

A MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

What Campus-Community Coalitions Can Accomplish

by William DeJong

When I am asked what I believe to be the single most important step that college officials can take to combat student binge drinking, my response is simple: form a campus-community coalition that will work to curtail youth access to alcohol and eliminate irresponsible alcohol sales and marketing practices.

In recent years, alcohol and other drug (AOD) prevention coordinators have greatly improved their student orientation, awareness education, and peer leadership programs. Many colleges have also formed effective AOD task forces, which have played a major role in sharpening school policies.

A major gap, however, has been the general failure to address conditions in the surrounding community. Quite literally, it would be possible for college officials to develop a first-rate student education program, yet do nothing about a liquor store across the street that sells to minors, a neighborhood bar that runs "happy hour" beer promotions, or lackadaisical enforcement of the age 21 or DUI laws by local police.

New research by the Prevention Research Center (PRC) in Berkeley, California, funded by the National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse, shows the potential power of community-based coalitions to eliminate mixed message environments that invite irresponsible alcohol use. PRC worked with three experimental communities, two in California and one in South Carolina, to organize citizen-led programs for more effective community control of alcohol sales. The bottom line: the programs worked.

The PRC programs comprised four key elements: (1) a DUI enforcement campaign aimed at increasing the public's perception of the risk of being caught driving when drunk, (2) a responsible beverage service program focusing on preventing intoxication and serving to intox-

icated patrons, (3) an emphasis on decreasing underage access to alcohol through stricter law enforcement, and (4) zoning law reform to decrease local concentrations of alcohol outlets.

The responsible beverage service program centered around the development of alcohol service policies by bars and restaurants, coupled with training of alcohol beverage servers. Clerks at alcohol sales outlets also received training in how to check for legal proof of age.

Enforcement of the age 21 law was enhanced through police officer training and increased budget allocations.



New research shows the potential power of community-based coalitions to eliminate mixed message environments that invite irresponsible alcohol use.

Police also conducted monthly sobriety checkpoints to apprehend drunk drivers and used passive alcohol sensors during routine traffic stops.

In the program communities, relative to three comparison communities, alcohol sales to minors were cut by half, and there was a 10 percent reduction in nighttime traffic crashes involving a single vehicle (a surrogate measure for alcohol-related crashes).

There is no single answer to the problem of student binge drinking.

What is clear, however, is that any

AOD prevention program that restricts its focus to campus conditions while ignoring what goes on in the surrounding community, will fail.

Where community coalitions already exist, college officials should join their efforts and press for environmental changes that will help protect their students. If there is no such coalition in place, college officials should take the lead in bringing the community together. A campus-community partnership can be a winning combination.

CATAALYST

Prevention Policies That Work

- Make students aware of a state's social host (server) liability laws with the goal of discouraging students from serving fellow students to the point of intoxication.
- Develop definitions of events that are considered to be official, sponsored events.
- Adopt a procedure for the registration of these events and place responsibility specifically on the host organization for ensuring compliance with the school's alcohol and drug policies. For example, require fraternities, sororities, and other clubs to demonstrate adequate security and safeguards against underage drinking at events for which the group is seeking the school's approval.
- Adopt restrictions at on-campus and other official events that limit the place and occasion for alcohol use and impose requirements such as a prohibition on common containers (beer kegs). Establish rules that alternative beverages and food must also be available and a procedure for identifying those 21 and older.
- Adopt procedures for staff who discover students in possession of controlled substances. IHEs should consult with local authorities to agree on methods for confiscation, safekeeping, and notification of authorities.
- Make faculty aware of the seriousness of the school and DFSCA regulations and that they are expected to comply.
- Encourage students to seek treatment whether for addiction or for the immediate health consequences of a night of overindulgence. Make it the policy that no discipline will be imposed on a student for violation of the policies if the only reason the school is aware of the violation is because the student sought medical treatment.

College Attorneys as

by Joel Epstein

Too often, the word from the general counsel's office is that if an institution of higher education (IHE) takes a "hands-off" approach, no one can hold it liable for injuries or damages that occur as a result of alcohol or other drug use on campus or at an off-campus school event.

Times have changed. Having an alcohol and other drug (AOD) policy is mandated by federal law and may in fact help insulate schools from liability. The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments (DFSCA) of 1989 and accompanying regulations require IHEs to adopt and enforce policies prohibiting unlawful AOD use. Nonetheless, many college and university administrators continue to fear that creating an AOD prevention program will expose their schools to liability. Such concerns appear to stem from a misunderstanding of the regulations and of U.S. tort law (the law of wrongful acts). IHEs can and should design AOD prevention programs that fully comply with the law and also minimize the risk of institutional liability.

Signed into law in 1989, the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act is the centerpiece of the federal government's response to the growing problem of student AOD use on college and university campuses. Under the act, an IHE that receives federal funds in any form must at a minimum adopt an AOD program and policy that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on school property or as part of any school activity. Schools that do not comply with the DFSCA regulations may be disqualified from receiving federal funds or participating in student loan programs.

U.S. tort law concepts of duty complement the DFSCA regulations as the background against which colleges and universities must assess their approach

to AOD prevention. According to Barbara Bennett, Esq., former associate general counsel for Vanderbilt University, IHE legal duties include the duty to supervise new or inexperienced students. If a school neglects to perform such duties with reasonable care, its negligence may result in liability.

In the past, too many institutions, through either ambivalence or a sense that prevention was of little effect, have shied away from their responsibility to develop an AOD prevention program. Today, the smarter schools recognize that both the law and the public require schools to address student behavior that exposes others to the risk of injury, as evidenced by recent cases that have imposed liability on schools for failure to prevent hazing or provide a secure campus.

DFSCA regulations are more in line with existing case law than most IHEs realize. An article by Robert D. Bickel and Peter F. Lake¹ argues that the regulations hold universities liable for failure to act reasonably with respect to any student conduct (and, in particular, underage drinking) that creates a foreseeable risk to other students.

The regulations do not require that schools ensure compliance with alcohol and other drug laws, only that IHEs adopt rules designed to enforce and promote compliance and that they impose consistent discipline on those the IHEs have reason to know violate these

rules. Ideally, concern for student health and the potential for liability will motivate schools to pay closer attention to preventing underage and binge drinking and illicit drug use on campus.

Schools can significantly improve their responses to AOD use and reduce their risk of exposure to liability. For example, while some IHEs may choose to implement well-defined, fully enforced alcohol

One outcome that has sent shock waves through the academic community is a recent agreement by the University of Miami to pay \$1 million each to the families of a university football player and a friend who were murdered in a campus apartment.

Advocates for AOD Prevention

policies, and a few schools may decide to prohibit alcohol on campus completely, other IHEs may want to examine their relationship with fraternities and sororities and eliminate any programs that offer funding, advertising, or other in-kind support to organizations that sponsor alcohol-related activities.

View from the Bench

A number of recent federal and state cases have considered the liability of IHEs and fraternities for injuries sustained by a student where underage or excessive drinking was involved. While the courts may have moved away from the *in loco parentis* doctrine under which colleges are viewed as having a

recent Massachusetts case, that involved the rape of a University of Massachusetts student at an unsupervised fraternity party by an intoxicated guest. Following disclosure of the \$200,000 settlement to be paid by the defendant fraternity, the attorney noted that “negligent supervision” lawsuits are absolutely viable where the evidence shows past indications of negligence by the university or fraternity, or that the IHE or fraternity violated its own internal policies.

In *Estate of Hernandez-Wheeler v. Arizona Bd. of Regents*,⁴ an Arizona case, the Court of Appeals was asked to consider whether a fraternity and fraternity members who pooled their money to buy liquor breached a duty not to serve

Notes

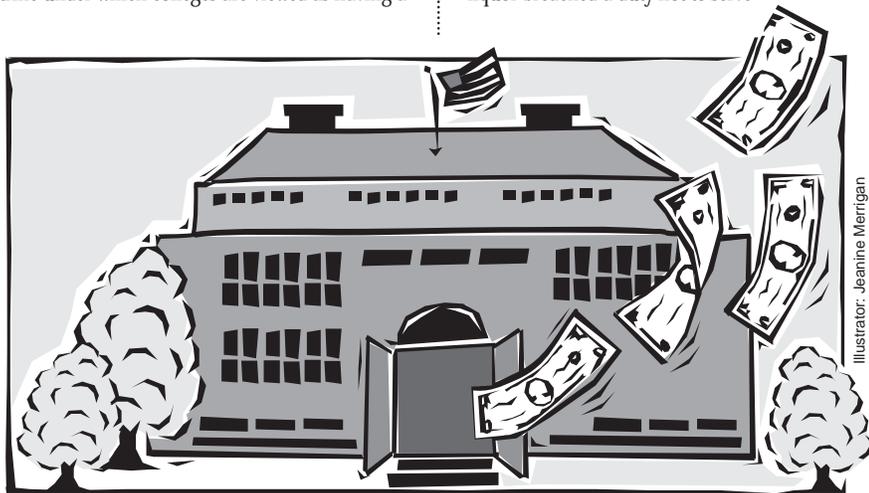
¹ R.D. Bickel and P.F. Lake, “Reconceptualizing the University’s Duty to Provide a Safe Learning Environment: A Criticism of the Doctrine of *In Loco Parentis* and the Restatement (Second) of Torts,” *20 Journal of College and University Law* 261 (Winter 1994).

² “Campus Murders: Miami to Pay \$2m,” *Boston Globe*, December 8, 1996.

³ See “Is a Fraternity Liable for the Rape of a Party Guest?” *Massachusetts Lawyers Weekly*, October 14, 1996.

⁴ *Estate of Hernandez-Wheeler v. Arizona Bd. of Regents*, 838 P.2d 1283 (Ariz. Ct. App. 1990), 866 P.2d 1330 (Ariz. 1994), *remanded sub nom., Hernandez v. Flavio*, 1995 WL 470354 (Ariz. Ct. App. 1995).

Joel Epstein, Esq., is a consulting attorney, technical assistance provider, and trainer for the Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention.



duty to police the private behavior of their students, almost all agree that IHEs, as property owners, have a legal duty to maintain a safe campus.

One outcome that has sent shock waves through the academic community is a recent agreement by the University of Miami to pay \$1 million each to the families of a university football player and a friend who were murdered in a campus apartment.² The university agreed to make the payments in lieu of publicly litigating lawsuits that had been filed by the victims’ families alleging that the university bore some responsibility for the deaths. Such outcomes send a message that IHEs need to become more fully engaged in promoting campus safety and AOD prevention.

Prophetic are the words of the Boston plaintiff’s attorney in *Andrade v. Sigma Phi Epsilon et al.*,³ a

alcohol to minors and whether that breach caused fatal injuries to the deceased plaintiff. Applying criminal law principles, the court ruled that the defendants had a duty to ensure that minors were not served alcohol even though no state statute explicitly established civil liability for social hosts who serve minors. And, individual fraternity members who contributed money to pay for the alcohol that was served to minors at the party could not escape liability by delegating their responsibility to the committee in charge of the party.

IHEs need to protect themselves as well as others; it makes good business sense for schools to take actions that reduce their exposure to lawsuits. Putting teeth in AOD prevention programs is the cost-effective and proper course for IHEs to pursue.

Walk Before You Crawl

by James E. Peters

Imagine a child taking its first wobbly steps, grasping its parents hands for support as this important rite of passage moves the child into another phase of life. In Lincoln, Nebraska, home to the University of Nebraska flagship campus, those turning 21 years of age have celebrated another rite of passage—into the legal age of drinking—in a way reminiscent of those first unsteady steps. On any night of the year, birthday celebrants have been observed grasping onto friends' arms as wobbly legs and unstable gait take them from bar to bar, receiving a free drink at each stop. Eventually, almost a regression to the moment of their first step, they crawl into bed and pass into a deep sleep.

For some, however, the consequences are not so innocent. Admissions to detox for alcohol poisoning, physical and sexual assaults, and injuries from falls or auto crashes are the more serious personal outcomes. But damaged relationships, destroyed property, and missed classes also weigh heavily as outcomes of the practice commonly referred to as the Birthday Bar Crawl.

In a dramatic display of community cooperation and involvement, this rite of passage had a new twist beginning in late summer 1996, when licensees began a pact to stop the practice of giving free alcoholic beverages to customers on their 21st birthday. According to Mayor Michael Johanns, bar owners were beginning to exercise more discretion in whom they served. Many were growing frustrated with the amount of attention and control needed to handle the celebrants and were increasingly concerned about the potential liability.

"We began this community and campus problem-solving process almost two years ago at a community forum, and we reached consensus at a follow-up forum this past spring," says Linda Major, former

coordinator of the Responsible Hospitality Council (RHC) of Lincoln/Lancaster County and now alcohol and other drug coordinator for UNL. "This was the first time university staff and students expressed their concerns about having to care for their peers who drank to intoxication. It was also the first time bar owners expressed their frustration with the effects of the free drink promotions," notes Major.

Becky Smith, co-owner of Iguana's, a bar at the end of the Birthday Bar Crawl route, remembers the promotion was good for business, bringing in new customers. "When we first opened, there weren't that many bars downtown, so a person celebrating went to three or four bars. It wasn't a big problem," she observed. As the number of establishments increased, however, there were reports of students consuming 15 to 20 free drinks by the end of the night.

Smith says she has had to spend more time at the door turning away an increasing number of people

too intoxicated to be served. Besides the growing number of bars, Smith also attributes the expansion of the practice to a popular birthday card developed by Daryl Dickerson, owner of Sandi's bar. The card had spaces to list the person's name and birthdate, bars visited, drinks consumed, and friends involved. "We were outside the cluster of bars at 14th and O Streets popular among the students," says Dickerson, explaining why he created the birthday card. He estimates he sold about 8,000 cards a year at \$1.50 each. He was unaware of any community concern until the RHC invited him to the community forum. Because his was the first place on the route, he served the first drink and so did not experience the same problems as the bars at the other end of the street.

UNL Chancellor James Moeser became involved following high profile publicity about incidents of violence. An investigation conducted by the university found that alcohol abuse was almost always involved in campus violence and disorder and recognized a relationship to the Birthday Bar Crawl. And when the UNL football team was number one in the nation, a national survey of binge drinking on college campuses listed UNL as having the highest rate of binge drinking and the greatest number of alcohol-related problems. Moeser was prepared to go to

In a dramatic display of community cooperation and involvement, licensees began a pact to stop the practice of giving free alcoholic beverages to customers on their 21st birthday.



The owner of Sandi's Bar decided to minimize the importance of alcohol sales in promoting his business.

the city council and seek a regulation banning the Birthday Bar Crawl practice until he heard about the work being done by the RHC.

As an executive committee member of the RHC, Matt Herman, president of D&D Distributing and the local Anheuser Busch wholesaler, advocated for the community forum with licensees to discuss eliminating the practice. Because of the relationships he had developed with police and other community leaders on the RHC, Herman was able to convince the business owners, especially Dickerson, that change was necessary.

The RHC convened the forum, and licensees were joined by representatives from the university, police department, and community organizations. As a result, 37 out of 44 licensees in the area agreed to stop the practice of giving free alcoholic beverages. Instead, some will give food, game tokens, or other items to 21st birthday celebrants.

Responding to the effect of peer pressure and market forces, Dickerson has stopped selling the birthday card and changed Sandi's into a jazz club. "I learned how my practices affect the community and that I do not have to use drink promotions to build my business."

"We are attempting to change a culture and normative beliefs of young adults about drinking. It will take a collective response, and each community member has to be involved. The general good feeling and the cooperation among licensees and the community organizations inspired interest in another forum," Major said. The topic? The number of licensed outlets in the downtown area.

Jim Peters is the founder and president of the Responsible Hospitality Institute in Scotts Valley, California. Peters has worked closely with the Responsible Hospitality Council in Lincoln, Nebraska, for over five years.

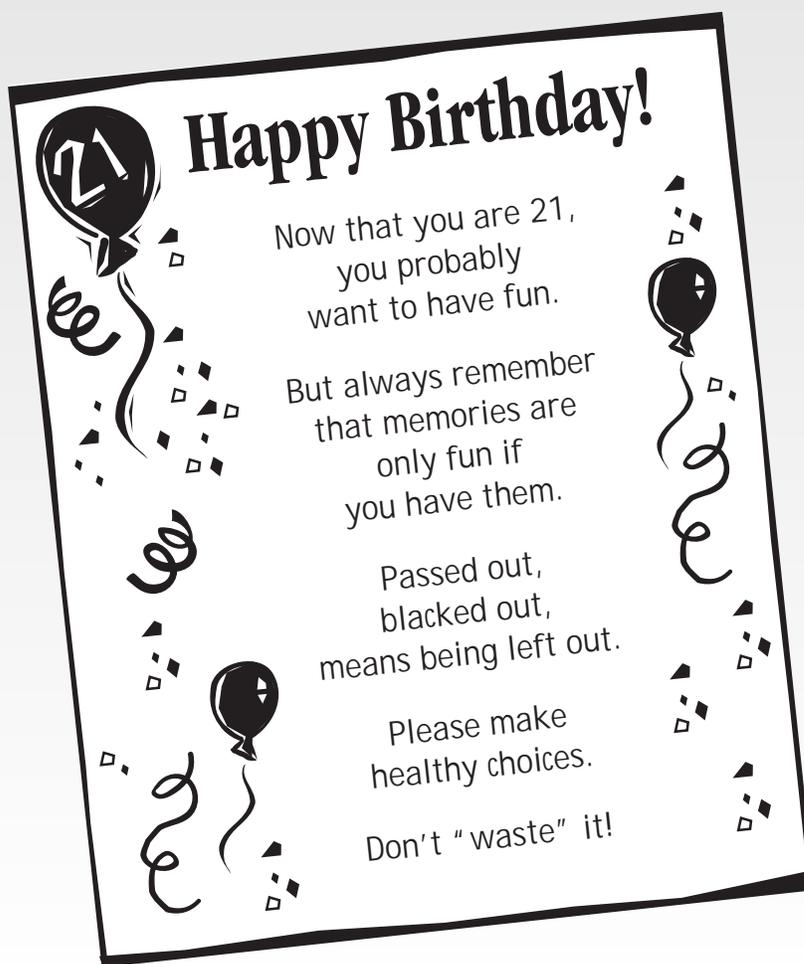
Dear Student, Happy 21st

The Alcohol and Drug Education Program at the University of Hawaii at Manoa has used a birthday card program for students as they turn 21 years of age. The program buys birthday postcards through a catalog and has them imprinted with a message (see below) for a fun and safe passage into the legal drinking age.

"It gets our program name visible at a

time when individuals need to be reminded of healthy decision making," says Program Coordinator Sonja Hansell.

Some colleges use their e-mail system to send out birthday greetings to their students who are turning 21. They use the greeting to send a reminder encouraging students to make safe and healthy decisions as they celebrate.



Publications available from ...

The Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention

Please limit your request to *no more than four* publications. Contact us for bulk orders.

- Setting and Improving Policies for Reducing Alcohol and Other Drug Problems on Campus: A Guide for Administrators (62 pp.)

Preventing Alcohol-Related Problems on Campus:

- Acquaintance Rape: A Guide for Program Coordinators (74 pp.)
- Methods for Assessing Student Use of Alcohol and Other Drugs (48 pp.)
- Substance-Free Residence Halls (62 pp.)
- Vandalism (8 pp.)
- Updated!** College Alcohol Risk Assessment Guide: Environmental Approaches to Prevention (103 pp.)
- Secondary Effects of Binge Drinking on College Campuses (8 pp.)
- Raising More Voices than Mugs: Changing the College Alcohol Environment through Media Advocacy (74 pp.)
- Institutionalizing Your AOD Prevention Program (8 pp.)
- NEW** A Social Norms Approach to Preventing Binge Drinking at Colleges and Universities (32 pp.)
- NEW** Complying with the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Regulations (34 CFR Part 86): A Guide for University and College Administrators (36 pp.)
- Rethinking the Campus Environment: A Guide for Substance Abuse Prevention (39 pp.)
- Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention: A Bulletin for Fraternity & Sorority Advisers (39 pp.)
- Binge Drinking on Campus: Results of a National Study (8 pp.)
- NEW** Special Event Planner's Guidebook (16 pp.)

Choose as many of these titles as you wish:

NEW Fact Sheets/Prevention Updates

- Getting Started on Campus: Tips for New AOD Coordinators
- Responsible Hospitality Service
- College Academic Performance and AOD Use
- Racial and Ethnic Differences and AOD Use
- Alcohol, Other Drugs, and Interpersonal Violence
- Alcohol and Other Drug Use and Sexual Assault
- Alcohol Use Among Fraternity and Sorority Members
- Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among College Athletes
- Social Marketing for Prevention

Please mail or fax to:

The Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention
Education Development Center, Inc.
55 Chapel Street
Newton, MA 02158-1060
Fax: 617-928-1537

Name _____

Title _____

College/Organization _____

Address 1 _____

Address 2 _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

E-mail _____

Q&A with Bill Modzeleski



Bill Modzeleski has been director of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program for five years, having previously served as executive director of the National Commission on Drug-Free Schools.

Q What advantages are there to having higher education prevention based in the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education?

A I think we can take a broader look at it. It's not a detached program. We can take a look at prevention and education from a K–16 view, rather than chopping it into K–12 and then college age.

This office has a considerable amount of experience in the prevention field. Many, although not all, of the concepts and tenets related to prevention of alcohol and drug abuse apply across the spectrum, not only to kids in elementary and secondary schools.

Q In your experience, which approaches in prevention seem to work, and which ones don't, for institutions of higher education?

A I'm very certain that scare tactics, lecturing, merely dictating to young people what is appropriate or inappropriate behavior have not been successful for this population.

We really haven't been effective in changing the behavior of a lot of young people of legal drinking age; binge drinking continues at very high and unacceptable rates. I personally would like to see us look at some risk-reduction measures for this population of 21 through 24, pointing out through education and other forums that especially heavy, continual drinking has multiple risks for both men and women. And the risks are quite significant.

I think changing some environmental issues, some attitudes, getting people on board can work. I truly believe that this problem will persist at colleges until we can get leadership across the board to recognize it as a serious problem and take action against it. As long as we only wink at the problem, as long as we only nod at the problem and say, "Well, kids will be kids," we're never going to be successful in trying to reduce it.

Q How do you deal with the problem of prohibiting drinking at campus events such as football games? Students know the alumni are ignoring the prohibition. How do you change those attitudes?

A It's extremely difficult. A good part of it is trying to demonstrate to people through a variety of mechanisms that that behavior is unacceptable. The Wechsler survey clearly showed that harmful effects include everything from health consequences to higher risk of being sexually assaulted to damage of physical property to failing in school.

Q What do you think the relationship should be between those working on this problem in the K–12 system and those working in the higher education institutions?

A Right now there doesn't appear to be any connection whatsoever. College presidents have told me repeatedly that when students show up on their doorstep they're expected to be drug-free, but they're not. And if you look at NIDA's *Monitoring the Future* report on high school seniors, you know that a majority of them have at some time in their life used either alcohol or drugs, or both.

Colleges need to begin to dialogue with secondary schools, saying, "Hey, let me tell you about this graduating class of 1997 that I just got here. We really feel that whatever they learned in school—and there's probably 150 or 200 different high schools that they came from—the drug education and prevention effort that's been tried is not working."

Q What kind of prevention-related questions should prospective students and parents be asking of college officials?

A First, they need to go beyond asking college officials. They need to ask other parents who may have daughters or sons there, and to ask the college students themselves. As a parent who has visited several colleges, I am amazed at what the administrators say about alcohol and drugs. Then when you go on a tour and ask the students about alcohol and drugs, the answers often are quite different. These young people are very open and honest and have nothing to hide.

"Is alcohol freely bought and sold and brought on campus?" "What happens at nine o'clock when many of the professors and others leave the campus?" "What's the likelihood of my son or my daughter getting involved in this?" There's a whole series of questions parents should be asking, and asking just the school officials probably is not sufficient.

Q If you were in charge of prevention at an institution of higher education, what would be the first things you would do?

A Speak to the students. Try to get some handle on what's going on. If you don't have an understanding of what the problem is, no matter what you do, it's probably going to be the wrong thing. I do believe that we're dealing with 3,000 separate issues here, and the first thing one needs to do to develop a prevention strategy is to have a good understanding of what the problem is.

Our Mission

The mission of the Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention is to assist institutions of higher education in developing alcohol and other drug (AOD) prevention programs that will foster students' academic and social development and promote campus and community safety.

Get in Touch

Additional information can be obtained by contacting:

The Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention

Education Development Center, Inc.

55 Chapel Street

Newton, MA 02158-1060

Web site: <http://www.edc.org/hec/>

Phone: 800-676-1730

Fax: 617-928-1537

E-mail: HigherEdCtr@edc.org

How We Can Help

The Center offers an integrated array of services to help people at colleges and universities adopt effective AOD prevention strategies:

- Training and professional development activities
- Resources, referrals, and consultations
- Publication and dissemination of prevention materials
- Support for the Network of Colleges and Universities
Committed to the Elimination of Drug and Alcohol Abuse
- Assessment, evaluation, and analysis activities

Higher Education Center Training Opportunities

Campuses Addressing Substance Abuse

South Florida

October 9-10, 1997

Policies and Programs for the 1990s

State of Illinois, Chicago area

October 16-17, 1997

Check our Web site or call the Center for details about these and other training events.

Catalyst is a publication of the Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention funded by the U.S. Department of Education under contract number SS95013001. Views expressed are those of the contractor. No official support or endorsement by the U.S. Department of Education is intended or should be inferred.

Director of Publications: Karen Zweig

Editor: Barbara E. Ryan

Production Manager: Anne McAuliffe

Production Assistant: Jeanne Martakos

Illustrator: Jeanine Merrigan

Center Director: William DeJong

Center staff: Kay Baker, Tom Colthurst, Maggie

Cretella, Michael Gilbreath, Judith Jacobs,

Kimberly Kaphingst, T. J. Lavash, Peter Leis,

Anne McAuliffe, Catherine Meikle, Tonya Miller,

Judith Robinson, Michael Rosati, Barbara Ryan,

Denise Steiner, Ellen Thomas, Karen Zweig

Social & Health Services, Ltd.
11426 Rockville Pike, Suite 100
Rockville, MD 20852

Address correction requested

BULK RATE
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit no. 259
Columbia, MD 21046



Funded by the U.S. Department of Education

Ten Years of Campus Prevention

The Network of Colleges and Universities Committed to the Elimination of Drug and Alcohol Abuse celebrates its 10th anniversary this year. In 1987 the U.S. Department of Education convened a group of presidents, student affairs officers, health educators, and legal specialists to draft a set of standards that would define the criteria for institutional membership in the Network. Those Standards were reviewed and affirmed by major higher education associations, college presidents, and the Secretary of Education, and 250 institutions of higher education (IHEs) joined the Network in its first year. Now the Network has over 1,400 member institutions and is endorsed by 18 higher education associations.

To mark its 10th year of providing support to IHEs as they carry out drug-free campus policies and programs, the Network is examining and revising its Standards. See <http://www.edc.org/hec/network/standards.htm>. To assist in the process, the Network has commissioned five position papers on topics addressed by the Standards. This project was made possible in part by funds from the U.S. Department of Education through its Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention. The Center will publish the papers in a single volume to be released in late 1997.

The draft position papers briefly review the state of the art in prevention of alcohol and other drug problems within the context of higher education. The following topics are addressed:

- Use of standards
- Education and prevention
- Community
- Policy
- Intervention

Network regional coordinator **Barbara Fijolek at Southern Illinois University** describes in her paper how the Network Standards can be used to support prevention efforts on campus. Fijolek says that the Standards are "essentially comprised of good, accepted practices in applying drug prevention to a campus environ-

ment. They are possible to achieve and exceed by identifying specific steps along the way, making use of existing resources and support, developing local involvement, and cultivating patience for the process of change to occur over time."

Mary A. Hill and her co-authors Andrew Hill and Tom Walton at Texas A&M University, in their paper on education and prevention, say that college students and alcohol and other drug program coordinators are a lot like the Wizard of Oz's Dorothy. "We are searching for solutions, and sometimes we are told just to follow this road and we will find success," they say. Although some professionals may feel that the answers for reducing alcohol and other drug problems lie "somewhere over the rainbow," the most successful programs are "firmly grounded with an internal focus of control at the institutional level."

In his paper, "Intercommunity Collaboration: Movement from Sanctuary to Bridge," **Thomas B. Thielen, Ed.D., at Iowa State University** places the concept of the campus community in historical context. In the eighteenth through the first half of the twentieth century, residential campuses were viewed as an enclave or sanctuary that protected students from the evils of the outside world. "During the last half of this century the campus has been viewed by many as a sanctuary or safe haven for behavior not permitted by the standards of the external communities," says Thielen. He maintains that collaborations among various constituencies in the campus community must carry over to the greater community if gains are to be made in combating negative group behavior in college communities.

Writing on campus alcohol and other drug (AOD) policy, **David Hunnicutt at the Wellness Councils of America** says that more often than not the campus AOD policy gets mixed reviews. "It is the bright spot because it presents a powerful strategy in clearly communicating campus expectations, helping to bring about behavior change, and insulating the institution from liability. Sadly, it is often viewed as the black sheep of campus initiatives because of the accountability it

NETWORK OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES Committed To The Elimination Of Drug And Alcohol Abuse

demands—both of those who craft it and those who disregard it," says Hunnicutt. What's needed, in his view, is a collective rethinking of the purposes, processes, and outcomes of the institutional AOD drug policy.

Mark D. Wood, Ph.D., at Brown University summarizes the epidemiology and etiology of drug use in his paper on intervention with college students. He then reviews the research literature on interventions to reduce alcohol abuse on college campuses. Wood concludes with suggestions for minimal implementation versus exemplary practice, with particular emphasis on intervention evaluation, as well as a discussion on procedures and measures for integrating interventions into ongoing student services.

All papers are being reviewed by Network members and will be revised to reflect their input. In addition, the Network plans to use these papers as a backdrop for its discussion on Standards revision during the 1997 National Meeting on Alcohol, Other Drugs, and Violence Prevention, September 18–21, in San Antonio, Texas.

the NETWORK

Three Good Reasons to Join the Network

1: Opportunities to Network

There are over 1,400 colleges and universities that are members of the Network of Colleges and Universities Committed to the Elimination of Drug and Alcohol Abuse. In addition to the National Meeting, members have the opportunity to be informed in a timely manner, at the national level, of events relevant to campus alcohol and other drug prevention programs. The Higher Education Center maintains a hotline for information, and members of the Network also contact one another for ideas, suggestions, and information relevant to campus programs.

2: Regional Activities

Perhaps most important is the division of the nation into regions each with one or more regional coordinators. Regional coordinators are responsible for developing a cohesive network for information exchange—including regional conferences, regional newsletters, and regional membership lists. The U.S. Department of Education awards minigrants to regions to facilitate the promotion of programs designed to advance the goals of the Network.

3: It's Free!

An outstanding aspect of the Network is that it is FREE! The Network personpower is voluntary and it offers a chance for campus personnel to become involved at both the regional and national levels.

How to Join the Network

To join the Network, the president of your college or university must submit a letter or form indicating the institution's commitment to implement the Network's Standards on your campus. Mail this letter of endorsement to:

The Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention

Education Development Center, Inc.
55 Chapel Street
Newton, MA 02158-1060

or e-mail to: HigherEdCtr@edc.org
or fax to: 617-928-1537

In addition, please include the name, address, and phone number of the contact person for the institution. The Network is committed to assisting member institutions find workable solutions to promote a healthy campus environment by decreasing alcohol and other drug abuse.

Network Regions

In the past two years, 21 regional networks have been established as a way to organize the Network. Volunteer regional coordinators staff each identified region. Regional coordinators are appointed by the Department of Education and meet semiannually to strengthen regional relationships and to share successes in the region.

The mission of these regional Network coordinators is to advocate for the goals of the Network of Colleges and Universities Committed to the Elimination of Drug and Alcohol Abuse and serve as liaisons to the regions. Regional coordinators provide technical assistance in support of regional activities that promote safe and healthy campus environments.

To learn more about Network activities in your region, get in touch with the regional coordinator for your area. Contact information is available on the Center's Web site at <http://www.edc.org/hec/> or call or write the Center.

Network Welcomes New Members

The University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA
Bentley College, Waltham, MA