difficult to get them to be consistent. They are afraid for the most part, not so much bodily harm, which some adults in various areas are concerned about, but afraid of being called a "snitch" or feeling they might be hypocritical. Some have been drinking a lot and stopped but could go back to it and others don't know whether they'll ever use other drugs and find it hard to come out against it when they might, because so many of their friends are using and abusing alcohol and other drugs.

We are continuing to try to get this off the ground. What might work is a smaller ratio between youth and adults. Lately this has showed some positive response in the Rockland County area. The regional coordinator is also building up support systems for and with the youth.

Over all, I would say that we have learned that youth can talk to youth to get their peers and their parents to come out to meetings and to update the parents on the problem in the local areas. Youth seem interested in working with adults in regard to prevention, but not alone. Therefore, it seems unlikely that by the end of this next quarter we will have a major teen public exposure, but they are working quietly behind the scenes with adults and some of their peers. They have been great with intelligence (information) but don't want to go public themselves.

In talking to youth who have been heavily into drugs and now recovering drug addicts, it is interesting how they are willing to support and affirm what we are trying to do. They feel it is going to take time to find those special kids who will stand publicly, but it will happen, perhaps in a similar way as it has with the recent National Football League expose. I find youth who have been in treatment, especially therapeutic communities, very helpful and interested.

The Volunteer training events which were held were mentioned above: training programs, inservices, Sullivan County regional coordinator and Daytop combination for parents and youth, three training programs, follow-up for the Northwest Bronx program, up-date in St. Barnabas.

The Volunteer training events held during the last quarter are as follows:

- Training Program held in Ulster County (Kingston)
- Training Program held in East Bronx
- Six In-service, follow-up workshops held in regional cluster-groups in the counties
- Sullivan County Workshops: Daytop Village program for parents and youth, arranged by the Regional Coordinator; series of three training programs
- Follow-up for the Northwest Bronx programs
Update parent/community/parish workshop in St. Barnabas, the Bronx.

In regard to recognition, we have received coverage in the local newspapers of Sullivan County, the Bronx Chamber of Commerce, Riverdale Press, Catholic New York, our Archdiocesan newspaper which has a circulation of 133,000. I was asked to write an article in the May issue of Momentum, a national periodical from National Catholic Educators Association. A Franciscan Magazine also asked me to write an article for their July issue. I was invited as a guest to appear on WABC radio for one hour to discuss the problem of alcohol and other drugs along with mentioning some of the things we are doing. This was a phone-in show and I was able to make suggestions and referrals to people calling in. My associate and I

- 1

were invited to give a presentation to the New York Urban Coalition Conference Substance Abuse '82. I was invited to give a presentation on the Role of the Church in regard to alcohol and other drugs to a graduate program at Hunter College in New York. We are continuing to aid other parts of the country to help set up programs, for example, Archdiocese of Washington D. C., Miami, St. Paul, Minneapolis. The following is an excerpt from a letter from a Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, F. P. O. Miami, Florida whom we have been helping to develop a program: "Many thanks, Terry, for the material on D. A. R. E. you so graciously and thoughtfully put together; it arrived May 1st. I am still going through it and have shared and discussed it with our Drug Abuse Officer and the Special Services Officer is extremely interested in "Channel One". In the brief time it's been aboard it has made some impact."

We have also been in contact with St. John's University, through their administrative representative, regarding the feasibility of granting academic credit to those teachers who have gone through our Substance Abuse Ministry Training Program and who are actively involved in substance abuse work.

FOURTH QUARTER -

JUNE THRU AUGUST 1982

All of our goals have been accomplished and we have gone beyond our original intent. We completed our twelve training programs and have given certification to over 400 substance abuse ministers who have involved many others and who have generated well over 200,000 volunteer hours and offered six follow-up inservice programs. We have established beyond our original proposal three regional offices to insure that the efforts we have made will continue and grow in the local areas. These efforts involve not only the schools but the total community, that is families, businesses and law enforcement agencies.

We have continued to involve people in the private sector and raised their consciousness of the problem of alcohol and other drugs among our youth and families. As a result NBC-TV has offered us public service time to invite and encourage those who are interested and qualified to participate in our training program. The same is true with CBS radio. Service organizations and businesses have shown an interest not only through our main office but through our regional offices, which we see as the direction we have to continue to go in. Very little matches the impact, a local on-the-scene coordinator can have, not only working with the SAMers, but making referrals, organizing parent self help groups, involving educators, youth, families, business people, enforcement and many other parts of the community. New York State's Division of Substance Abuse Service and Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse are seeking our assistance and we have already planned several projects on which we will be working together. One of these projects is a multimedia presentation for youth and adults in which we are involving the private sector. Others will involve educators, several one day workshops in the fall

for all elementary educators, (public and private schools) and in the spring for secondary educators (nine workshops in all). All this was planned during this quarter. (enclosed see brochure)

During this quarter we planned the training program, selected trainees, printed our '82-'83 brochure and sent it to all schools, parishes, agencies, religious education coordinators, Corporate Volunteer Coordinators Council and R.S.V.P. directors (senior citizen volunteers). We have 13 centers this year and the inservice programs will be held between five or six weeks after completion of the training program in their area. (enclosed see brochure)

The following is an example of how effective we have been especially in areas where we have regional coordinators. We feel in the short time these regional coordinators have been involved they have accomplished a great deal and have proven the domino theory. Their performance accents how important it is to establish local leadership and organization, besides training for volunteers.

During this quarter, in Sullivan County, we continue to build and impact on other agencies, organizations and the total communities. Through the efforts of the regional coordinator, Sullivan County formed a County Coalition for alcohol and other drugs and they meet once a month. At a county meeting on May 26th the coalition voted to continue the parent support groups in Monticello. It was also decided to have a campaign during the week of October 17th through October 24th, using as their theme "Sullivan County Cares". They plan to have a multi-media campaign throughout the County:

- to foster public awareness of the widespread use of alcohol and other drugs among young people
- to encourage public forums in every town throughout the County during this month in order to determine local priorities. There is a possibility of declaring the week

officially "Drug Awareness Week" with a possible parade. The dates and time will be published in local newspapers.

The above will be accomplished by forming core groups of interested youth and adults and also encouraging local people to advocate for needed services such as prevention, outreach, education, treatment and any other action deemed necessary.

Ultimately the coalition expects that all towns will be actively involved. The school administration will encourage at least ten young adults to participate as youth representatives in the local campaign. The youth will also be represented in the coalition. Some financial assistance for the campaign posters has come from a service organization. The posters depict a stop sign.

Sullivan Co.



The coordinator was invited to speak to the Livingston Manor and Roscoe parents, town supervisors and principals and from this they decided to come up with funds for hiring a drug counselor in both schools. This has also happened in the Eldred and Narrowsburg communities.

The coordinator continued to meet with members of Daytop to involve them in the campaign and to insure their continued involvement with the parents group. Other county organizations and various towns are now joining up with us, for example the coordinator has met with school administrators and concerned parents in Grahamsville, in the township of Neversink. They want

us to help them set up an on-going awareness program for the parents in their town and also to participate in the County awareness program in October.

In the North West Bronx

During this quarter we established our office. The President of Mt. St. Vincent College has given us office space and welcomed us onto their campus. Some of our equipment has been donated by the College and the Sisters of Charity who are very supportive of our work. The regional coordinator in this area has continued to take over the work covered by the executive director and has blended in nicely with those representing School District 10 and the schools, parishes, enforcement, health care agencies, etc. that make up this region. She has lined herself up to speak at various home/school meetings in the fall throughout the district and met with all four community board people which makes up 20% of the Bronx. She has met with members of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce and with the help of many volunteers begun to distribute certificates and pledge forms to businesses that support our aims. (see copies enclosed). Buttons for the campaign slated for October have been purchased along with bumper stickers, funded by local businesses and local little league - sample enclosed. The bumper stickers have the DARE logo and the theme "Only Natural Highs for our kids". The buttons, T-shirts and the like to be worn by youth themselves will read "Only Natural Highs for us." (This includes T-shirts for the marathon which will be held on October 23rd.) The T-shirts for the marathon were donated by the new professional hockey team in the area, The "New Jersey Devils". The team owner believes this is something his team should be involved in and should support "Natural Highs". This marks a first time we were able to involve professional athletes in our campaign and foster efforts toward better education and prevention. In

future reports, funding permitting, we will include more information about this campaign and marathons: This will be the first of many different ways for the Archdiocese and District 10 to help youth get in touch with natural highs versus chemical.

Besides this campaign, we have been approached by the members of a large health care facility who would like to get involved with us. We have served in crisis intervention and organized a local parents group; presently there are plans to expand this. Six on-going education programs (see enclosed schedule) have been set up for local SAM'ers during the coming year. A local Newsletter has been developed and distributed throughout the region. During this period the coordinator formed a local Advisory Board to be better in touch with the local community and for better service.

In Rockland County our coordinator is established in his office and is continuing to have an effect in the county. In fact he is organizing an army (see enclosed write-up in local paper). This article alone has generated a lot of interest from local community residents that have not been heard from before.

During this quarter he completed and distributed a "Resource Manual for You and the Family" which was met with great enthusiasm and had to go to a second printing. Enclosed is a copy which is self explanatory. It contained substance abuse information, where to get help, information about volunteering during the summer, which he checked out before printing, employment possibilities along with recreation and things to do.

He is presently organizing a campaign in November with local groups (some group members having gone through our training program) along with the New York State Division of Substance Abuse Services. It is called "Open Your Eyes Month". He is presently working on bumper stickers and T-shirts for the campaign. The coordinator has divided up his area by using the townships verse

dealing with the total county at one large meeting. He finds this is effective and gets more people talking and involved. He is involving local people in communication media, businesses, youth, and service organizations. He has already accepted many Fall speaking engagements e.g. Lions Club, Jewish War Veterans and various Church congregations.

He found he is making progress in the youth dimension and plans on having a five week course for youth who have volunteered to be trained to go out and speak to other youth (enclosed is a copy of the curriculum for this training program). He has found it very difficult organizing adults during the summer period, especially with vacation schedule. The Executive Director has been invited to host a two part T.V. series on alcohol and other drugs featuring its effect on them and their families and also how they are affected by their parents involvement with abuse. The producer of this show will be visiting our Rockland region in the Fall to interview youth and adults.

We are also reaching out to the various ethnic population in the County, especially the Haitian community, which is interested in working with us. Right now they are preparing translations of our materials into their language. One of the major points we are stressing in Rockland County, which should be stressed all over, is the importance of the father's involvement in the family.

Staten Island

Substance Abuse Ministers on the Island continue to intensify and expand their efforts, particularly with a view towards preventive education, positive alternatives to drug/alcohol use, and peer support groups. Summer recreation programs were expanded in three areas to include "rap sessions"

with young people around issues of chemical use/non-use. Plans have firmed up for a telephone hot-line, based at the local hospital under the sponsorship of a local SAM'er in the position of Assistant Director of Nursing in the alcohol detox unit of the hospital. Several SAM'ers are exploring with young peoples' groups alternative activities - - ways in which they can be involved in senior citizen group service and other suitable forms of community/parish services. SAM'ers working at a local child-care agency have incorporated into their monthly staff meetings an agenda addressing the need for preventive education among their young clients.

Putnam County/Northern Westchester

SAM'ers working in teaching, administration and health services in the schools plan to continue incorporating substance abuse education in their classroom instruction. Relevant information from their Substance Abuse Ministry resource manual has been disseminated to parents. Teachers and parents have been encouraged to obtain substance abuse information from National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) and National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) in order to be better informed on facts and issues relating to youthful substance abuse. A husband-wife team already working with Al-Anon groups have formed additional Al-Ateen groups which meet regularly in their own home and in local Church facility. SAM parents in the area of Carmel have enlisted the cooperation and backing of the County Legislature in forming a narcotics investigative unit under the aegis of the District Attorney's office. The "Parent Peer Pressure Group" has been able to focus considerable county-wide attention on drug and alcohol-related problems within its boundaries, as well as influencing similar action in several neighboring counties. The parent group has also been active in moving officials toward county legislation banning

head shops and the sale of drug paraphernalia.

Northeast Bronx

Small but active group of SAM'ers continue their regular monthly meetings. They have brought in speakers and facilitators from Archdiocesan Drug Abuse Prevention Program (ADAPP), a school-based prevention/outreach program; from Phoenix House, a local drug therapeutic community; they have networked with neighboring SAM'ers in the Northwest Bronx program, attending their meetings, exchanging and sharing their experiences in the utilization of existing facilities serving youth; they continue to involve all parish organizations in substance abuse ministry work. They have invited active SAM'ers from other groups to share their group's successful cooperative efforts with school/parish/community based organizations. They disseminate educational and community-project information at their regularly scheduled meetings. They have firmed up plans to travel to a meeting of the Staten Island SAM group, to give a presentation on the efforts, accomplishments, and problems of the past year's ministry.

Orange County

Orange County was originally scheduled to share a joint Training Program with Sullivan County. Because of the rural, far-reaching boundaries of both counties and the lack of feasibility of inter-county networking, for all practical purposes Orange and Sullivan County became separate entities in their SAM endeavors. Orange County is scheduled for the coming year to have its own Training Program Center at a more conveniently-located downstate site. Despite its consequent reduction in SAM members, Orange County members continue their efforts in prevention, education and creative alternatives to drug use. Two young men, teachers in a large central secondary school, regularly incorporate

drug/alcohol awareness in their classes and in the sports teams which they coach. During the past summer months, they have attempted outreach services through their sports programs. Young people have been made aware of their potential to reach out to their peers even more effectively than adults. Local and county CYO groups have selected chemical use vs. non-use as one of the sessions of a county-wide meeting. One SAM'er, himself a recovered alcoholic, has incorporated awareness sessions into his extensive sports program and has extended his services to the local Church/school/community area.

Westchester County

This group of SAM'ers was made up predominantly of school-based personnel who continued their efforts over the summer months with sports activities. Parent-groups, aware of increased street-trafficking in drugs over the summer months, monitored their communities' merchants and the area where youth tend to congregate - malls, amusement parks, games arcades. Several teachers planned creative ways to incorporate drug/alcohol education into their classrooms, guidance and counseling programs, etc. during the Fall semester. Two young high school teachers co-ordinated summer sports programs to include diverse teen groups in a peer-counseling program, based upon the peer-counseling techniques they had acquired in an earlier SAM follow-up workshop. One SAM'er, a member of the Yonkers Board of Education Substance Abuse Commission, made plans for the '82-'83 school year to include a wider range of student services in early identification, counseling and referrals. Another SAM'er, a summer camp counselor, reported plans to incorporate student-initiated skills/plays involving health and chemical substance awareness. Another, an R. N. working with medical students, included an effort to raise awareness of the extent

and urgency of substance abuse needs among youth.

East Bronx

One of the last programs to take place in late Spring of 1982, this program has not yet had its first follow-up, in-service workshop planned for early October. However, some SAM'ers are already involved in substance abuse ministry efforts. One, a Bronx special services police officer, has networked with the principal and parent group of his parish school. Together, they have planned a three-session awareness/education program for parents and all concerned community personnel in early Fall. Three SAM'ers from this group are presidents of their PTA groups and have planned for positive action steps at the opening of the new school year - - films, speakers, and talks by young recovering chemically-addicted persons from a neighboring therapeutic community. A college student-counselor also attended, and has made plans to have orientation/awareness sessions on substance use/abuse with entering college freshman class.

South Bronx

Several persons in the South Bronx area have become more aware of the networking potential of existing agencies, and are promoting utilization of same among youth and family groups. They provide linkage also between family groups and the social service agencies which can meet their needs. One SAM'er, a "street minister", counsels and refers young people with chemical involvement and is active in developing community prevention programs, both summer and school-year round. High school teachers and school administrators of two large high schools have promoted youth involvement in community-service activities with a view toward primary prevention. Two clergymen have engaged in awareness-raising efforts among youth, families and parish groups.

Manhattan

As the Manhattan training group consisted primarily of school personnel, much of the summer SAM activity centered on planning for the '82-'83 school year's drug and alcohol education classes. Teachers planned to utilize in their classrooms the resources obtained through contact with federal agencies, state and county agencies and local departments of mental health services. Several Manhattan SAM'ers had attended the earlier Bronx area in-service workshops which detailed principles and procedures for training peer counselors, which they plan to incorporate into the coming year's agenda. Rice High School has planned early introduction of their freshman and sophomore classes to Project Create, a neighboring drug-free therapeutic/vocational training facility, where students can learn at first hand, through personal contact, the realities of drug abuse and subsequent rehabilitation. Elementary school administrators and teachers on the lower East and West side have planned drug/alcohol education and prevention activities, reaching down even into the primary grades. Several schools planned periodic teacher update sessions on issues relating to chemical use, and will invite staff and student talks by personnel from local DAYTOP facilities and Al-Ateen groups. One SAM'er, involved in addiction research, continues her awareness services in her local Jewish temple parents' group.

As you can see there have been many active people during these summer months throughout our ten counties. We have not had any volunteer training events during this quarter for obvious reasons - summer vacations. However, we estimate that we have generated this quarter 62,545 volunteer hours which brings us to a total of 234,068 volunteer hours within the time period of our ACTION grant.

There really have not been any major problems or delays during this quarter. We have experienced a lot of recognition during this quarter and hopefully it will continue. We continue to reach out to other dioceses to help them establish their programs, along with the project we have been working on with the United States Navy. An article was published in the Franciscan Magazine, July '82 issue, written upon their request, the same with "the Clergy Report" of the Archdiocese, which has a large circulation beyond the Archdiocese. As mentioned above the Executive Director has been asked to do a two part series on Channel 9 - "That's the Spirit", a family-oriented show, treating alcohol and other drugs. He has also been approached by CBS-TV about a possible TV special on this topic: invited to meet with CBS Radio to find out what we are doing and suggested the possibility of announcements about our training program on this station along with possible interviews. NBC-TV offered us a thirty second spot about our work and training programs, which will be aired frequently. This will be taped in September and aired throughout the year.

We also received very positive recognition in hearings before the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control (House of Representatives) in Joseph Califano's Report of June 1982 to New York State Governor Hugh L. Carey, entitled "The 1982 Report on Drug Abuse and Alcoholism" and a sub-report authored by Migs Woodside, a spin off of Califano's hearings entitled "Children of Alcoholics" (July '82).

We have already begun to investigate the possibility of New York State grants in our effort, of foundations getting involved, and perhaps the financial support of particular companies and/or corporations for particular regional offices and their work.

PART FIVE

We cannot sit back on our past achievements. Any successful operation has to look to and plan for the future. It is very important to keep making local communities aware of the problem of alcohol and other drugs, and how this problem affects our neighborhoods, families, and especially youth. We will continue to accept speaking engagements, especially to parent associations and if possible have the youth present also, so the communication, which is so important, may continue within the family itself. Treatment programs are important but we have to emphasize and really stress education and prevention. It is never too early or too late! Reliable information, not scare tactics, will eventually hit home. Values and attitudes have to be looked at and worked on along with strengthening family closeness and, as mentioned above, communication.

We have found that bringing the training programs to the local areas is effective and therefore will continue. these programs, working through school, parish, local service organizations and use of media, will encourage their people to be trained and get involved. We have to continue to offer more inservice programs to keep our SAM'ers updated, including workshops for special groups. The above is important but the key to success in the local areas is a dynamic, well-trained energetic regional coordinator, who develops a sense of community among the SAM'ers and who is able to network with groups already within the community, encouraging everyone to work together - - schools, families, health-care agencies, churches, law enforcement groups and local businesses.

In section four we stressed the involvement of the total local community. If everyone is saying the same thing and working toward the same goals we

can overcome those self seekers who only see our youth as objects from which they can make a profit or support their habit.

We are beginning to see the effects in Sullivan and Rockland Counties and the North West Bronx, where we already have our coordinators in place.

We intend to place more coordinators in other areas in the near future.

The Youth component has been difficult to organize but we have begun training them as peer ministers in Rockland County and if this continues to succeed we will train peer ministers in the other counties.

We have found how important and powerful parent groups can be. They can support their peers, they can make a difference in prevention in the local communities and in legislation. A kid's best ally is his parent; often a parent's best ally is another parent. Parents have to be involved in the school dimension also, with law enforcement and with local business people - -- they are POWER!

We hope this report inspires others - many others - to take a look at the extent of the problem in their area and do something about it.

Billy was allowed to participate in a drug program at the youth division which consisted of counseling, checks like having his teachers sign attendance slips and encouragement to get a few set of friends. With a teenager's resourcefulness, he managed to fool his parents and the counselor for a short time. When he was discovered to be still using drugs his parents agreed to the counselor's suggestion that their son needed a tougher program — Daytop, a therapeutic community designed to rehabilitate young people who have substance abuse problems.

Established by Msgr. William B. O'Brien in 1963, Daytop's outreach and residential programs, based in Manhattan, the Bronx,

group sessions helped the Kings handle this too.

"I learned to be a lot stronger," said Lucille. "We called the police after Billy ran away. When he didn't show up for 48 hours the police came over to the house to get a description. Billy called while they were here. He promised he'd do everything right if he could come home again and not go back to Daytop. I told him 'You have to go back to Daytop, you won't change here. It's either Daytop or reform school.' He hung up."

The police criticized her ultimatum, and guilt-stricken, she spent another sleepless night wondering if she had made a mistake in practicing Daytop's tough love philosophy. Soon, however, she received word that Billy had returned to the program — the real beginning of

carry weight. She also stood up to her older sons when they criticized her decision to send Billy to Daytop.

The Kings' ordeal has inspired their involvement in helping other families with substance abuse problems. During Billy's four years at Daytop they spent much of their spare time promoting the program there. And they speak in the archdiocese's Substance Abuse Ministry program.

Now they are beginning to relax, enjoying their hard-won peace of mind.

As they talked about it the phone rang. It was Billy, alerting his mother that he would be late for dinner. Lucille King beamed: "Four years ago he'd never have called . . ."

Billy: Not the Same as Four Years Ago

An open, friendly 18-year-old who readily jokes with his parents and offers unsolicited advice to his younger sister, Billy King is not the same boy who withdrew into the irresponsible world of drugs four years ago.

He began with marijuana while he was in grammar school. In high school he graduated to hard drugs — mescaline, qualudes, "Angel Dust," uppers and downers. An average student who devoted himself to his guitar playing, he found consolation and identity in being a part of the drug group at his school.

"There were three groups at school, the preppies, the jocks, and the burn-outs. I was glad I finally belonged somewhere," he said.

For many teenagers, interest in marijuana and drugs stops with casual experimentation. Drugs don't interfere with family life, school, or friends. But Billy, like

his new found friends, was different. Drugs made him feel as Daytop explains it, "like the giant of his dreams, rather than the dwarf of his fears." He didn't care when his grades went downhill and he finally began receiving incompletes in every subject.

Even after he was confronted by his parents and taken to the precinct's youth division, his drug habit continued. Not until he had run away from Daytop and finally returned of his own volition did he seriously think of giving up drugs.

When he first entered Daytop, he continued getting high. Gradually, however, the constant concern and criticism of his peers there — kids he respected — wore him down. The people who demanded to know if he had been using drugs in the evenings or on the weekends were not his parents or other members of the older generation who didn't

understand where he was coming from.

Billy also responded to the demands of responsibility which were made on him by the program. Participants work in maintenance, communications and the kitchen. Explains Billy:

"The more responsible you become, the more they give you."

He discovered that there were other ways to channel his hostility — methods he uses now while on his job.

"The only time we were allowed to show our hostility was during the encounter groups. You had to control your anger until those sessions. Now if something bothers me at work, I'm still able to stand back and not give vent to my emotions."

Despite the criticism and discipline which provide the underpinnings of rehabilitation, Billy's

feeling of self-worth has improved dramatically.

"The main thing I discovered there is that I'm not so bad. When I started trusting myself and them, I started changing. Then, I started considering other people besides myself."

Though Billy will celebrate his first drug-free year since Daytop this month, his mother would still like to protect him from the drug culture which pervades American society today. Billy contends he can resist temptation. In the past he sought acceptance by using drugs. He still acknowledges his need to fit in, but finds he is more likely to do favors for people he admires.

"People use drugs all around me," he says. "In the past I think I would have felt it was all I had in common with anybody. But now I find I have other things in common, like my music."

The Kings Confront A Problem

When the television announcer asked at 10 p.m., "Do you know where your children are?" Lucille King of Yonkers prided herself at indeed she did. Comforted by her maternal periority, she would head off to bed just as Billy, 14, was preparing to slip out of the house to t high with his friends. From his first puff on arijuana, two years earlier, Billy had grown creasingly dependent and bold in his use of ugs. When his problem was finally forced out to the open, the process of curing his addiction ook the foundations of his entire family.

The first time Lucille and Gil King confronted e fact that their son had a drug problem was en they received a letter from his high school ifying them that he had cut classes for over a onth. Before the arrival of the note in 1978, ere had been plenty of evidence pointing to ouble. Bizarre behavior, stony silences, and eft of money and small objects.

"When the note arrived from the school it all icked," recalled Lucille, a sturdy blonde ither of five who is also a lab technician super- sor at St. John's Riverside Hospital.

Billy was allowed to participate in a drug ogram at the youth division which consisted of unseling, checks like having his teachers sign s attendance slips and encouragement to get a ew set of friends. With a teenager's ourcefulness, he managed to fool his parents id the counselor for a short time. When he was ecovered to be still using drugs his parents



The Kings: brother Vincent, parents Gil and Lucille, Billy

CNY/Chris Sheridan

Brooklyn, as well as upstate and in other parts of the country and the world focus on personality and family life within the context of a supportive peer group which offers encouragement and criticism to foster change. Group confrontation, public penance, and rewards of increased responsibility and respect are part of life at Daytop's communities. Parents participate in weekly discussion groups in which counselors advocate "tough love" — learning to say "no" to your child.

"After dropping Billy off at Daytop the first time, I cried all the way home," Mrs. King remembers. "At the same time, I knew we had no choice."

Billy went to Daytop 9 to 5, six days a week. After three months he ran away. The parent group sessions helped the Kings handle this too.

"I learned to be a lot stronger," said Lucille. "We called the police after Billy ran away. When he didn't show up for 48 hours the police came over to the house to get a description. Billy called while they were here. He promised he'd do everything right if he could come home again and not go back to Daytop. I told him 'You have

his long road to recovery.

Billy stayed with Daytop four years. Now he is a high school graduate (he completed course requirements at Daytop), holds down a full-time job at Medical Laboratories in White Plains, plays in a band, and owns a budding business which rents rehearsal studios to musicians.

When Lucille and Gil King joyfully recite their son's new accomplishment, some of their pride is reserved for their own growth as individuals and as parents.

Mrs. King finds that her experience with "tough love," has strengthened her moral authority when disciplining her youngest child, MaryAnn, 14. Her ultimatums — no parties without chaperones, no parties with drugs — carry weight. She also stood up to her older sons when they criticized her decision to send Billy to Daytop.

The Kings' ordeal has inspired their involvement in helping other families with substance abuse problems. During Billy's four years at Daytop they spent much of their spare time promoting the program there. And they speak in the archdiocese's Substance Abuse Ministry

approach is not enough."

The graduates of the four-session, 10-hour SAM program are trained to be resources (not counselors) says Sister Briann Hoar, F.M.S.C., SAM's associate director who heads the training program. They are informed on the nature and scope of the problem.

Misinformation surrounds substance abuse. Despite evidence that marijuana has harmful effects on the personality and the reproductive system, some parents look the other way when their children smoke it — or even join in. Other parents condone teenage drinking as a lesser evil than drugs.

The SAM sessions are divided into four subjects: networking, overview of abuse problems, parent power, and strategies for action. They are designed to encourage parents and teachers to pool information and experience, to learn more about drug and alcohol addiction, to become more sensitive to the parent's influence on a child, and finally to brainstorm on the most effective ways to prevent the problem within the home, the school and the parish.

This comprehensive approach was praised by Rep. Benjamin Gilman (R-N.Y.) who cited the program in hearings of the Congressional Select Committee on Narcotics of which he is a member. Said Rep. Gilman: "I wish other community groups would undertake similar programs to attack this very important issue."

For the training program's participants, the breadth of abuse problems is often the most alarming piece of information they pick up.

"The major thing we learned is how little we know about drug and alcohol abuse," reported Robert Rettino, a permanent deacon at St. Joseph's, Spring Valley, in Rockland County, who seeks to focus on abuse problems in the parish bulletin, at mothers' clubs, and the Knights of Columbus gatherings. Deacon Rettino became interested in youth drug problems after his wife, a nurse at a local public junior high, told him about the alarming increase in substance abuse at the school.

Lynn Somerstein, a social worker at the archdiocese's McMahon Services for Children and a psychotherapist and psychoanalyst in private practice in Manhattan, decided to take the training program because of the number of

dict," she said. "They're so terrified by the problem they can't see it in their own school or neighborhood."

She also worries about two alarming trends in parent-child relations.

"Parents don't want to be parents, they want to be buddies," she said. "The child wants his parents to draw the line, but some parents actually tell me, 'I can't say 'no' to my child or he may hate me.'"

She contends, as does Father Attridge, that parents must examine their own pattern of behavior. "If you get home and immediately grab a drink or a Valium, then a child is likely to imitate that."

Related to the issue of parental use of drugs and alcohol is the subject of heredity, particularly in alcoholism. "My experience has shown that there is a strong possibility that a child who has an alcohol problem comes from a family with an alcohol problem," said Sister Brian Hoar.

She has discovered that despite the opinion of the majority of experts that alcoholism is a disease based on an inherited physiological reaction, too many people still believe that it reflects a serious character flaw which is untreatable. The knowledge that alcoholism is a treatable disease often calms the fears of parents, children, or teachers faced with confronting and helping the abuser.

However, prevention, not treatment, is the focus of SAM. It does not take long for a small abuse problem to result in permanent damage to the user, especially the teenager, or pre-teen, who is still undergoing physiological and psychological development. There are instances of teenagers trying a drug once — PCP ("Angel Dust") or LSD — and ending up hospitalized indefinitely.

"Every person reacts differently to chemicals, and illegal drugs and alcohol are no different," explained Father Attridge.

The problem of drug and alcohol abuse is by no means contained by city lines, and the archdiocesan SAM program reaches out to the 10 counties. It has been presented in eight locations since September, and will be repeated there beginning in the fall. They were Manhattan, Rockland, Dutchess and Sullivan/Orange counties, Northeast, Northwest and South Bronx, and

Substance abuse ministers, like Rose Pollan's in Newburgh, to help with early intervention, or provide encouragement for parents whose children are undergoing therapy. Substance abuse ministers make referrals to outreach programs such as Project Create, or E.N.T.E.R. Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation, both in Harlem, or possibly a more extensive residential program like Daytop Village therapeutic communities in Manhattan and upstate, founded by Msgr. William O'Brien.

Some cases may require behavior modification and long-term counseling, while others, who benefit from early intervention, may profit from an out-patient, drug-free program. There are age restrictions for some institutions, but others, like Daytop and Project Create, recognize the skyrocketing problem of substance abuse among the young and are responding to it.

Some question the involvement of the Catholic Church in this area which they would prefer leaving "to professionals" in government programs. Father Attridge disagrees:

"Through the creation of the Office of Substance Abuse Ministry, we, the Church of New York, are saying that we are willing to assume primary and special responsibility for the well-being of our young people, particularly the 'shadow children,' whose lives and loved ones are wracked by the daily pain of drug and alcohol addiction."

A TV Special

"Desperate Lives" — a two-hour CBS special airing Wednesday, March 3, (9 to 11 p.m.) highlights the tragic consequences of drug use by teenagers. Father Terence Attridge, director of the archdiocese's Substance Abuse Ministry, recommends it to all parents and young people over 12. The drama stars Doug McKeon and Helen Hunt as a brother and sister who become involved with drugs, Diana Scarwild as a student counselor who battles the rampant drug use in her school, and Tom Atkins and Diane Ladd, as parents who, with little knowledge of the subject, fail to handle their children's problem correctly.



CNY/Chris Sheridan

SAM's administrative team: Helen Plunkett, secretary; Father Terence Attridge, director, and Sister Brian Hoar, associate director

community and parish involvement," says Father Terence Attridge, director of the Substance Abuse Ministry. "We cannot rely on government. Nor can we insist that the schools do something. Many teachers in public and parochial schools do not believe the truth about the enormous damage caused by drugs and alcohol. And those teachers who do know the damage, and experience it daily in the classroom, know also that an educational approach is not enough."

The graduates of the four-session, 10-hour SAM program are trained to be resources (not counselors) says Sister Brian Hoar, F.M.S.C., SAM's associate director who heads the training program. They are informed on the nature and scope of the problem.

Misinformation surrounds substance abuse. Despite evidence that marijuana has harmful

patients she saw with abuse problems. While participating in the program, she was surprised by the naivete of the teachers.

"Some of the teachers said, 'Oh we don't have a problem at our school'," she reported. Her experience is contradictory. "Every school has a problem, but they thought you had to go to the Bowery to see an alcoholic and that you had to go to some other particular place to see a drug addict," she said. "They're so terrified by the problem they can't see it in their own school or neighborhood."

She also worries about two alarming trends in parent-child relations.

"Parents don't want to be parents, they want to be buddies," she said. "The child wants his parents to draw the line, but some parents actually tell me, 'I can't say no to my child or he

Staten Island. Coming up are sessions for Westchester County, at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, March 2, 9, 16 and 23; Putnam, Northern Westchester, at John F. Kennedy High School, Somers, March 4, 11, 18 and 25; Ulster County, at John A. Coleman High School, Kingston, May 4, 11, 18 and 25, and the East Bronx, at St. Raymond's parish, May 6, 13, 20 and 27.

Substance abuse ministers have been catalysts for organizing parent-support groups, like Rose Follan's in Newburgh, to help with early intervention, or provide encouragement for parents whose children are undergoing therapy. Substance abuse ministers make referrals to outreach programs such as Project Create, or E.N.T.E.R. Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation, both in Harlem, or possibly a more extensive



Before It's Too Late

By JOAN FRAWLEY

TEENAGERS — even pre-teens — are using drugs and alcohol to an alarming degree. Alcohol-related highway accidents are the greatest cause of teenage deaths. Nationwide, 19 percent of adolescents admit to drinking to the point of intoxication at least once a month — a 10 percent increase in the last 10 years. There are an estimated 3.3 million problem drinkers between the ages of 14 and 17.

Marijuana use is increasing dramatically — by 30 percent in the 12 to 17-year-old segment in one year, according to a national survey. A high percentage of young pot-smokers use at least one other illegal drug. Pills and other narcotic substances are trafficked with scant subterfuge. The penalty paid by society in drug-related crime is daily chronicled in the media. The dues paid by the users are the grim statistics of hospital emergency rooms.

Lunchbox thermos bottles are laced with liquor, pills are popped in school playgrounds. Spaced out youngsters fail courses, steal from their homes. And discovery by parents provokes fear, guilt, confusion, helplessness, often enough denial.

"It's on the street. We all know that," said T. Vincent Learson, chairman of Cardinal Terence Cooke's Commission on Youth/Drugs and Alcohol, as he accepted the CYO Club of Champions Gold Medal Feb. 5. "But there is a silent shroud over the whole thing. We want that shroud lifted by the parents, and we want them to seek help before it's too late."

To help parents and teachers confront the problem in a positive and informed way, the Substance Abuse Ministry (SAM) of the New York Archdiocese, established by Cardinal Cooke in 1980, offers training programs geared to awareness, identification, early intervention, prevention, referral and enforcement. More than

250 people have participated in the sessions so far — school and CYO administrators, youth advisors, community leaders, teachers, coaches and parents. They are equipped to provide information and suggest referrals to the "substance abuse ministers."

"The roots of success are in the family, com-

Guidelines for Parents...

1. Be alert to signs of drug and alcohol abuse, some of which include:
 - Use of incense
 - Use of eye drops
 - Use of room deodorizers
 - Drug paraphernalia (pipes, cigarette papers, bongs, etc.)
 - Changes in a child's behavior (increased sleeping, decreased appetite, sudden personality changes)
2. Educate yourselves. Learn the drug vocabulary. It is better to be informed and rational than ignorant and angry.
3. Be available and seek out opportunities for open and honest discussion with your children about the use and abuse of drugs and alcohol.
4. Make disapproval clearly known. Do not be afraid to take a position and stick to it.
5. Be willing to tell your children that marijuana is an illegal drug and that any public use, display or distribution may subject them to arrest and a police record.
6. Have the courage to notify parents of other children who display violent, deviant, or simply unacceptable behavior.
7. Be quick to **SEEK HELP** if your child shows signs of drug and alcohol abuse.

Liquorle, a school counselor and parent educator connected with the Archdiocesan Office of Christian and Family Development, conducts a SAM training session at St. John's parish in the Bronx.



CNY/Chris Sheridan

Teenagers are turning to drugs and alcohol in ever-growing numbers, and too often secrecy about the problem dims the chances that it can be solved.

The archdiocese hopes that SAM —Substance Abuse Ministry— will confront it intelligently

Editorials

Dealing with Alcoholism

Few problems affect as many people — and as many homes — as alcoholism.

In New York City alone, an estimated 400,000 alcoholics make the daily struggle to live with their illness. And since each alcoholic directly or indirectly affects four or five other people, the number of New Yorkers whose lives are affected by alcoholism approaches the staggering figure of two million.

For all the talk about narcotics, alcoholism remains the city's principal drug problem. And for all the attention focused on derelicts in the Bowery and other run-down neighborhoods, alcoholism reaches out to homes in every borough, at every economic level. And when it does, the effect is devastating. As few other illnesses do, alcoholism destroys the family — not only individual family members but the family as a unit. Stability and security go out the door when alcoholism finds its way in.

Those whose lives are so affected need no reminder of the evils that alcoholism can inflict. Others — the luckier ones — can hardly be reminded enough; even if they escape alcohol-related tragedy personally, society as a whole suffers with the alcoholic in the long run.

Teenage drinking, a source of growing concern, more and more leads to the phenomenon of youthful alcoholism. Studies have shown that much teenage drinking results from peer pressure, and it follows that the higher the legal drinking age, the less likely are the young to drink. The state legislature is considering a measure that would increase New York's legal drinking age from 18 to 19. It deserves your support.

Catholics concerned about the problem of

alcoholism should be aware of the intense involvement of the Church in dealing with it. A feature in today's issue of Catholic New York describes the excellent work of the archdiocesan Substance Abuse Ministry program; at the parish level many men and women contribute long hours to the success of Alcoholics Anonymous and similar endeavors. These efforts merit your encouragement.

In years gone by, great numbers of Catholics regularly abstained from alcohol during Lent, but for many the practice lamentably went the way of the old lenten regulations. It remains an appropriate lenten sacrifice, though, and in fact is one which should be encouraged. It might be undertaken, in fact, to atone for the sins beyond number that alcoholism regularly visits upon this community.

The Papal Trip

We rejoice in Pope John Paul's safe return from his first foreign trip since last year's assassination attempt, and in the good health which bore him up.

We rejoice also in a papacy which allows the Holy Father to go into the world in a way that an older Vatican style would not have permitted. A classic example on his most recent journey took place the day the pope heard a Marxist ruler welcome him with an anti-Western tirade — the kind that never would have fallen on papal ears in an earlier day — and then give it back, as good as he got, in that manner that is both gentle and tough at the same time.

Quite a tour de force. Quite a pope.

—Gerald M. Costello

The Story Of Creation

By FATHER JAMES FINNIGAN

A federal judge recently struck down an Arkansas law which required that where evolution was taught, then "creation science" must be taught too. To teach that the world was created "out of nothing" is to promulgate a religious idea, the judge ruled, since "in traditional Western religious thought, the conception of the creator of the world is the conception of God." And that, he said, violated the constitutional principle of church-state separation.

In this regard, permit me to make a few enlightening points:

1) The great discoveries regarding evolution are well-grounded in science, but they do not rule out divine creation. They do not even conflict with the broad interpretation of the Book of Genesis. Most contemporary theologians have been able to live very comfortably with the Bible and evolution.

2) The latest developments in science have done more to bolster the concept of divine creation than to tear it down. Many scientists now have concluded that the world began with a "big bang," or with the collision of giant meteors. If either one of these two things happened, then something must